



Special Eurobarometer 476

Report

EU citizens and development cooperation

Fieldwork

June-July 2018

Publication

September 2018

Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Special Eurobarometer 476 – Wave EB89.3 – TNS opinion & social



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Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit)

Project number	2018.5387
Project title	Special Eurobarometer 476 – June-July 2018 “EU citizens and development cooperation” Report
Linguistic version	EN
Catalogue number	MN-06-18-099-EN-N
ISBN	978-92-79-93939-6 doi:10.2841/449921

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<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

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INTRODUCTION

The European Union and its Member States remain the biggest global donors of official development aid, contributing 75.7 billion euros in 2017¹. In fact, since the publication of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, collective EU aid has grown by 12%². The EU played an important role in shaping the Agenda, and this is reflected in the European Consensus on Development.

Adopted in 2017, the Consensus aligns EU development policy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by providing a framework for action and a shared vision. Although the eradication of poverty remains the primary objective of development policy under the new consensus, it also integrates economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development and the links between development and other policies such as peace and security and migration³.

This survey follows on from previous ones on the topic, including those conducted annually since 2009⁴. The objectives of the current survey are to:

- Review the attitudes of Europeans towards the importance of helping people in developing countries and tackling poverty in these areas, as well as the perceived challenges for the future of developing countries;
- Assess the personal commitment and involvement of Europeans in order to help developing countries;
- Investigate the way Europeans receive information about development cooperation;
- Assess views regarding the importance of gender equality in European development policy;
- Canvass opinion regarding the role of private companies in development.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion and Social network, in the 28 Member States of the European Union, between 23rd June and 6th July 2018. A total of 27,734 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 ("Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer")⁵. 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/news-and-events/eu-remains-worlds-leading-donor-development-assistance-eu757-billion-2017_en

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

³ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/european-consensus-development_en

⁴ For the most recent report (2016) see

<http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2109>

⁵ <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	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czech Republic	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States			EU28

* 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 respondents think that it is important to help people in developing countries, and see a role for both the public and the private sector in this area

- 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 the same.
- At the EU28 level the proportion who think it is important to help people in developing countries has been stable since 2015, but it has decreased in 20 Member States.
- More than seven in ten (71%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (+3 points compared to 2016), while 54% agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government (+3 points compared to 2016).
- Eight in ten think private companies should have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries. This is a new entry finding.
- Almost three quarters agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (74%), and 81% agree tackling poverty in developing countries is in the EU's best interest. Opinion has remained essentially steady compared to last survey edition.
- Just over three quarters of respondents (76%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU.
- Just over seven in ten (71%) agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fair world.
- More than two thirds (69%) of respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, and the majority in all but one country agree.
- Just over seven in ten (71%) agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in developing countries.

Respondents are now more likely to say aid spending should be increased, compared to 2016

- Almost half (48%) think financial assistance to developing countries should continue as it is currently. Almost three in ten (29%) think the EU and Member States should spend more money in support of developing countries - this is an increase of seven points since 2016.
- The most pressing challenges for the future of developing countries are peace and security (37%), education (35%), health (33%) and water and sanitation (32%).

A large majority think EU development policy should focus on gender equality

- More than eight in ten respondents (86%) think European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men, with the majority (56%) saying it definitely should. More than two thirds of respondents in each Member State agree.
- The top three priority areas to be addressed are tackling violence against women and girls (78%), tackling discriminative attitudes against women (63%) or supporting access to education for women and girls (61%).

Just over half agree individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, and almost half of all respondents state they are personally involved in doing this

- Just over half of all respondents (53%) agree that as individuals they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. This level has remained fairly consistent since 2015.
- Across the EU, 42% 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 (22%), and making ethical choices when they shop for groceries, clothes and so on (21%).
- However, since 2016 there has been a seven-point increase in the proportion who are not personally involved, and in 16 countries the majority of respondents are not personally involved in helping developing countries.

TV is by far the most common source of information related to development issues

- Almost two thirds of respondents (64%) say they get their information about development issues from TV, and this is the most mentioned source in each country.
- Other sources mentioned by at least one in five are online social networks or national newspapers (both 26%), other websites (24%) or relatives, colleagues or friends (23%).
- There is a clear demographic skew, with older respondents more likely to mention traditional media and younger respondents more likely to mention online media.

KEY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Gender

Men and women generally have similar opinions about development cooperation, although women are more likely than men to say EU development policy should definitely focus on gender equality (60% vs 53%).

Age

A younger age is associated with several positive attitudes towards development cooperation. Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree financial assistance for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (77%), particularly compared to those aged 55 and over (69%). Furthermore, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty: 77% of 15-24 year olds agree, compared to 67% of those aged 55 and over. Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to think spending on financial assistance to developing countries should increase: 33% think this way, compared to 27% of those aged 55 and over.

Younger respondents are also more optimistic about the role of the individual: 61% of the youngest respondents agree that as an individual, they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, compared to 46% of those aged 55 and over. However, it is respondents aged 40-54 who are the most likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries (48%), followed by those aged 25-39 (44%), and the oldest and youngest age groups (both 39%).

Education

Higher education levels are generally associated with more positive opinions about development cooperation, the potential for individuals to have an impact, and personal involvement in helping developing countries. Those with the highest education levels are the most likely to agree it is important to help people in developing countries; that this should be a main priority for the EU or their national government; that helping is in the EU's own interest, and has a positive impact on EU citizens. The longer the respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think aid spending should remain the same or increase: 34% of those who completed education aged 20 and older think spending should increase, compared to 25% who completed their education aged 19 or younger.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say private companies should have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries. Those who remained in education the longest are also the most likely to say EU development cooperation policy should also focus on gender equality.

Those with the highest education levels are the most likely to be positive about the impact individuals can have: 60% say that as an individual, they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, compared to 42% of those with the lowest education levels. In addition, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be personally involved. More than half (57%) of those with the highest education levels are personally involved in helping developing countries, compared to 27% 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 cooperation issues. They are less likely to think helping people in developing countries is important, and less optimistic about the positive impact this could have on the EU or EU citizens. They are also the least likely to think financial assistance to developing countries should remain the same (40% vs. 49% of those with fewer difficulties), and the most likely to say spending should decrease (25% vs. 13%-19%).

Those with the most financial difficulties are the least likely to say private companies should have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries.

Those with the most financial difficulty are the most negative about the role individuals can play in tackling poverty in developing countries (42% vs. 55% of those with the least difficulties). They are also the least likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries (27% vs. 47% of those with the least difficulties).

Political orientation

The results illustrate that the further to the left a respondent places themselves on the political spectrum, the more likely they are to be positive about the importance of helping people in developing countries, the effectiveness of development cooperation, and the benefits to the EU and citizens alike. Those on the left are also the most likely to be in favour of increased spending on financial assistance for developing countries: 41% on the left say spending should increase, compared to 27% of those in the centre and 22% 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 55% of those in the centre and 48% on the right. Those on the left are also the most likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries.

EU image

In some areas, opinions about development cooperation 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 (95%), compared to those with a negative image (78%). They are more likely to think helping people in developing countries should be a main priority for the EU.

Those with a positive image are also more likely to say helping people in developing countries has a positive impact on both EU citizens and on the EU. 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 (36%), and the least likely to think it should decrease – particularly compared to those with a negative view (9% vs. 29%).

Media

Although television is the most mentioned source of information for all respondents about development issues, when looking across all sources there is a clear age skew: older respondents are more likely to use traditional media sources such as TV and newspapers, and younger respondents are more likely to mention online sources such as social networks.

Interestingly, respondents who get information on development issues from TV are less likely to think aid should increase and less likely to think individual can have an impact, compared to those who use other sources.

I. IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The first section of this report reviews a number of opinions about the importance of development cooperation. 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 considered.

The discussion then moves on to look at 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.

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

1 Perceived importance of development cooperation

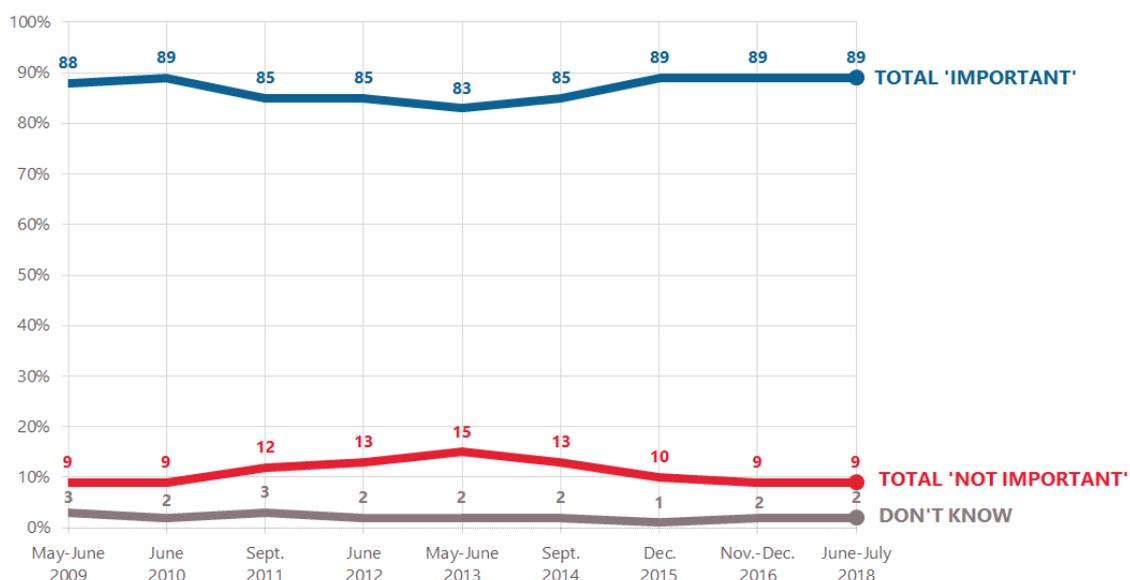
Almost nine in ten respondents think it is important to help people in developing countries

The proportion of respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries has remained stable since 2015 (89%). More than four in ten (42%) say this is 'very important' – the same proportion as in 2016⁶. The proportion who says helping people in developing countries is not important has also remained stable since 2016 (9%).

Despite this overall stability, it is worth noting that in 20 Member States there has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents who say it is important, compared to 2016.

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)



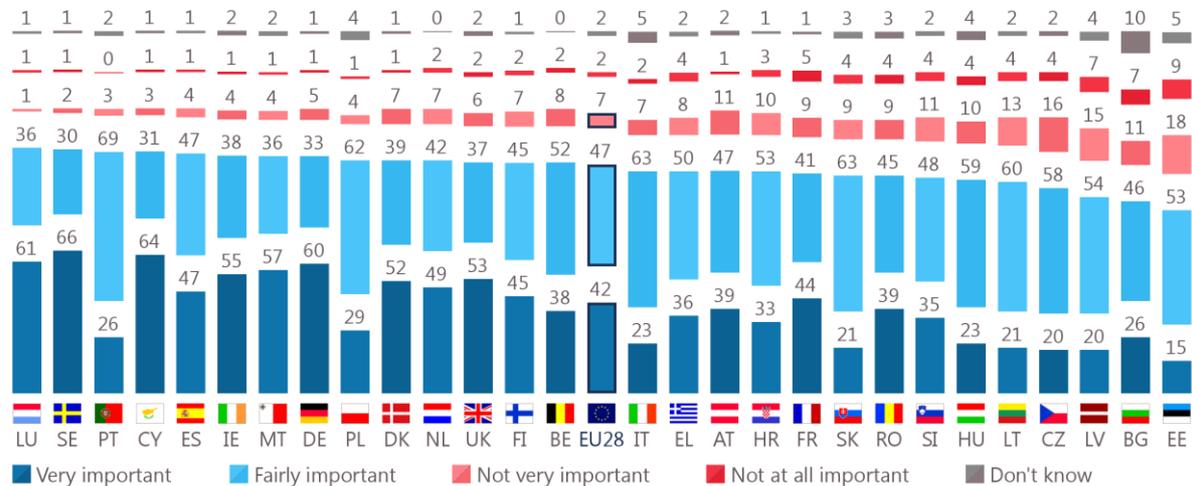
Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

⁶ 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.

More than two thirds of respondents in each country think it is important to help people in developing countries, and in 14 countries at least nine in ten think this. Almost all respondents in Luxembourg (97%), Sweden (96%) and Cyprus and Portugal (both 95%) think this way, compared to 68% in Estonia, 72% in Bulgaria and 74% in Latvia.

However, the proportion of respondents in each country that think it is ‘very important’ to help people in developing countries varies widely, from 66% in Sweden, 64% in Cyprus and 61% in Luxembourg to 15% in Estonia and 20% in Latvia and the Czech Republic. ‘Very important’ is the most common response in ten 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? (%)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Although there has been no change at the overall EU level since 2016, in 20 Member States respondents are now less likely to agree it is important to help people in developing countries. Estonia (-10 percentage points), Lithuania (-6 pp) and Croatia (-4 pp) are the only countries where the change is more than three points.

In six countries respondents are now more likely to say this is important, with the largest change observed in Slovakia (+3 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Luxembourg and the Czech Republic.

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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Not important'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		89	=	9	=	2
SK		84	▲ 3	13	▼ 2	3
EL		86	▲ 2	12	▼ 2	2
DE		93	▲ 1	6	=	1
PL		91	▲ 1	5	▼ 2	4
UK		90	▲ 1	8	=	2
AT		86	▲ 1	12	▼ 2	2
LU		97	=	2	▼ 1	1
CZ		78	=	20	▲ 1	2
PT		95	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	2
MT		93	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	2
IT		86	▼ 1	9	▼ 1	5
SI		83	▼ 1	15	=	2
HU		82	▼ 1	14	=	4
SE		96	▼ 2	3	▲ 1	1
CY		95	▼ 2	4	▲ 2	1
ES		94	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	1
DK		91	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	1
NL		91	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	0
IE		93	▼ 3	5	▲ 2	2
BE		90	▼ 3	10	▲ 3	0
FI		90	▼ 3	9	▲ 3	1
FR		85	▼ 3	14	▲ 3	1
RO		84	▼ 3	13	▲ 2	3
LV		74	▼ 3	22	▲ 2	4
BG		72	▼ 3	18	▲ 3	10
HR		86	▼ 4	13	▲ 4	1
LT		81	▼ 6	17	▲ 7	2
EE		68	▼ 10	27	▲ 8	5

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis highlights that the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say helping people in developing countries is important: 94% who stayed in education until at least age 20 say this, compared to 83% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger. Managers (94%) are the most likely to say this is important, particularly compared to manual workers and the unemployed (both 86%).

The analysis also reveals that personal household financial situation has an impact on the opinion expressed. The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to think helping people in developing countries is important. For example, 91% of those with the least financial difficulty say this is important, compared to 81% of those that experience the most difficulty.

Respondents who identify as being on the left (94%) or centre (91%) of the political spectrum are more likely than those on the right (84%) 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 (95%), 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-	83	12	5
16-19	88	10	2
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	92	6	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	90	8	2
Managers	94	5	1
Other white collars	92	6	2
Manual workers	86	11	3
House persons	89	8	3
Unemployed	86	11	3
Retired	87	10	3
Students	92	6	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	81	15	4
From time to time	86	11	3
Almost never/ Never	91	8	1
 Left-right political scale			
Left	94	5	1
Centre	91	8	1
Right	84	14	2
 Image of the EU			
Positive	95	4	1
Neutral	89	9	2
Negative	78	19	3

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

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

As was the case in the previous survey, respondents are more likely to think it is important to help people in developing countries, than to think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU or of their national government.

More than seven in ten (71%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with 28% in total agreement and 43% tending to agree⁷. Far fewer (54%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government, with 18% saying they totally agree⁸.

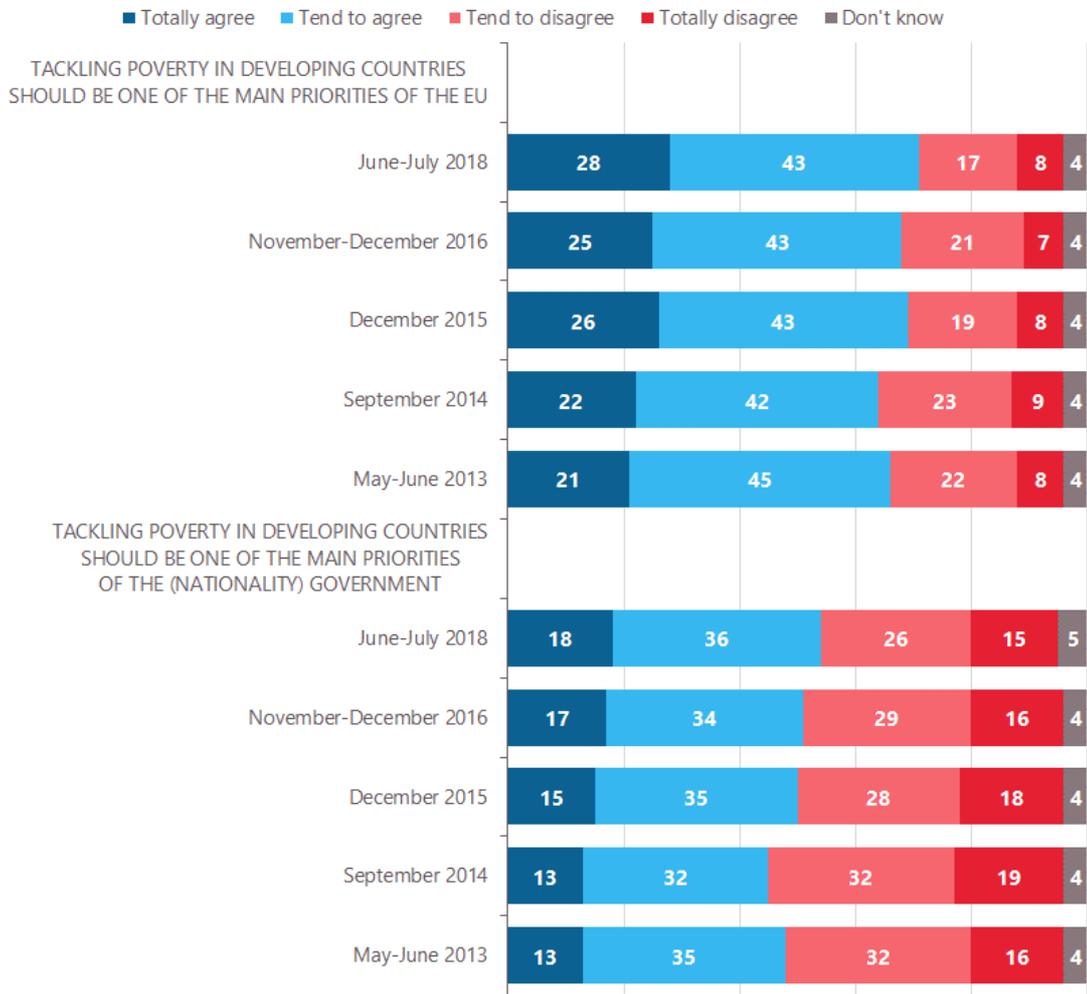
Compared to 2016, respondents are more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (+3 pp), or of their national government (+3 pp). In both cases, agreement remains higher than it was in 2013.

The longer-term trend shows that agreement tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU is at its highest level - as is the proportion who totally agree. The same applies when it comes to overall agreement that this should be one of the main priorities of the national government.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

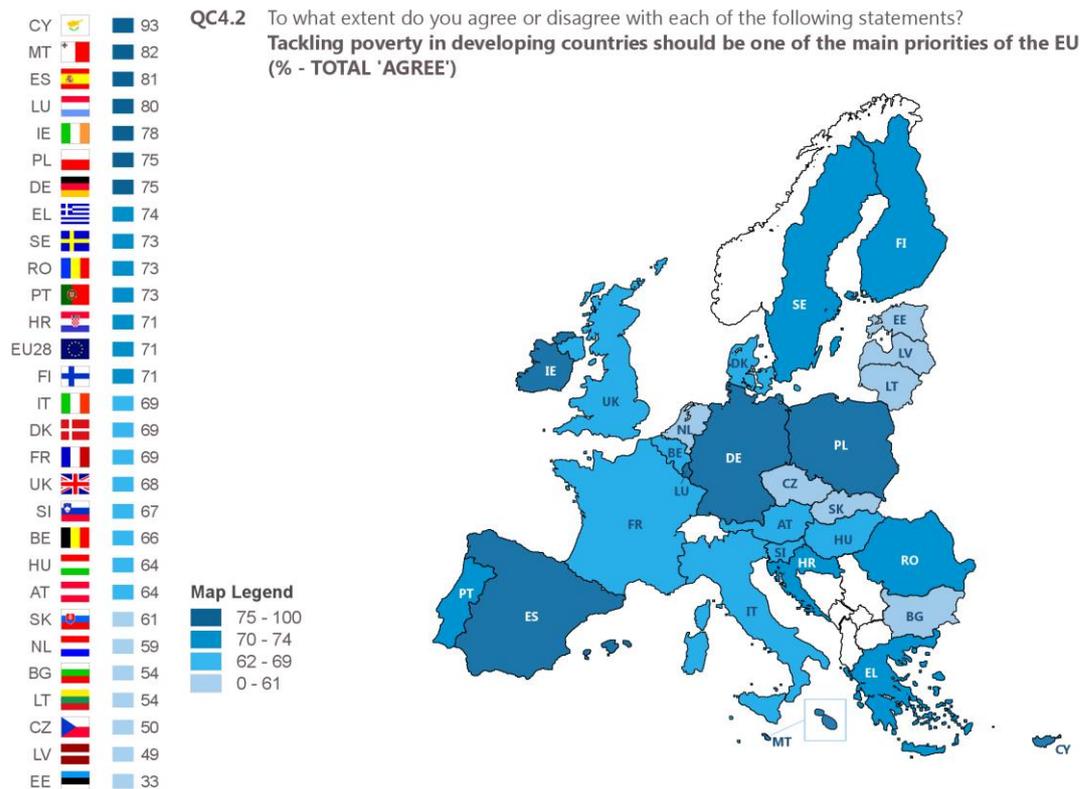
QC4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

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 (93%), Malta (82%) and Spain (81%) the most likely to think this. 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 (33%) and Latvia (49%) are the least likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU.



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

At an EU level, respondents are now more likely (+3 pp) to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU than they were in 2016, and the same pattern also applies in 14 Member States. The largest increases in agreement are observed in Luxembourg (+10 pp), Germany, Poland and Slovakia (all +7 pp), and the largest decreases amongst respondents in Finland and Estonia (both -5 pp).

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

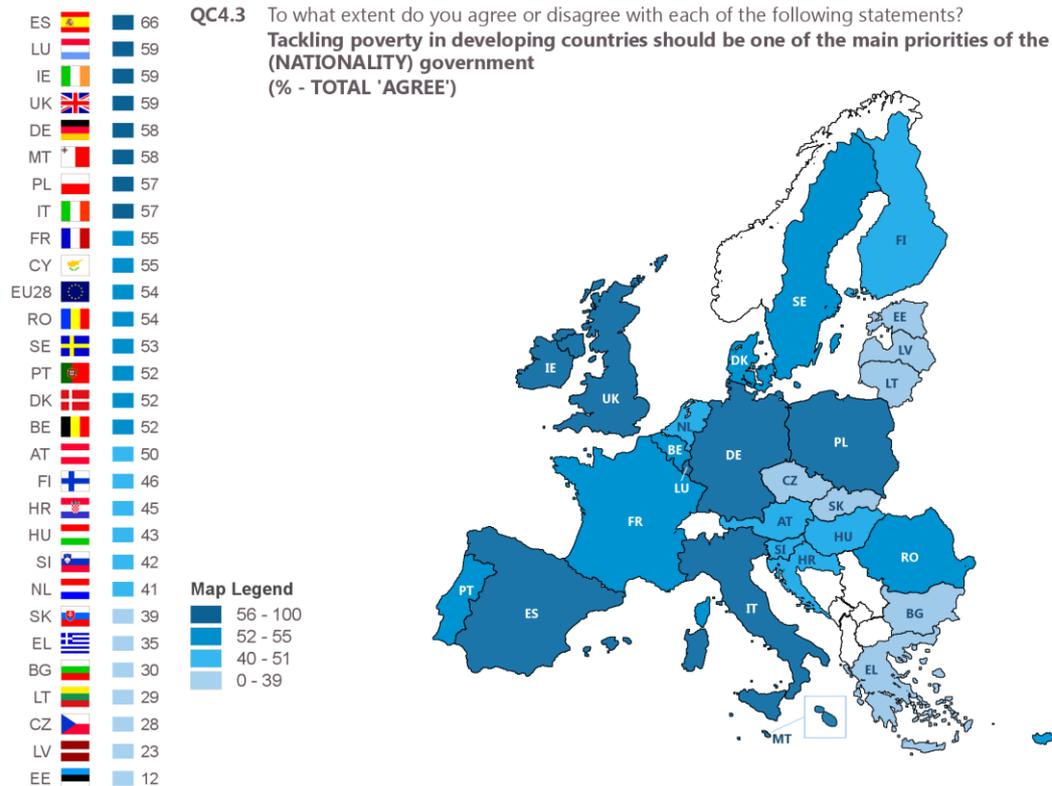
Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		71	▲ 3	25	▼ 3	4
LU		80	▲ 10	18	▼ 11	2
DE		75	▲ 7	22	▼ 7	3
PL		75	▲ 7	18	▼ 8	7
SK		61	▲ 7	33	▼ 8	6
NL		59	▲ 5	40	▼ 5	1
CY		93	▲ 4	5	▼ 5	2
EL		74	▲ 4	24	▼ 5	2
IT		69	▲ 4	24	▼ 3	7
BG		54	▲ 4	34	▼ 5	12
ES		81	▲ 3	14	▼ 4	5
DK		69	▲ 3	27	▼ 4	4
AT		64	▲ 3	34	▼ 4	2
HU		64	▲ 1	33	=	3
CZ		50	▲ 1	45	▼ 2	5
IE		78	=	19	▲ 1	3
SI		67	=	31	=	2
BE		66	=	33	=	1
RO		73	▼ 1	21	=	6
UK		68	▼ 1	27	▲ 1	5
LV		49	▼ 1	44	▼ 2	7
MT		82	▼ 2	14	▲ 2	4
FR		69	▼ 2	28	▲ 2	3
LT		54	▼ 2	39	=	7
PT		73	▼ 3	22	=	5
HR		71	▼ 3	26	▲ 3	3
SE		73	▼ 4	25	▲ 2	2
FI		71	▼ 5	24	▲ 3	5
EE		33	▼ 5	60	▲ 3	7

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Respondents in Spain (66%), Luxembourg, Ireland and the United Kingdom (all 59%) are the most likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the national government, while those in Estonia (12%), Latvia (23%) and the Czech Republic (28%) are the least likely to do so.

It is worth noting that respondents in Spain, Luxembourg and Ireland are also amongst the most likely to think this should be one of the main priorities of the EU.



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

In 22 countries, respondents are now more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the national government, with the largest increases observed amongst those in Austria and Bulgaria (both +8 pp). In contrast, respondents in Finland (-7 pp) and Sweden (-6 pp) are now less likely to think this way.

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 (%)

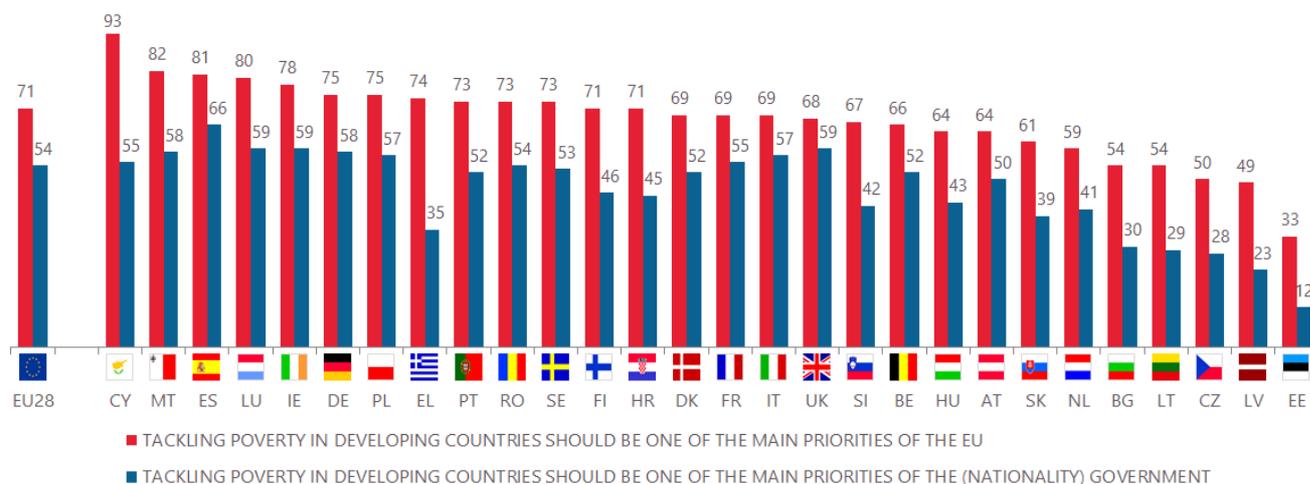
		Total 'Agree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		54	▲ 3	41	▼ 4	5
AT		50	▲ 8	47	▼ 7	3
BG		30	▲ 8	58	▼ 12	12
MT		58	▲ 7	36	▼ 7	6
IT		57	▲ 7	36	▼ 6	7
PL		57	▲ 7	37	▼ 7	6
LU		59	▲ 6	37	▼ 9	4
CY		55	▲ 5	42	▼ 5	3
DK		52	▲ 5	45	▼ 5	3
ES		66	▲ 4	28	▼ 6	6
IE		59	▲ 3	37	▼ 2	4
FR		55	▲ 3	42	▼ 3	3
RO		54	▲ 3	39	▼ 5	7
BE		52	▲ 3	47	▼ 3	1
NL		41	▲ 3	57	▼ 3	2
SK		39	▲ 3	53	▼ 6	8
EL		35	▲ 3	63	▼ 2	2
DE		58	▲ 2	40	▼ 2	2
HR		45	▲ 2	51	▼ 3	4
CZ		28	▲ 2	69	▼ 3	3
UK		59	▲ 1	36	=	5
PT		52	▲ 1	43	▼ 3	5
SI		42	▲ 1	55	▼ 2	3
LV		23	▼ 2	72	▼ 1	5
HU		43	▼ 3	53	▲ 2	4
LT		29	▼ 3	67	▲ 2	4
EE		12	▼ 5	84	▲ 4	4
SE		53	▼ 6	45	▲ 5	2
FI		46	▼ 7	49	▲ 5	5

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

As was the case in 2015 and in 2016, respondents in each Member State are 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 most cases the margin between the two levels of government is considerable. For instance, the largest differences are observed in Greece (39 percentage points) and Cyprus (38 pp). At the other end of the scale the smallest gap is seen in the United Kingdom (9 pp).

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



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis shows no notable difference in opinion based on gender or age.

The longer a respondent spent in education, the more likely they are to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities for EU or national governments. For example, 74% of those who completed education aged 20 and over think this should be a main priority for the EU, compared to 65% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.

Household financial situation is also influential: those with the least difficulties paying bills are the most likely to say this should be one of the main priorities of the EU (72% vs 65% with the most difficulties) or of the national government (56% vs 45%).

Respondents who identify as being on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to say tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of EU and national governments. Those who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to think this should be one of the main priorities of the EU, compared to those with a negative image (78% vs 57%).

Attitudes to development cooperation also have an impact on opinion: respondents who think helping people in developing countries is important are much more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU or national government. For instance, 76% 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 27% 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 (72% vs. 12%).

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

Total 'Agree' (% - 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
EU28	71	54
 Education (End of)		
15-	65	49
16-19	70	53
20+	74	58
Still studying	76	59
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	65	45
From time to time	68	52
Almost never/ Never	72	56
 Left-right political scale		
Left	80	65
Centre	72	54
Right	64	47
Image of the EU		
Positive	78	64
Neutral	70	52
Negative	57	41
Helping developing countries		
Total 'Important'	76	59
Total 'Not important'	27	20
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority		
Total 'Agree'	100	72
Total 'Disagree'	0	12

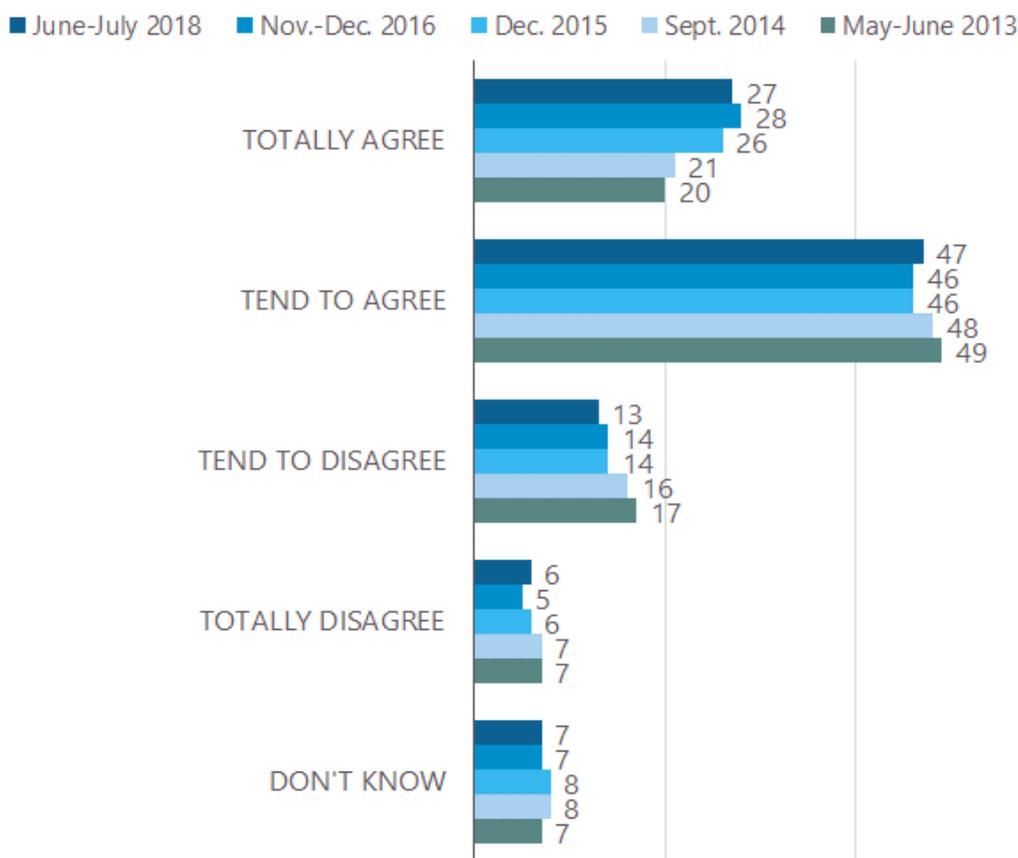
Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

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 (74%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, with 27% saying they ‘totally agree’⁹. There has been no change in overall agreement since 2016 – it remains at its highest level 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)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

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.

In all but one country, the majority of respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, with respondents in Cyprus (92%), and Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal and Finland (all 85%) the most likely to think this way. The exception is the Czech Republic, where 46% agree – although this is still a considerable proportion.

There are six countries where respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in 2016, with the largest increase observed in Italy (+6 pp). Respondents in 16 countries are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines seen in Estonia (-7 pp), and Austria and Croatia (both -6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in the remaining six countries.

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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		74	=	19	=	7
IT		75	▲ 6	16	▼ 5	9
LU		85	▲ 3	11	▼ 2	4
DE		73	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	5
PL		79	▲ 1	13	▼ 3	8
EL		78	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	4
NL		71	▲ 1	24	▲ 1	5
CY		92	=	5	▼ 1	3
ES		85	=	9	=	6
DK		79	=	15	▲ 1	6
BE		74	=	24	▲ 1	2
SI		69	=	27	=	4
SK		64	=	25	▼ 2	11
HU		68	▼ 1	27	▲ 3	5
BG		57	▼ 1	25	=	18
MT		82	▼ 2	13	▲ 3	5
UK		73	▼ 2	19	▲ 3	8
CZ		46	▼ 2	45	▲ 1	9
FI		85	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	4
IE		82	▼ 3	12	▲ 1	6
SE		82	▼ 3	13	▲ 1	5
RO		73	▼ 3	20	▲ 2	7
PT		85	▼ 4	8	▲ 2	7
LT		74	▼ 4	16	▲ 1	10
FR		70	▼ 4	22	▲ 3	8
LV		58	▼ 4	30	▲ 1	12
HR		76	▼ 6	22	▲ 7	2
AT		68	▼ 6	28	▲ 5	4
EE		54	▼ 7	34	▲ 7	12

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- Those aged 55 and over are slightly less likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well. For instance, 70% agree, compared to 77% of those aged 15-39.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 80% of those who completed education aged 20 and over agree, compared to 66% of those who finished education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers, the self-employed and other white-collar workers (all 79%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (69%).
- Respondents who experience the least difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree (76%).
- 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 on the right (70%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (84%) are more likely to agree than those who are neutral (71%) 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 or their national government are more likely to agree. For example, 79% who agree helping people in developing countries is important also agree this has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, compared to 31% who say helping is not important.

Respondents who think EU aid to developing countries should increase (89%) or stay the same (77%) are much more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, compared to those who think aid should be reduced (46%). Finally, more than eight in ten respondents who have some kind of personal involvement in development cooperation agree, compared to those with no personal involvement (68%).

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

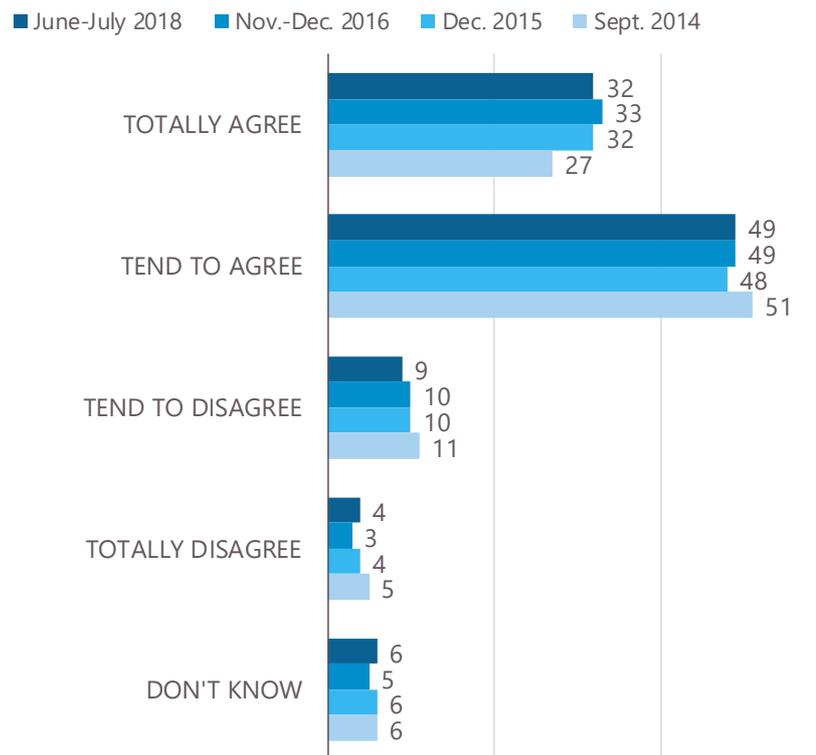
Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	74	19	7
 Gender			
Man	74	20	6
Woman	73	19	8
 Age			
15-24	77	17	6
25-39	77	18	5
40-54	75	19	6
55 +	70	22	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	66	22	12
16-19	71	22	7
20+	80	16	4
Still studying	81	14	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	79	16	5
Managers	79	17	4
Other white collars	79	16	5
Manual workers	71	22	7
House persons	72	20	8
Unemployed	69	22	9
Retired	70	21	9
Students	81	14	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	68	21	11
From time to time	72	21	7
Almost never/ Never	76	18	6
 Left-right political scale			
Left	81	14	5
Centre	76	19	5
Right	70	25	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	11	5
Neutral	71	22	7
Negative	59	34	7
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	79	15	6
Total 'Not important'	31	61	8
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	89	7	4
No change	77	18	5
Decrease	46	46	8
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	86	10	4
Total 'Disagree'	46	47	7
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	90	7	3
Total 'Disagree'	57	36	7
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	83	14	3
Support digital campaigns	85	10	5
Volunteer	85	11	4
Give money	86	11	3
Crowd-funding	83	13	4
Ethical shopping	85	11	4
Not involved	68	24	8

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Just over eight in ten respondents (81%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest, with 32% saying they totally agree¹⁰. This represents a small decrease in overall agreement since 2016 (-1 pp), although agreement remains higher than it was in 2014 (+3 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)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

More than six in ten respondents in each country agree tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest, with proportions ranging from 92% in Cyprus, 90% in Luxembourg and 89% in Sweden to 65% in Bulgaria, 66% in Estonia and 67% in the Czech Republic.

Compared to 2016, respondents in nine countries are now more likely to agree, with the largest increase observed in Italy (+5 pp). On the other hand, in 18 countries respondents are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines seen amongst respondents in Bulgaria (-7 pp), Austria and Estonia (both -5 pp).

¹⁰ 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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		81	▼ 1	13	=	6
IT		79	▲ 5	12	▼ 7	9
DE		85	▲ 4	12	▼ 3	3
MT		84	▲ 3	10	=	6
LU		90	▲ 2	7	▼ 2	3
EL		83	▲ 2	13	▼ 3	4
CZ		67	▲ 2	25	▼ 4	8
CY		92	▲ 1	5	=	3
DK		84	▲ 1	11	▼ 2	5
NL		84	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	1
LV		77	=	13	▼ 4	10
BE		83	▼ 1	17	▲ 2	0
FR		81	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	5
SI		77	▼ 1	19	▲ 1	4
SE		89	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	2
IE		87	▼ 2	8	▲ 1	5
PT		87	▼ 2	7	▲ 2	6
PL		82	▼ 2	11	=	7
LT		78	▼ 2	13	▲ 1	9
ES		84	▼ 3	11	▲ 3	5
HR		81	▼ 3	17	▲ 4	2
UK		80	▼ 3	13	▲ 3	7
RO		74	▼ 3	18	▲ 1	8
SK		68	▼ 3	21	=	11
FI		83	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	5
HU		74	▼ 4	23	▲ 6	3
AT		73	▼ 5	24	▲ 4	3
EE		66	▼ 5	24	▲ 5	10
BG		65	▼ 7	20	▲ 5	15

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis once again illustrates that there are no differences in opinion based on age or gender. However, education levels, financial situation, political leanings, the image of the EU and attitudes to aid have an impact:

- 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: 87% who completed education aged 20 and over say this, compared to 72% who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers (87%), the self-employed (86%) and other white-collar workers (84%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to housepersons (75%).
- Respondents who experience the least difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree (83% vs 74% who experience the most difficulties).
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (87%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (84%) 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 (79%) or negative (71%).

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 or their national government are more likely to agree. For example, 92% who agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU agree this is in the EU's own interest, compared to 59% who do not think this should be a main priority.

Respondents who think EU aid to developing countries should increase (92%) or stay the same (85%) are much more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, compared to those who think aid should be reduced (56%). Finally, more than eight in ten respondents who have some kind of personal involvement in development cooperation agree, compared to those with no personal involvement (75%).

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	81	13	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	72	17	11
16-19	80	15	5
20+	87	11	2
Still studying	85	11	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	86	11	3
Managers	87	11	2
Other white collars	84	12	4
Manual workers	79	16	5
House persons	75	15	10
Unemployed	77	16	7
Retired	78	14	8
Students	85	11	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	74	16	10
From time to time	77	16	7
Almost never/ Never	83	13	4
 Left-right political scale			
Left	87	10	3
Centre	84	13	3
Right	78	19	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	89	8	3
Neutral	79	15	6
Negative	71	24	5
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	86	10	4
Total 'Not important'	42	50	8
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	92	6	2
No change	85	11	4
Decrease	56	36	8
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	92	6	2
Total 'Disagree'	59	36	5
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	92	6	2
Total 'Disagree'	70	24	6
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	86	13	1
Support digital campaigns	88	10	2
Volunteer	89	9	2
Give money	91	7	2
Crowd-funding	87	11	2
Ethical shopping	91	8	1
Not involved	75	18	7

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

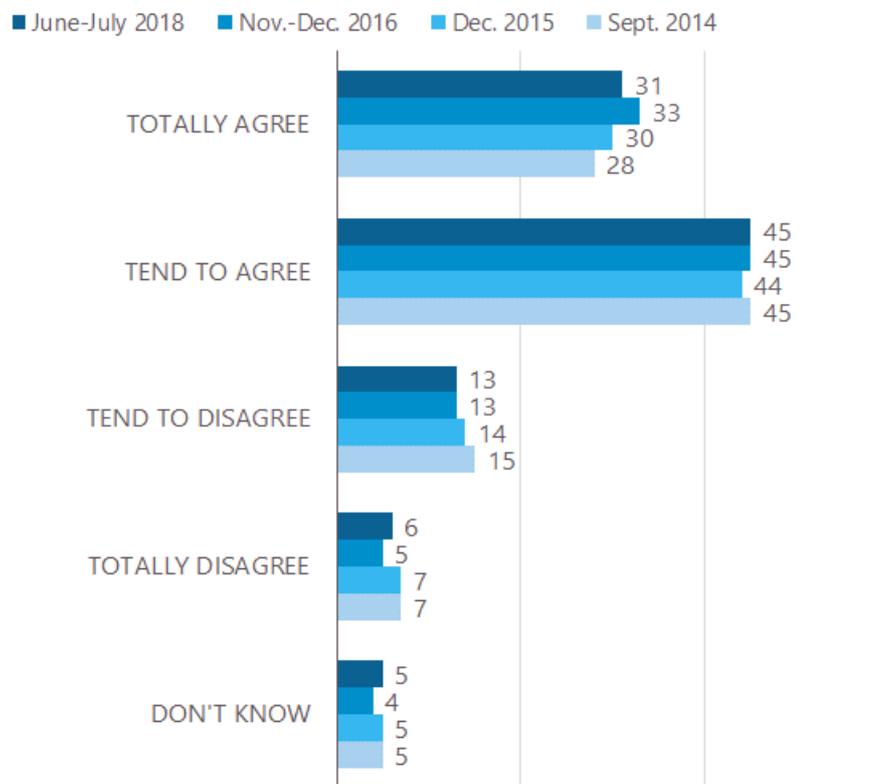
4 Tackling poverty in developing countries as a moral obligation

Respondents are slightly less likely to agree the EU has a moral obligation to tackle poverty in developing countries than they were in 2016

Just over three quarters of respondents (76%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU: 31% totally agree and 45% tend to agree¹¹. Overall agreement has fallen slightly since 2016 (-2 pp): the proportion who tend to agree has not changed, but the proportion who 'totally agree' has declined by two points.

However, agreement is still three points higher than it was in 2014.

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)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

¹¹ QA4.6. 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.

Respondents in Cyprus (94%), Portugal (87%), and Spain and Luxembourg (both 86%) are the most likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU, while those in Estonia (49%), Latvia (53%) and the Czech Republic (55%) are the least likely to think this way.

In 20 countries, respondents are now less likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU than they were in 2016. The largest declines are observed amongst those in Austria (-9 pp), Finland (-8 pp) and Estonia (-7 pp). There are six countries where respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in 2016, with the largest increase recorded in Slovenia (+5 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Poland or Romania.

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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		76	▼ 2	19	▲ 1	5
SI		76	▲ 5	21	▼ 4	3
BG		61	▲ 4	26	▼ 5	13
LU		86	▲ 3	11	▼ 4	3
DE		84	▲ 3	14	▼ 3	2
CY		94	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	1
MT		83	▲ 2	12	▼ 2	5
PL		77	=	17	=	6
RO		72	=	21	▼ 1	7
ES		86	▼ 1	10	▼ 1	4
EL		81	▼ 1	16	▼ 1	3
IT		74	▼ 1	18	▼ 1	8
PT		87	▼ 2	8	▼ 1	5
LT		72	▼ 2	21	▲ 2	7
IE		83	▼ 3	13	▲ 3	4
SK		63	▼ 3	29	▲ 1	8
NL		74	▼ 4	25	▲ 4	1
FR		73	▼ 4	23	▲ 4	4
HU		70	▼ 4	27	▲ 5	3
CZ		55	▼ 4	41	▲ 2	4
HR		79	▼ 5	19	▲ 5	2
BE		76	▼ 5	23	▲ 5	1
SE		80	▼ 6	18	▲ 5	2
DK		73	▼ 6	23	▲ 4	4
UK		71	▼ 6	23	▲ 5	6
LV		53	▼ 6	36	=	11
EE		49	▼ 7	42	▲ 5	9
FI		72	▼ 8	23	▲ 5	5
AT		72	▼ 9	26	▲ 8	2

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis once again shows no difference in agreement based on age or gender. It does, however, highlight the following:

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU: 81% who completed education aged 20 and over say this, compared to 71% who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers (82%), the self-employed (81%) and other white-collar workers (79%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (72%).
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (84%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (79%) or on the right (70%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (85%) are more likely to agree than those who are neutral (75%) or negative (62%).

Furthermore, 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 or their national government are more likely to agree. For example, 90% who agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU agree this is a moral obligation, compared to 44% who do not think this should be a main priority.

Respondents who think EU aid to developing countries should increase (92%) or stay the same (79%) are much more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, compared to those who think aid should be reduced (46%). Finally, more than eight in ten respondents who have some kind of personal involvement in development aid agree, compared to those with no personal involvement (69%).

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	76	19	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	71	21	8
16-19	75	20	5
20+	81	17	2
Still studying	78	20	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	16	3
Managers	82	16	2
Other white collars	79	18	3
Manual workers	74	21	5
House persons	73	20	7
Unemployed	72	22	6
Retired	74	19	7
Students	78	20	2
 Left-right political scale			
Left	84	14	2
Centre	79	18	3
Right	70	27	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	85	12	3
Neutral	75	21	4
Negative	62	33	5
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	82	14	4
Total 'Not important'	30	64	6
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	92	6	2
No change	79	18	3
Decrease	46	49	5
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	90	8	2
Total 'Disagree'	44	52	4
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	92	7	1
Total 'Disagree'	59	37	4
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	87	11	2
Support digital campaigns	87	12	1
Volunteer	85	13	2
Give money	89	9	2
Crowd-funding	87	12	1
Ethical shopping	88	10	2
Not involved	69	25	6

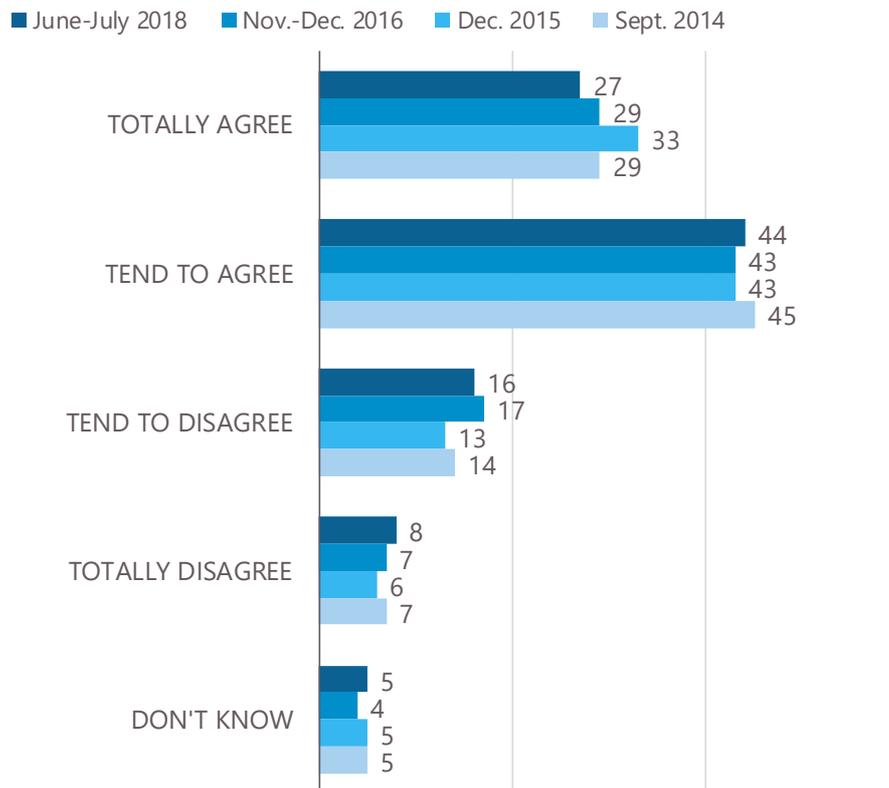
Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

5 Development cooperation contribution to a more peaceful and equal world

At least half of the respondents in each Member State agree development cooperation contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world

Almost three quarters of respondents (71%) agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world, with more than one quarter totally agreeing (27%)¹². Overall agreement has declined by one point since 2016, although there has been a two-point decline in the proportion who totally agree. Overall agreement is three points lower than it was in 2014¹³.

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)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

¹² 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.

¹³ In 2015 the questionnaire wording was slightly different 'Aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and equal world'

There is a broad range of opinions across Member States. Respondents in Cyprus (93%), Portugal (87%) and Spain (86%) are the most likely to agree, compared to 48% in Estonia, 50% in the Czech Republic and 60% in France.

In 16 countries respondents are now less likely to agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world, with the largest declines observed amongst those in Finland (-13 pp), Sweden (-10 pp), and Estonia and Slovakia (both -6 pp). Agreement has increased in seven countries, most notably in Germany (+6 pp) and has remained the same in five countries.

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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		71	▼ 1	24	=	5
DE		72	▲ 6	26	▼ 5	2
NL		63	▲ 4	35	▼ 2	2
EL		85	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	2
MT		84	▲ 2	12	=	4
PT		87	▲ 1	8	▼ 2	5
LU		75	▲ 1	20	▼ 2	5
SI		66	▲ 1	31	▼ 1	3
IT		75	=	18	=	7
UK		70	=	25	▲ 1	5
BE		67	=	31	=	2
FR		60	=	34	▼ 1	6
CZ		50	=	44	=	6
CY		93	▼ 1	6	=	1
ES		86	▼ 1	10	=	4
IE		81	▼ 1	15	▲ 2	4
DK		73	▼ 2	22	▲ 1	5
RO		72	▼ 2	21	=	7
HU		69	▼ 2	27	▲ 3	4
HR		77	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	2
LT		77	▼ 3	16	▲ 1	7
PL		75	▼ 3	18	▲ 1	7
BG		63	▼ 3	24	▲ 1	13
LV		68	▼ 4	23	=	9
AT		67	▼ 5	31	▲ 5	2
SK		61	▼ 6	28	▲ 2	11
EE		48	▼ 6	43	▲ 3	9
SE		73	▼ 10	24	▲ 9	3
FI		68	▼ 13	28	▲ 10	4

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis highlights that respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree financial assistance for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (77%), particularly compared to those aged 55 and over (69%). Students are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (79% vs 67%). In addition, those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (79%) are the most likely to agree, followed by those in the centre (72%) or to the right (67%).

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. 29%). Finally, respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to agree helping developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (84% vs 43% who disagree it is important) or the national government (87% vs 54%).

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	71	24	5
 Age			
15-24	77	19	4
25-39	72	23	5
40-54	71	25	4
55 +	69	25	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	69	22	9
16-19	69	26	5
20+	74	22	4
Still studying	79	18	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	21	4
Managers	75	23	2
Other white collars	72	24	4
Manual workers	69	26	5
House persons	72	21	7
Unemployed	67	27	6
Retired	69	25	6
Students	79	18	3
 Left-right political scale			
Left	79	18	3
Centre	72	25	3
Right	67	29	4
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	77	19	4
Total 'Not important'	29	65	6
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	84	14	2
Total 'Disagree'	43	53	4
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	87	11	2
Total 'Disagree'	54	41	5

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

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

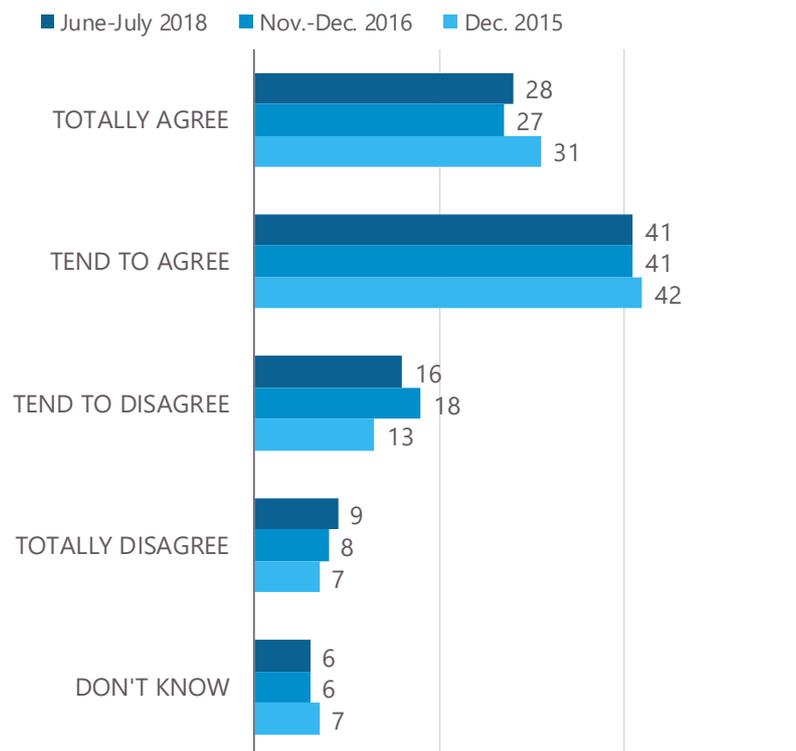
Almost seven in ten view financial assistance as an effective way to tackle irregular migration

The majority of respondents (69%) agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, with 28% saying they totally agree¹⁴. One quarter (25%) disagrees.

There has been a slight increase in agreement since 2016 (+1 pp), but respondents are still less likely to agree than they were in 2015 (-4 pp)¹⁵.

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)

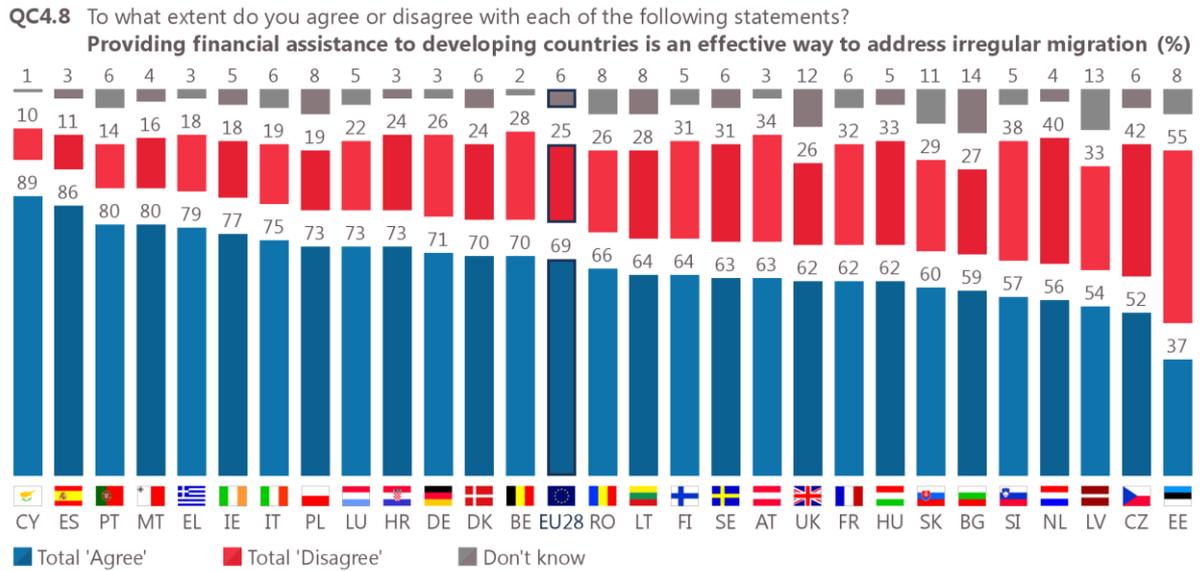


Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ In 2015 the response option wording was slightly different: 'Aid for developing countries is an effective way to tackle irregular migration'

In all but one country, the majority of respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration. Respondents in Cyprus (89%), Spain (86%), and Portugal and Malta (both 80%) are the most likely to agree, compared to 37% in Estonia, 52% in the Czech Republic and 54% in Latvia.



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Compared to 2016, the largest increases in agreement are observed amongst respondents in Malta (+8 pp), and Greece and Bulgaria (both +7 pp), and overall there have been increases in 14 countries. On the other hand, there have been declines in agreement in nine countries, particularly amongst respondents in Sweden (-12 pp), and Estonia and Finland (both -10 pp). In five countries, there has been no change in opinion.

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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		69	▲ 1	25	▼ 1	6
MT		80	▲ 8	16	▼ 4	4
EL		79	▲ 7	18	▼ 6	3
BG		59	▲ 7	27	▼ 6	14
PT		80	▲ 5	14	▼ 5	6
BE		70	▲ 5	28	▼ 5	2
CZ		52	▲ 5	42	▼ 6	6
DE		71	▲ 4	26	▼ 3	3
IT		75	▲ 2	19	▼ 1	6
LU		73	▲ 2	22	▼ 3	5
DK		70	▲ 2	24	▲ 2	6
NL		56	▲ 2	40	▲ 1	4
ES		86	▲ 1	11	=	3
UK		62	▲ 1	26	▼ 2	12
SI		57	▲ 1	38	▼ 2	5
CY		89	=	10	▲ 1	1
IE		77	=	18	▲ 1	5
HR		73	=	24	=	3
PL		73	=	19	▼ 1	8
RO		66	=	26	=	8
FR		62	▼ 1	32	=	6
HU		62	▼ 1	33	▲ 5	5
LT		64	▼ 3	28	▲ 3	8
SK		60	▼ 3	29	▼ 2	11
AT		63	▼ 5	34	▲ 5	3
LV		54	▼ 7	33	▲ 3	13
FI		64	▼ 10	31	▲ 8	5
EE		37	▼ 10	55	▲ 11	8
SE		63	▼ 12	31	▲ 11	6

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates some familiar patterns, with variations in agreement based on education, occupation, financial security and attitudes to development cooperation.

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration: 72% who stayed in education until at least 20 agree, compared to 65% who finished education aged 15 or younger. Students (75%), managers, the self-employed (both 72%) and other white-collar workers (71%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to the unemployed (61%).

Respondents who have a positive view (77%) of the EU are more likely to agree than those with a neutral (67%) or a negative (56%) point of view. In addition, those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (76%) are the most likely to agree, followed by those in the centre (70%) or to the right (65%).

Finally, respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, compared to those who think helping is not important (74% vs. 32%). The same pattern applies comparing those who agree helping developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (80% vs 42% who disagree) or the national government (84% vs 52%).

Finally, respondents who think aid should increase (85%) or remain the same (70%) are much more likely to agree than those who think aid should decrease (42%).

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	69	25	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	65	25	10
16-19	67	27	6
20+	72	24	4
Still studying	75	20	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	23	5
Managers	72	24	4
Other white collars	71	25	4
Manual workers	67	27	6
House persons	71	23	6
Unemployed	61	28	11
Retired	66	25	9
Students	75	20	5
 Left-right political scale			
Left	76	20	4
Centre	70	25	5
Right	65	30	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	77	19	4
Neutral	67	26	7
Negative	56	38	6
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	74	21	5
Total 'Not important'	32	61	7
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	85	12	3
No change	70	25	5
Decrease	42	51	7
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	80	16	4
Total 'Disagree'	42	53	5
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	84	13	3
Total 'Disagree'	52	42	6

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

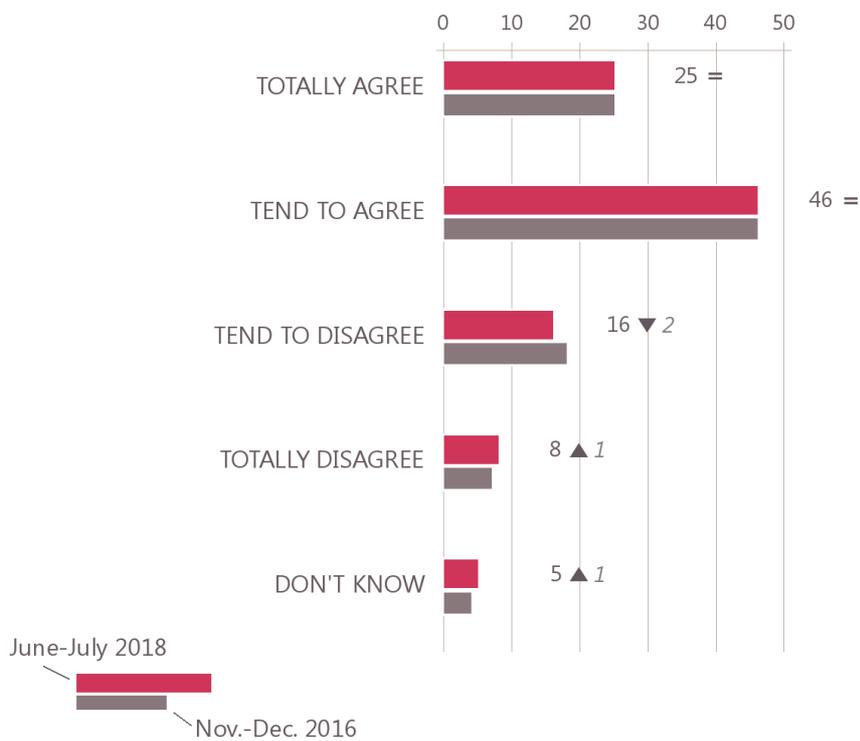
7 Financial assistance to developing countries as an effective way to tackle poverty

More than seven in ten agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty

A large majority of respondents (71%) agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries, with 25% saying they 'totally agree'¹⁶. Almost one quarter (24%) disagrees.

There has been no change in agreement since 2016.

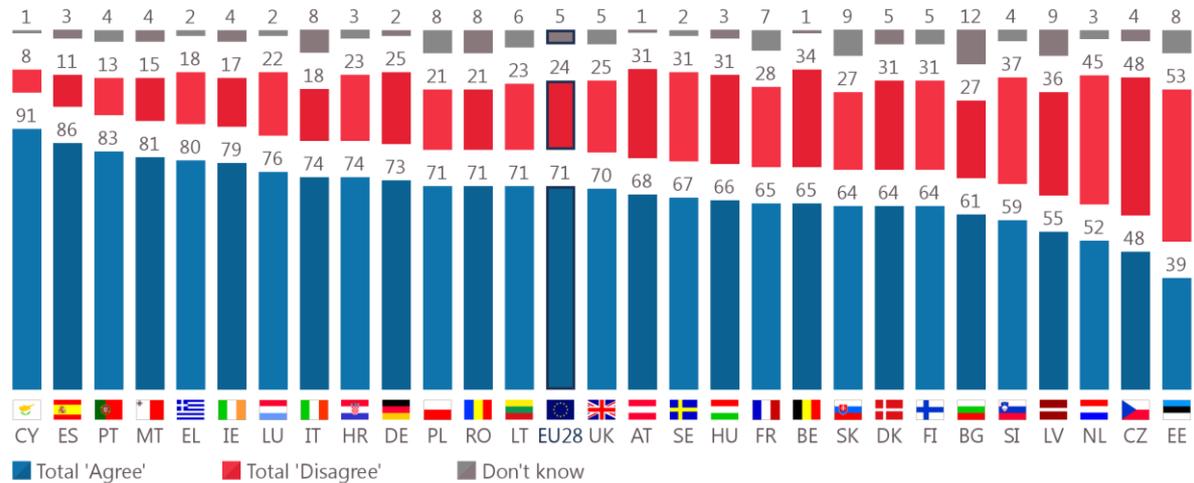
QC4.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries (% - EU)



¹⁶ 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.

In all but two countries the majority of respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries, with respondents in Cyprus (91%), Spain (86%) and Portugal (83%) the most likely to agree. This compares to 39% of respondents in Estonia and 48% in the Czech Republic. However, it is worth noting that in the Czech Republic respondents are equally likely to agree and disagree (both 48%). Estonia is the only country where respondents are most likely 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 (%)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Although there has been no change at an overall EU level since 2016, there have been changes at a country level. In 10 Member States respondents are now more likely to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries, although the largest change is only four points (Malta: +4 pp). In contrast, respondents in Finland (-12 pp), Estonia (-9 pp), Sweden (-8 pp) and in 18 other countries are now less likely to agree.

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 (%)

		Total 'Agree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		71	=	24	▼ 1	5
MT		81	▲ 4	15	▼ 2	4
PT		83	▲ 3	13	▼ 3	4
LU		76	▲ 3	22	▼ 3	2
UK		70	▲ 3	25	▼ 1	5
NL		52	▲ 3	45	▼ 2	3
DE		73	▲ 2	25	▼ 2	2
HU		66	▲ 2	31	▼ 1	3
EL		80	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	2
IT		74	▲ 1	18	▼ 4	8
PL		71	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	8
BE		65	▼ 1	34	▲ 1	1
FR		65	▼ 1	28	▼ 1	7
CY		91	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	1
ES		86	▼ 2	11	▲ 1	3
IE		79	▼ 2	17	▲ 1	4
SI		59	▼ 2	37	▲ 1	4
HR		74	▼ 3	23	▲ 2	3
SK		64	▼ 3	27	▼ 1	9
BG		61	▼ 3	27	▲ 2	12
LV		55	▼ 3	36	=	9
RO		71	▼ 4	21	▲ 1	8
DK		64	▼ 4	31	▲ 4	5
CZ		48	▼ 4	48	▲ 4	4
LT		71	▼ 5	23	▲ 4	6
AT		68	▼ 5	31	▲ 5	1
SE		67	▼ 8	31	▲ 8	2
EE		39	▼ 9	53	▲ 7	8
FI		64	▼ 12	31	▲ 9	5

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty. For instance, 77% of 15-24 year olds agree, compared to 67% of those aged 55 and over.
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (77%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (71%) or to the right (65%).
- Respondents with a positive attitude towards the EU (80%) are more likely to agree than those with a neutral (70%) or negative (53%) attitude.

Once again, respondents' attitude towards development cooperation has an impact. Those who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to 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. 29%). Furthermore, those who think EU aid to developing countries should increase (86%) or stay the same (74%) are more likely to agree than those who think aid should decrease (42%).

Finally, those who agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities for the EU (84% vs 41%) or their national government (86% vs 52%) are more likely to agree, compared to those who think this should not be a main priority.

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	24	5
 Age			
15-24	77	19	4
25-39	73	23	4
40-54	70	26	4
55 +	67	26	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	67	24	9
16-19	70	25	5
20+	72	25	3
Still studying	79	18	3
 Left-right political scale			
Left	77	20	3
Centre	71	25	4
Right	65	31	4
Image of EU			
Positive	80	17	3
Neutral	70	25	5
Negative	53	41	6
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	76	20	4
Total 'Not important'	29	65	6
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	86	11	3
No change	74	23	3
Decrease	42	52	6
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	84	14	2
Total 'Disagree'	41	55	4
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	86	12	2
Total 'Disagree'	52	43	5

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

II. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EU AID

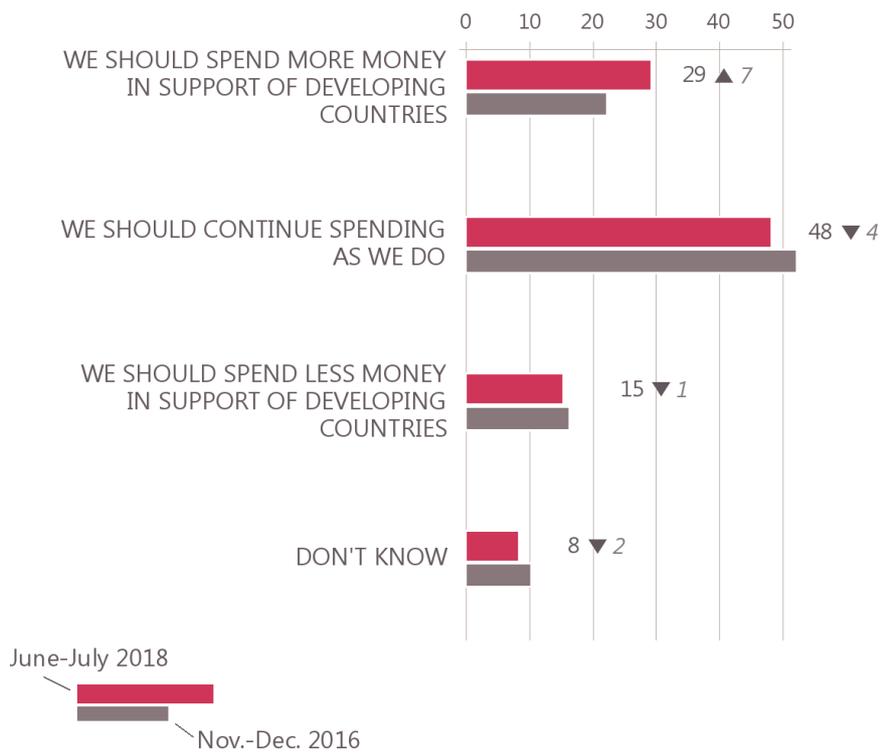
Respondents are more likely to think aid spending should increase than they were in 2016

Respondents were asked how they thought the amount spent on financial assistance to developing countries should evolve¹⁷. Almost half (48%) think spending should continue as it is currently, while almost three in ten (29%) think the EU and its Member States should spend more money in support of developing countries.

Less than one in six (15%) think less money should be spent in support of developing countries, while almost one in ten (8%) are unable to answer.

Since 2016 there has been a seven-point increase in the proportion of respondents who think aid spending should increase, and a four-point decline in the proportion who think spending should remain at current levels. There has been a small decrease in the proportion who think aid spending should decrease (-1 pp).

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



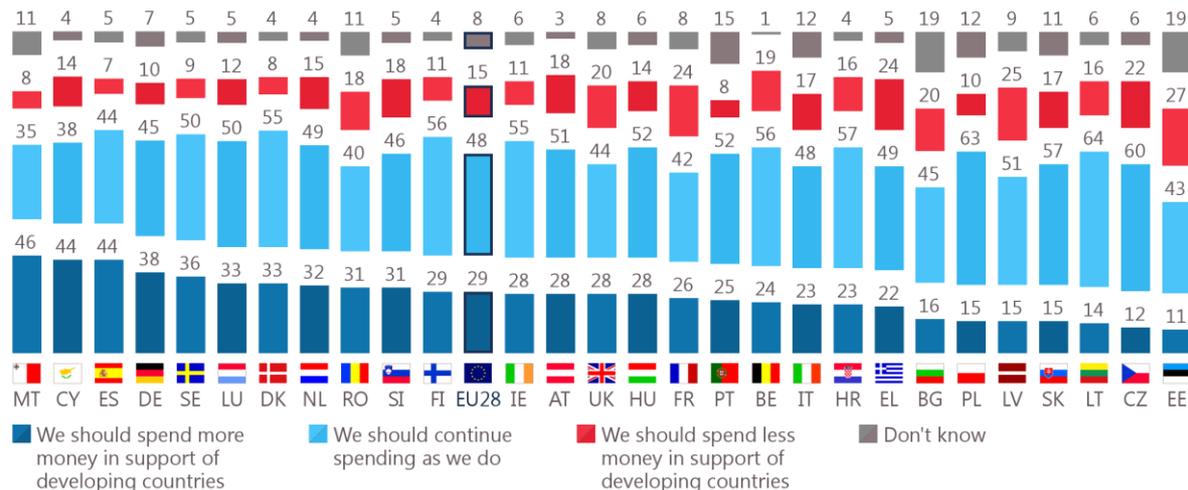
¹⁷ QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? We should spend more money in support of developing countries; We should continue spending as we do; We should spend less money in support of developing countries.

Only a minority of respondents in each country think the EU and its Member States should spend more money in support of developing countries, although proportions range from 46% in Malta and 44% in Cyprus and Spain to 11% in Estonia, 12% in the Czech Republic and 14% in Lithuania. However, this is the most common answer amongst respondents in Malta and Cyprus, and in Spain it is equally mentioned along with maintaining spending at current levels.

In the remaining countries, respondents are most likely to say spending should continue at current levels. At least six in ten respondents in Lithuania (64%), Poland (63%) and the Czech Republic (60%) say spending should continue at current levels, compared to 35% in Malta, 38% in Cyprus and 40% in Romania.

There are seven countries where at least one in five think less money should be spent to support developing countries, with those in Estonia (27%), Latvia (25%) and Greece and France (both 24%) the most likely to think this.

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



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The country trend analysis shows that in most countries respondents are now less likely to say aid should remain at current levels, and more likely to say it should be increased.

In 22 countries, respondents are now more likely to say aid should be increased, compared to 2016. The largest increases are observed in Malta (+22 pp), Germany (+13 pp) and Spain (+12 pp). In contrast, respondents in Slovenia (-4 pp), Croatia (-3 pp) and Ireland (-1 pp) are now less likely to think this way.

Poland (+7 pp), Bulgaria (+6 pp), Lithuania (+5 pp) and Croatia (+3 pp) are the only countries where respondents are now more likely to say aid spending should remain at current levels. In contrast, respondents in Malta (-22 pp) and Sweden (-13 pp) are now less likely to say this.

Respondents in Belgium, Luxembourg and Slovenia (all +4 pp) are now more likely to say less money should be spent in financial assistance to developing countries, while those in Bulgaria (-7 pp), the Czech Republic and Lithuania (both -6 pp) are now less likely to say this.

QC3 The European Union 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	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	We should continue spending as we do	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	We should spend less money in support of developing countries	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		29	▲ 7	48	▼ 4	15	▼ 1	8
MT		46	▲22	35	▼22	8	▼ 1	11
DE		38	▲13	45	▼ 9	10	▼ 2	7
ES		44	▲12	44	▼ 9	7	▼ 1	5
IT		23	▲10	48	▼ 5	17	▼ 1	12
NL		32	▲10	49	▼ 9	15	▼ 1	4
DK		33	▲ 9	55	▼ 8	8	=	4
LU		33	▲ 9	50	▼ 8	12	▲ 4	5
SE		36	▲ 9	50	▼13	9	▲ 3	5
FI		29	▲ 8	56	▼ 8	11	▼ 1	4
BG		16	▲ 7	45	▲ 6	20	▼ 7	19
FR		26	▲ 7	42	▼ 5	24	▼ 3	8
CY		44	▲ 6	38	▼ 2	14	▼ 2	4
HU		28	▲ 6	52	▼ 6	14	▲ 1	6
CZ		12	▲ 4	60	=	22	▼ 6	6
EL		22	▲ 4	49	▼ 1	24	▼ 4	5
AT		28	▲ 4	51	▼ 3	18	=	3
RO		31	▲ 3	40	▼ 2	18	▼ 3	11
UK		28	▲ 3	44	▼ 2	20	▲ 3	8
EE		11	▲ 2	43	▼ 6	27	▲ 2	19
LV		15	▲ 2	51	=	25	▼ 4	9
LT		14	▲ 2	64	▲ 5	16	▼ 6	6
PT		25	▲ 2	52	▼ 6	8	=	15
BE		24	=	56	▼ 2	19	▲ 4	1
PL		15	=	63	▲ 7	10	▼ 1	12
SK		15	=	57	=	17	▼ 2	11
IE		28	▼ 1	55	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	6
HR		23	▼ 3	57	▲ 3	16	▲ 1	4
SI		31	▼ 4	46	▼ 1	18	▲ 4	5

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- The youngest respondents are the most likely to think spending should increase: 33% think this way, compared to 27% of those aged 55 and over.
- The longer the respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think aid spending should remain the same or increase. For example, 34% of those who completed education aged 20 and over think spending should increase, compared to 25% who completed their education aged 19 or younger.
- Students and managers (both 36%) are the most likely to think spending should increase, other white-collar workers (53%) are the most likely to say it should stay the same, while the unemployed (21%) and housepersons (22%) are the most likely to say it should decrease.
- Respondents who experience fewer financial difficulties are the most likely to say spending should remain the same, while those with the most difficulties are most likely to say it should decrease. For instance, 25% of those with the most difficulty say we should spend less, compared to 13% of those who experience the least difficulties.
- Those on the left are the most likely to be in favour of increased spending on financial assistance for developing countries: 41% say spending should increase, compared to 27% of those in the centre and 22% of those on the right.

Not surprisingly, respondents who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be a main priority for the EU or their national government are more likely to say aid should be increased, compared to those who think this should not be a priority. Furthermore, respondents who are personally involved in development cooperation are much more likely to think aid should be increased, compared to those who are not involved.

Respondents who get their information on development cooperation from TV (28%) are the least likely to say aid spending should increase, particularly those who get their information from social networks or websites (34%) or newspapers (33%).

It is worth noting that in spite of these variations, respondents in each socio-demographic group are most likely to say spending should remain at current levels.

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

	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	29	48	15	8
 Age				
15-24	33	47	12	8
25-39	29	50	14	7
40-54	29	50	14	7
55 +	27	46	18	9
 Education (End of)				
15-	25	43	20	12
16-19	25	50	18	7
20+	34	48	11	7
Still studying	36	47	9	8
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	30	50	13	7
Managers	36	48	11	5
Other white collars	26	53	14	7
Manual workers	26	49	17	8
House persons	28	41	22	9
Unemployed	27	44	21	8
Retired	26	47	17	10
Students	36	47	9	8
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	26	40	25	9
From time to time	24	49	19	8
Almost never/ Never	30	49	13	8
 Left-right political scale				
Left	41	43	11	5
Centre	27	52	15	6
Right	22	51	21	6
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority				
Total 'Agree'	36	49	9	6
Total 'Disagree'	10	48	34	8
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority				
Total 'Agree'	40	46	9	5
Total 'Disagree'	14	53	25	8
Personal involvement in development aid				
Politically involved	50	37	9	4
Support digital campaigns	43	45	7	5
Volunteer	46	38	10	6
Give money	43	45	7	5
Crowd-funding	44	42	8	6
Ethical shopping	41	45	8	6
Not involved	22	49	20	9
Sources of information on development issues				
Newspapers	33	48	13	6
TV	28	50	15	7
Radio	31	49	14	6
Social networks/web	34	46	13	7
Adverts/campaigns	32	51	12	5
Relatives/colleagues/friends	30	49	14	7

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

III. UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGES FACING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Peace and security, and education are considered the most pressing challenges for the future of developing countries

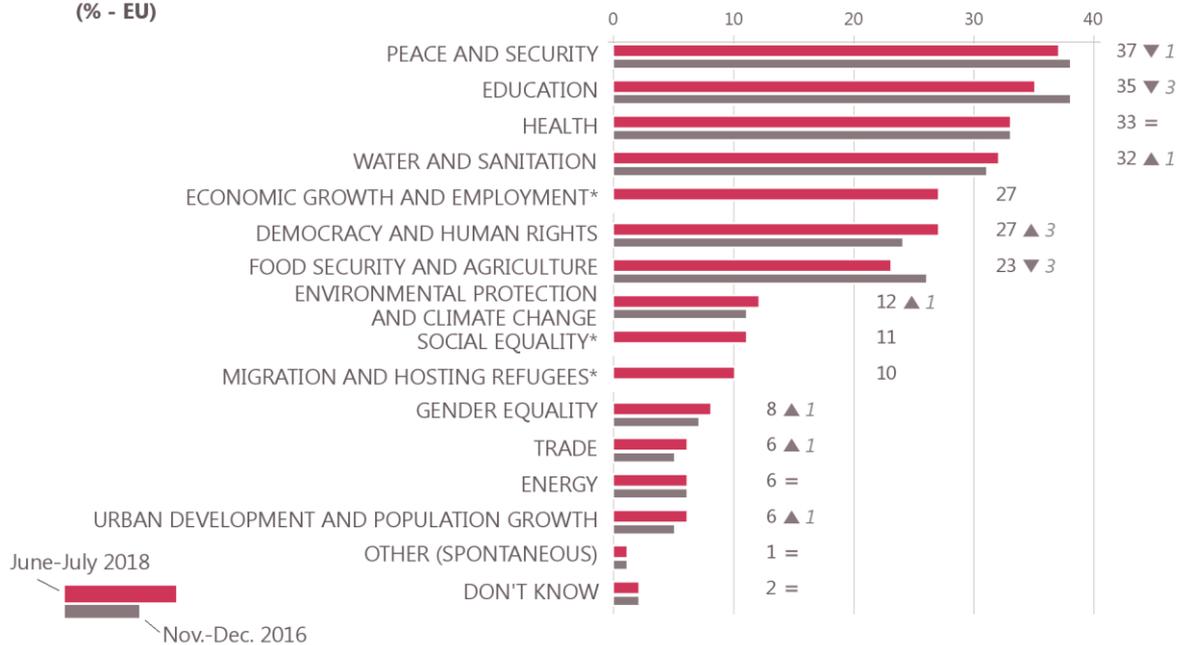
Respondents were given a list of challenges and asked which they considered the most pressing for the future of developing countries¹⁸. A cluster of challenges is mentioned by more than three in ten: **peace and security** (37%), **education** (35%), **health** (33%) and **water and sanitation** (32%).

More than one in five mention **economic growth and employment** (27%), **democracy and human rights** (27%) or **food security and agriculture** (23%). At least one in ten mention **environmental protection and climate change** (12%), **social equality** (11%) and **migration and hosting refugees** (10%). Fewer than one in ten respondents mention the other challenges.

There have only been small changes since 2016, with the largest a three-point increase in the proportion mentioning **democracy and human rights**, and a three-point decline in the proportions mentioning **education** or **food security and agriculture**.

In the current survey the category of economic growth, employment and social equality has been split into two categories, with social equality now a category on its own. Although this does mean results from the previous survey cannot be directly compared, it is interesting to note that if the current results for economic growth and employment (27%) and social equality (11%) are taken together, they are significantly higher than those for the combined category economic growth, employment and social equality in 2015 (23%).

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



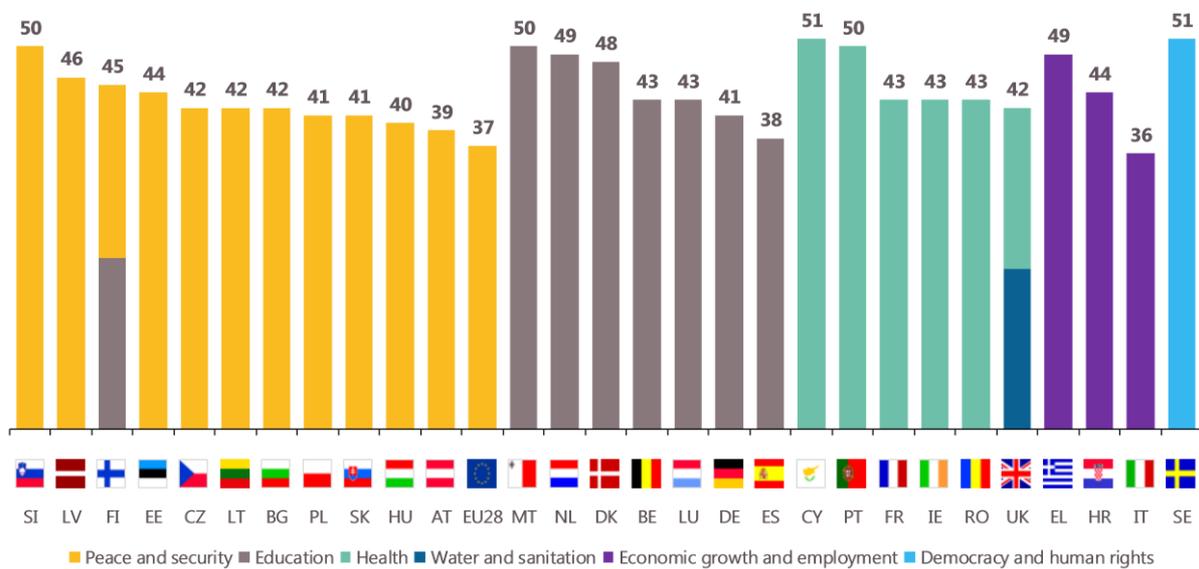
Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

¹⁸ 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; Trade; Water and sanitation; Peace and security; Environmental protection and climate change; Democracy and human rights; Energy; Economic growth and employment; social equality; Migration and Hosting refugees in developing countries; Urban development and population growth; Infrastructure (roads, public buildings, etc.); Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't Know

In 11 Member States peace and security is considered the most pressing for the future of developing countries, while in seven countries education is most mentioned. In Finland respondents are equally likely to mention both of these options.

In five countries health is the most mentioned, while in the United Kingdom it is equally mentioned along with water and sanitation. In Italy, Greece and Croatia respondents are most likely to mention economic growth and employment, while those in Sweden respondents are most likely to mention democracy and human rights.

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



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Not all Member States rank these challenges in the same order of importance. There are only five countries where the three most mentioned challenges for the EU as a whole – **peace and security**, **education**, and **health** – also rank in the top three. **Water and sanitation** is mentioned as one of the top three challenges in 10 countries, while in ten countries **economic growth and employment** is one of the three most mentioned challenges. **Food security and agriculture** is considered one of the three most pressing challenges in four countries, while in two countries **democracy and human rights** is one of the three most mentioned challenges.

The chart below shows the results for the six most mentioned challenges. It illustrates that the proportion of respondents who consider each of these challenges the most pressing varies widely across Member States. For instance, the proportion who mention **democracy and human rights** varies 38 points from 51% in Sweden to 13% in Latvia, and the proportion who mention **economic growth and employment** varies 38 points between Portugal and Greece (both 49%) and Finland (11%).

There is a range of 36 points in the proportions who mention **education**: from 50% in Sweden to 14% in Hungary, while 31 points separate the United Kingdom (42%) and Croatia (11%) in the proportions that mention **water and sanitation**. There is 30 percentage point difference between the highest and lowest proportions that mention **health**: from 51% in Cyprus to 21% in the Czech Republic and Germany. Even in the case of the most mentioned challenge – **peace and security** – 22 percentage points separates Slovenia (50%) with the highest proportion, and the United Kingdom (28%) with the lowest.

The table also shows changes since the previous survey in 2016. Highlights include:

- Respondents in Cyprus (+7 pp), Austria (+6 pp), and Belgium and Bulgaria (both +5 pp) are now more likely to mention **peace and security**, while those in Lithuania, Slovenia and Sweden are less likely to do so (all -4 pp).
- Respondents in Portugal and Malta (both +6 pp) are now more likely to mention **education**, while those in Luxembourg (-17 pp), France (-13 pp) and the Netherlands (-12 pp) are now much less likely to do so.
- Those in Ireland (+8 pp), Bulgaria (+7 pp) and Belgium (+6 pp) are now more likely to mention **health**, while respondents in Spain (-9 pp) and Latvia (-6 pp) are now less likely to do so.
- Respondents in France (+9 pp) and Lithuania (+7 pp) are now more likely to mention **water and sanitation**, while those in Malta (-11 pp), Portugal and Luxembourg (both -7 pp) are now less likely to do so.

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

		Peace and security	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Education	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Health	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Water and sanitation	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Economic growth and employment*	Democracy and human rights	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016
EU28		37	▼ 1	35	▼ 3	33	=	32	▲ 1	27	27	▲ 3
BE		42	▲ 5	43	▼ 7	38	▲ 6	33	▲ 2	18	23	▼ 4
BG		42	▲ 5	22	▼ 1	34	▲ 7	24	▲ 5	40	21	▼ 2
CZ		42	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	21	▼ 1	41	▲ 1	21	20	=
DK		41	▼ 3	48	▼ 6	32	▼ 1	31	▼ 4	28	38	▲ 6
DE		40	▼ 3	41	▼ 2	21	=	31	▼ 1	23	33	▲ 1
EE		44	▼ 1	37	=	30	▼ 3	35	▼ 4	23	18	▲ 4
IE		28	▼ 2	35	▼ 3	43	▲ 8	37	▼ 5	21	24	▼ 3
EL		43	▼ 2	29	▲ 5	38	▲ 2	31	▲ 4	49	27	▼ 2
ES		33	▼ 1	38	▼ 9	34	▼ 9	32	▲ 1	36	26	▲ 3
FR		42	▼ 1	38	▼ 13	43	▼ 2	41	▲ 9	21	27	▲ 4
HR		42	▲ 1	21	▼ 3	25	▲ 5	11	▼ 1	44	23	▼ 2
IT		31	▼ 1	24	▲ 1	27	▲ 4	29	▲ 2	36	27	▲ 6
CY		46	▲ 7	40	▼ 2	51	▼ 4	40	▲ 7	30	25	▼ 3
LV		46	▲ 4	30	▼ 9	40	▼ 6	26	▲ 1	36	13	▲ 3
LT		42	▼ 4	27	▼ 5	31	▼ 4	31	▲ 7	39	19	▲ 4
LU		40	▲ 1	43	▼ 17	41	=	37	▼ 7	16	24	▲ 2
HU		40	▲ 1	14	=	33	=	39	▼ 6	28	20	▲ 4
MT		34	▼ 1	50	▲ 6	44	▲ 2	28	▼ 11	17	20	▼ 6
NL		47	▲ 2	49	▼ 12	32	▼ 4	28	=	30	30	▲ 5
AT		39	▲ 6	35	▲ 2	26	▲ 3	33	▲ 3	22	26	▼ 1
PL		41	=	25	▼ 3	36	▲ 3	19	=	22	24	▼ 2
PT		42	▼ 1	37	▲ 6	50	▲ 3	15	▼ 7	49	29	▼ 2
RO		29	▲ 4	31	▲ 1	43	▲ 2	15	▼ 2	29	23	▲ 5
SI		50	▼ 4	24	▼ 9	31	▼ 2	35	▲ 2	26	16	▼ 1
SK		41	▼ 3	25	▼ 2	29	▼ 2	27	▲ 4	26	20	▲ 1
FI		45	▼ 1	45	▲ 2	34	▼ 4	36	▼ 1	11	29	▲ 2
SE		41	▼ 4	50	▼ 4	22	=	40	▼ 6	25	51	▲ 5
UK		28	▼ 2	38	▼ 3	42	▲ 4	42	=	20	21	▲ 2

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following:

- Women are slightly more likely to mention **health** (36% vs 31% of men).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention **water and sanitation**: 35% of those aged 55 and over do so, compared to 26% of those aged 15-24. The youngest respondents are, however, the most likely to mention **education** (40%).
- Respondents who completed their education aged 16 or older are the most likely to mention **democracy and human rights**, while those who completed education aged 20 and over are the most likely to mention **education** (40%).
- Students (43%) and managers (42%) are the most likely to mention **education**, while the unemployed are the most likely to mention **health** (40%).
- Those who experience the least financial difficulties are the most likely to mention **education** (38%).

In addition, respondents who think aid to developing countries should increase (40%) are more likely to mention **education** than those who think it should stay the same (34%) or be reduced (30%). Those who think aid should be increased (30%) or stay the same (27%) are more likely to mention **democracy and human rights**, compared to those who think aid should decrease (20%).

Finally, those with a positive view of the EU are the most likely to mention **democracy and human rights** (30%).

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

	Peace and security	Education	Health	Water and sanitation	Democracy and human rights	Economic growth and employment
EU28	37	35	33	32	27	27
 Gender						
Man	37	35	31	31	27	28
Woman	37	35	36	33	26	26
 Age						
15-24	36	40	38	26	29	23
25-39	36	34	34	30	27	28
40-54	37	35	32	32	27	29
55 +	38	33	33	35	25	27
 Education (End of)						
15-	38	30	35	35	21	28
16-19	37	31	33	34	27	28
20+	38	40	32	31	29	28
Still studying	37	43	38	25	32	24
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	34	33	28	28	29	30
Managers	38	42	30	30	29	29
Other white collars	38	32	31	29	29	28
Manual workers	36	33	34	32	26	27
House persons	36	29	35	34	23	28
Unemployed	35	31	40	36	19	28
Retired	38	34	34	36	25	26
Students	37	43	38	25	32	24
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	37	28	37	31	24	31
From time to time	36	29	35	31	25	30
Almost never/ Never	38	38	33	33	28	26
Image of the EU						
Positive	37	37	33	30	30	29
Neutral	37	34	35	32	25	26
Negative	35	34	30	36	24	27
EU aid to developing countries						
Increase	36	40	34	33	30	26
No change	38	34	33	32	27	29
Decrease	36	30	35	31	20	26

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

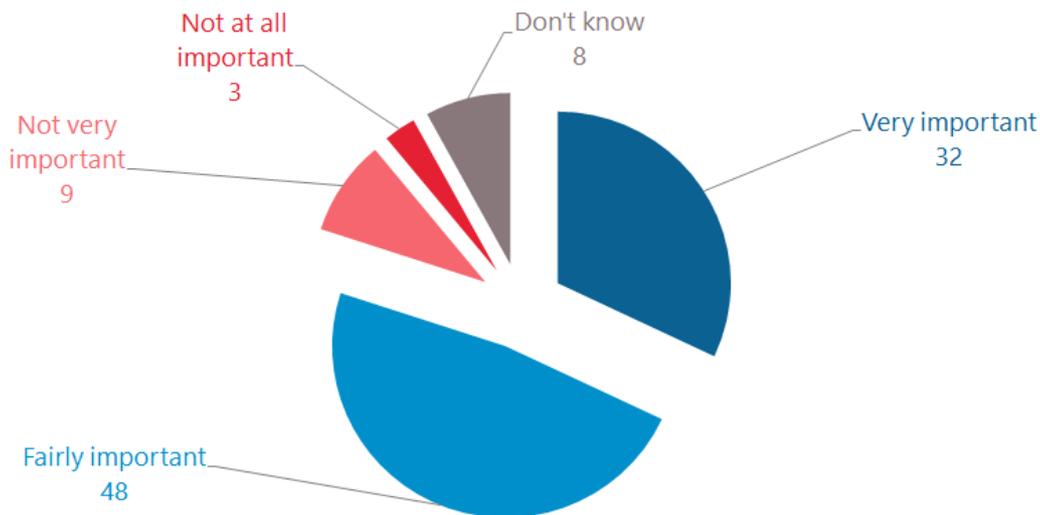
IV. THE ROLE OF PRIVATE COMPANIES IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

A large majority think private companies have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries

Respondents were asked their opinion about the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries¹⁹. Eight in ten (80%) think their role should be important, with 32% saying it should be 'very important'. Just over one in ten (12%) think their role should not be important, while 8% say they don't know.

As this is a new question no trend data is available.

QC9 In your opinion, how important do you think the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries should be?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

¹⁹ QC9 In your opinion, how important do you think the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries should be? Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important.

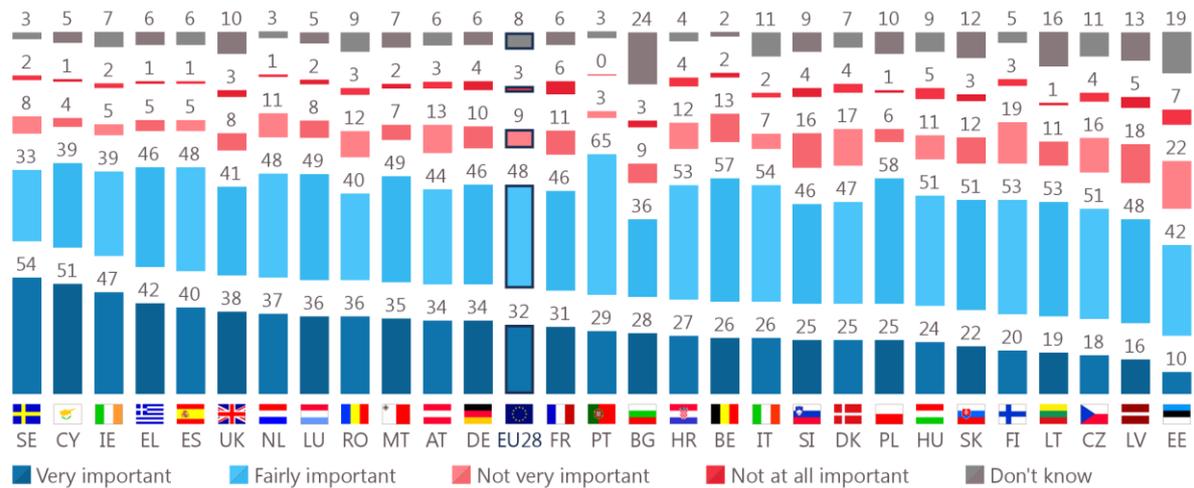
The majority of respondents in each country think private companies should have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries, although proportions vary widely – from 94% in Portugal, 90% in Cyprus and 88% in Greece and Spain to 52% in Estonia and 64% in Latvia and Bulgaria.

Sweden (54%) and Cyprus (51%) are the only countries where at least half think private companies should have a very important role, followed by 47% in Ireland. In contrast 10% in Estonia, 16% in Latvia and 18% in the Czech Republic think the same way.

In ten countries, at least half think private companies should have a fairly important role, with those in Portugal (65%), Poland (58%) and Belgium (57%) the most likely to think this way.

Respondents in Estonia (22%), Finland (19%) and Latvia (18%) are the most likely to think private companies' role should not be very important, while fewer than one in ten in each country think their role should not be at all important.

QC9 In your opinion, how important do you think the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries should be?
(%)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis shows no difference in opinion based on gender or age. It does, however, illustrate the following:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say the role of private companies should be important: 84% of those who completed education aged 20 or over.
- Managers (85%) and other white-collar workers (84%) are the most likely to say the role should be important, particularly compared to the unemployed and retired persons (both 77%).
- Those who experience the most financial difficulties are the least likely to think the role should be important: 73% do so, compared to 81% of those who experience the least difficulties.

In addition, respondents who think helping people in developing countries is important are much more likely to think the role of private companies should be important, compared to those who say helping is not important (85% vs 49%). Interestingly, respondents who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be a main priority for the EU (87% vs 66% who say it should not be a main priority) or their national government (88% vs 72%) are more likely to think the role of private companies should be important.

QC9 In your opinion, how important do you think the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries should be?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU28	80	12	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	75	12	13
16-19	80	12	8
20+	84	12	4
Still studying	80	12	8
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	13	6
Managers	85	12	3
Other white collars	84	9	7
Manual workers	80	13	7
House persons	78	12	10
Unemployed	77	15	8
Retired	77	12	11
Students	80	12	8
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	73	16	11
From time to time	80	12	8
Almost never/ Never	81	12	7
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	85	9	6
Total 'Not important'	49	40	11
Tackling poverty should be an EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	87	8	5
Total 'Disagree'	66	24	10
Tackling poverty should be a national government priority			
Total 'Agree'	88	7	5
Total 'Disagree'	72	19	9

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

V. GENDER EQUALITY AND EU DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

This section of the report examines opinions about the emphasis gender equality should have in EU development policy, and the areas that should be focused on.

1 Opinions about focus on gender equality in EU development cooperation

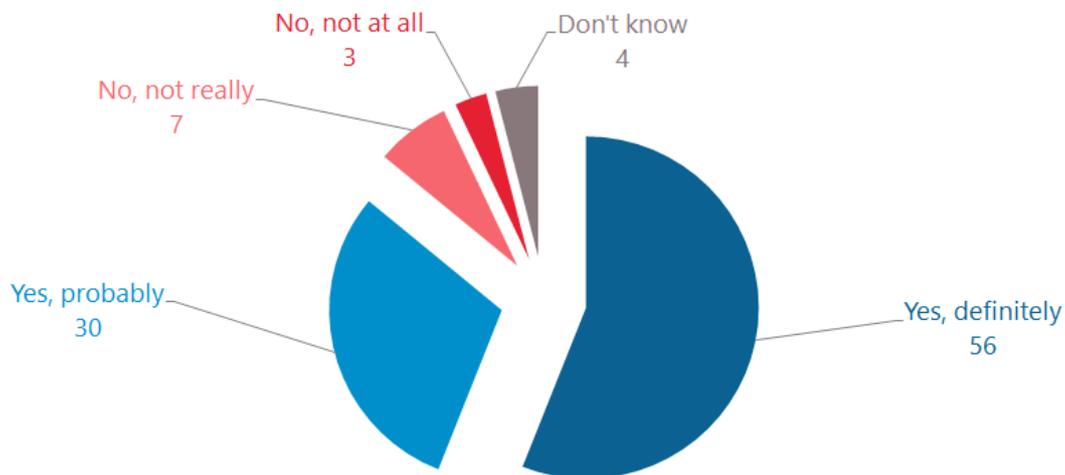
A large majority think EU development policy should focus on gender equality

More than eight in ten respondents (86%) think European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men, with the majority (56%) saying it definitely should²⁰. Just one in ten think gender equality should not be a focus (10%).

As this is a new question, no trend data is available.

It is interesting to view these results in the context of the main challenges for the future developing countries: although only 8% see gender equality as one of the main challenges for developing countries, the large majority think EU policy should have a focus on gender equality.

QC7 Do you think that European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men?
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

²⁰ Do you think that European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men? Yes, definitely; Yes, probably; No, not really; No, not at all; Don't know.

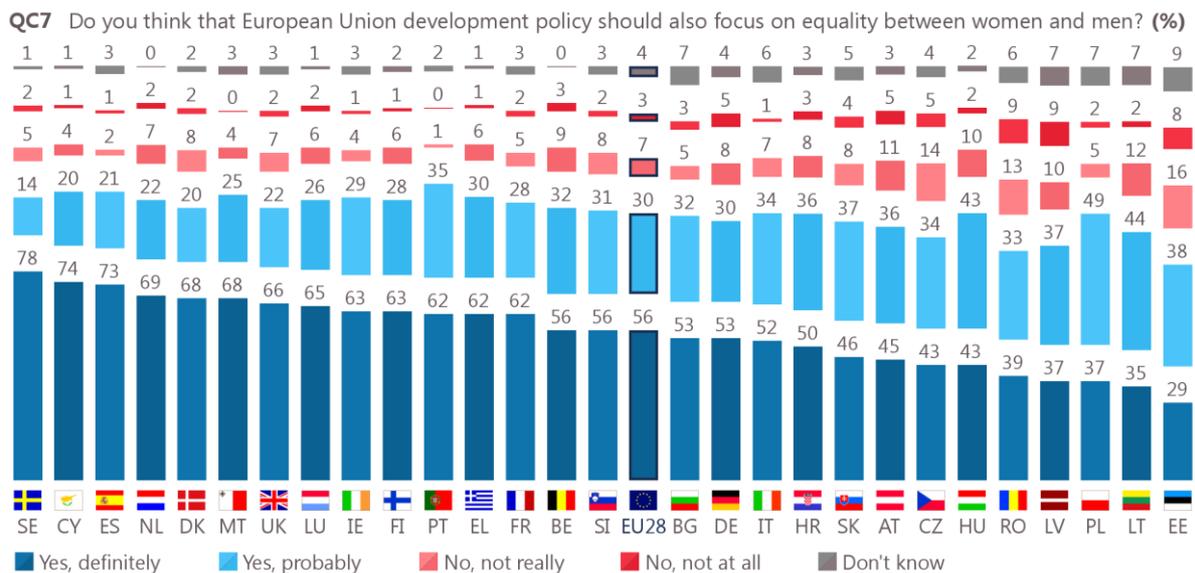
More than two thirds of respondents in each Member State think EU development policy should focus on gender equality, with proportions ranging from 97% in Portugal and 94% in Cyprus and Spain to 67% in Estonia, 72% in Romania and 74% in Latvia.

Respondents in Sweden (78%), Cyprus (74%) and Spain (73%) are the most likely to think this should **definitely** be a focus, compared to 29% in Estonia, 35% in Lithuania and 37% in Latvia and Poland. Those in Poland (49%), Lithuania (44%) and Hungary (43%) are the most likely to think this should **probably** be a focus.

Respondents in Estonia (16%), the Czech Republic (14%) and Romania (13%) are the most likely to say gender equality should **not really** be a focus, while fewer than one in ten in each country say this should **not be a focus at all**.

The comparisons between these results, and the results for those that consider gender equality a main challenge for developing countries are also interesting at a country level. There are only eight countries where at least one in ten think gender equality is one of the main challenges facing developing countries. Six of these are also amongst the most likely to say gender equality should definitely be a focus of EU development policy: Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Spain.

Although respondents in Austria and the Czech Republic are amongst the most likely to think gender equality is one of the main challenges facing developing countries, they are amongst the least likely to say policy should definitely focus on gender equality.



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Considering overall agreement is so high, it is not surprising the socio-demographic analysis reveals no differences across core demographic groups. However, considering those who think EU policy should **definitely** focus on gender equality, the following differences are highlighted:

- Women are more likely to say policy should definitely also focus on gender equality (60% vs 53% of men).
- Those who remained in education the longest are the most likely to agree (62%) compared to those who completed education aged 19 or younger.
- The more urbanised the respondent's environment, the more likely they are to say policy should definitely focus on gender equality: 61% living in large towns say this, compared to 54% living in rural villages.

The following groups are also the most likely to say EU policy should **definitely** focus on gender equality – and they also apply for overall agreement (definitely + probably):

- Those who use the Internet daily;
- Those on the left of the political spectrum;
- Respondents personally involved in development cooperation in some way;
- Those who think it is important to help people in developing countries;
- Respondents who think development cooperation should increase;
- Those who think helping developing countries should be a priority for the EU or their national government;

QC7 Do you think that European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men? (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU28	86	10	4
 Gender			
Man	85	11	4
Woman	88	8	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	84	8	8
16-19	87	10	3
20+	89	10	1
Still studying	88	8	4
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	86	9	5
Small/ mid size town	87	9	4
Large town	88	10	2

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

2 Areas of priority in promoting gender equality in developing countries

Respondents who think EU development policy should focus on gender equality were asked what areas should be prioritised to address gender equality in developing countries²¹.

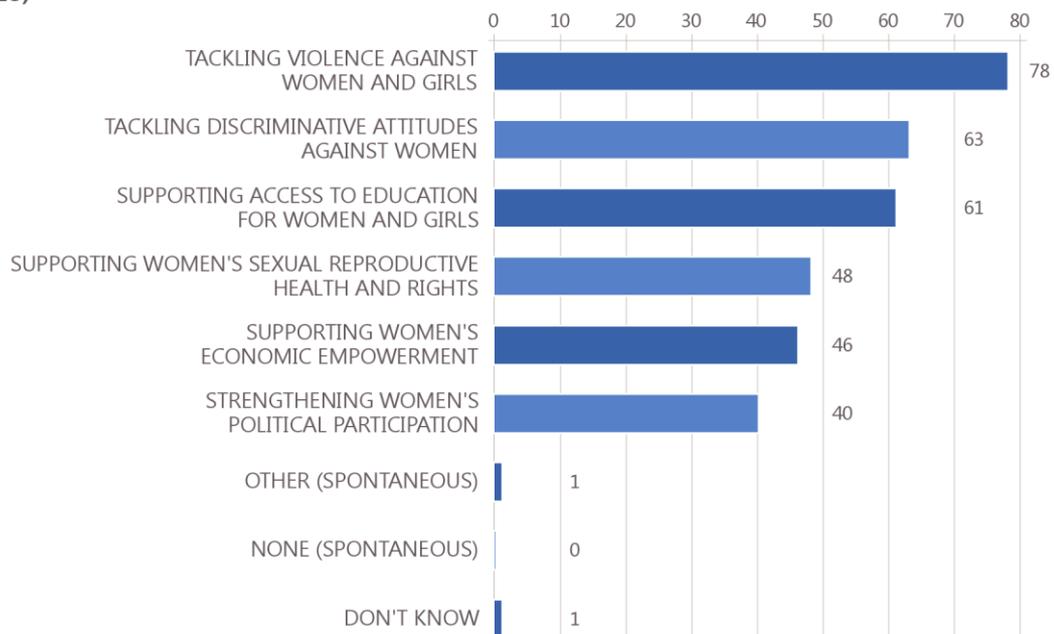
Tackling violence against women and girls in developing countries should be prioritised

More than three quarters (78%) of this group of respondents think tackling violence against women and girls should be prioritised in EU development policy. More than six in ten mentioned tackling discriminative attitudes against women (63%) or supporting access to education for women and girls (61%).

Almost half (48%) say supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights should be prioritised, while 46% say this about supporting women's economic empowerment and 40% say strengthening women's political participation should be prioritised.

As this is a new question no trend data is available.

QC8 And which of the following areas should be prioritised? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: Respondents who say the EU development policy should also focus on equality between women and men (N=24,091)

²¹ QC8 And which of the following areas should be prioritised? Tackling violence against women and girls; Supporting women's economic empowerment; Strengthening women's political participation; Supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights; Tackling discriminative attitudes against women; Supporting access to education for women and girls.

More than six in ten of this group of respondents in each country think **tackling violence against women and girls** should be prioritised as part of a focus on gender equality in EU development policy. Proportions range from 86% of respondents in Sweden, 85% in Cyprus and 84% in Spain and Portugal to 62% in Hungary, 65% in Poland and 66% in Bulgaria. This is also the most mentioned area in 24 countries, and one of the three most mentioned areas in all 28 Member States.

In all but two countries, **tackling discriminative attitudes towards women** is one of the three most mentioned areas, with respondents in Portugal (76%), Sweden (73%) and Luxembourg (70%) the most likely to mention this area. Latvia is the only country where less than half mention this (47%), followed by those in Poland (50%) and Romania (51%).

Respondents in Sweden (88%), and Denmark and the Netherlands (both 84%) are the most likely to mention **supporting access to education for women and girls**, while those in Hungary (30%) and Latvia (35%) are the least likely to do so. This is one of the three most mentioned items in 25 countries.

In ten countries, more than half say **supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights** should be prioritised, with those in Sweden and Finland (both 68%), and Denmark and the Netherlands (both 61%) the most likely to mention this. This is also one of the three most mentioned items in the Netherlands and Finland. At the other end of the scale 31% in Lithuania, 32% in Croatia and 33% in Slovakia and Latvia also think this should be prioritised.

Respondents in Sweden (69%), and Denmark and the Netherlands (both 58%) are the most likely to say **supporting women's economic empowerment** should be prioritised, while those in Croatia (33%) and Portugal (34%) are the least likely to say this. This is one of the three most mentioned areas in Poland, Hungary and Latvia.

Finally, at least half of all respondents in Sweden (58%), Denmark (55%), Germany and Ireland (both 52%) and Cyprus (50%) say **strengthening women's political participation** should be prioritised. This compares to 27% in Latvia, 29% in the Czech Republic and 30% in Croatia and Slovenia who say the same.

QC8 And which of the following areas should be prioritised?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Tackling violence against women and girls	Tackling discriminative attitudes against women	Supporting access to education for women and girls	Supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights	Supporting women's economic empowerment	Strengthening women's political participation	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		78	63	61	48	46	40	1	0	1
BE		74	57	67	51	44	39	0	0	0
BG		66	57	43	40	39	31	1	0	4
CZ		74	56	51	37	39	29	1	0	1
DK		83	66	84	61	58	55	1	0	1
DE		81	69	80	58	56	52	1	1	1
EE		72	58	62	43	46	39	1	1	2
IE		73	62	63	52	53	52	1	0	1
EL		83	66	60	44	47	39	3	0	0
ES		84	69	66	45	44	44	1	0	0
FR		82	65	58	49	40	34	1	0	1
HR		70	53	40	32	33	30	0	0	0
IT		79	65	49	39	42	37	1	0	1
CY		85	62	63	49	43	50	0	1	1
LV		69	47	35	37	38	27	1	2	3
LT		78	60	39	31	38	31	1	1	1
LU		80	70	68	56	46	43	4	0	0
HU		62	59	30	33	41	34	1	0	1
MT		71	59	56	44	47	43	1	1	3
NL		81	55	84	61	58	41	1	0	0
AT		75	63	72	56	49	45	3	0	0
PL		65	50	39	37	42	31	1	0	3
PT		84	76	48	45	34	37	1	0	0
RO		70	51	56	47	41	36	1	1	1
SI		81	59	50	38	48	30	2	0	1
SK		69	62	49	33	44	44	2	0	2
FI		80	64	82	68	50	43	1	0	1
SE		86	73	88	68	69	58	1	0	1
UK		73	63	64	51	45	40	1	0	3
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

Base: Respondents who say the EU development policy should also focus on equality between women and men (N=24,091)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- Women are more likely to say almost all of these areas should be prioritised. For instance, 52% of women say **supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights** should be prioritised, compared to 44% of men.
- Respondents who completed education aged 20 or older are the most likely to mention **supporting access to education for women and girls** (67%), **supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights** (53%) or **strengthening women's political participation** (45%). In addition, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say **supporting women's economic empowerment** should be prioritised.
- Respondents who experience the least financial difficulties are the most likely to say **supporting access to education for women and girls** (64%) or **supporting women's economic empowerment** (48%) should be prioritised.
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to think each area should be prioritised.

Finally, respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to mention each area, with the exception of tackling violence against women and girls.

QC8 And which of the following areas should be prioritised? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Tackling violence against women and girls	Tackling discriminative attitudes against women	Supporting access to education for women and girls	Supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights	Supporting women's economic empowerment	Strengthening women's political participation
EU28	78	63	61	48	46	40
 Gender						
Man	75	62	58	44	43	39
Woman	80	64	64	52	48	42
 Education (End of)						
15-	82	62	58	44	39	36
16-19	77	64	58	47	45	38
20+	77	65	67	53	52	45
Still studying	77	64	61	47	46	43
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	80	64	55	50	41	35
From time to time	76	63	54	43	43	38
Almost never/ Never	78	63	64	50	48	42
 Left-right political scale						
Left	79	66	67	54	51	47
Centre	78	63	63	47	46	40
Right	74	60	56	44	43	36
Helping developing countries						
Total 'Important'	78	65	62	49	47	42
Total 'Not important'	74	53	51	37	32	29

Base: Respondents who say the EU development policy should also focus on equality between women and men (N=24,091)

VI. PERSONAL COMMITMENT AND INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

This section of the report discusses respondents' views about whether individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, and their perception of the effectiveness of individual action. It also reviews the personal actions respondents are taking to help developing countries, including volunteering, donating and making ethical choices when shopping.

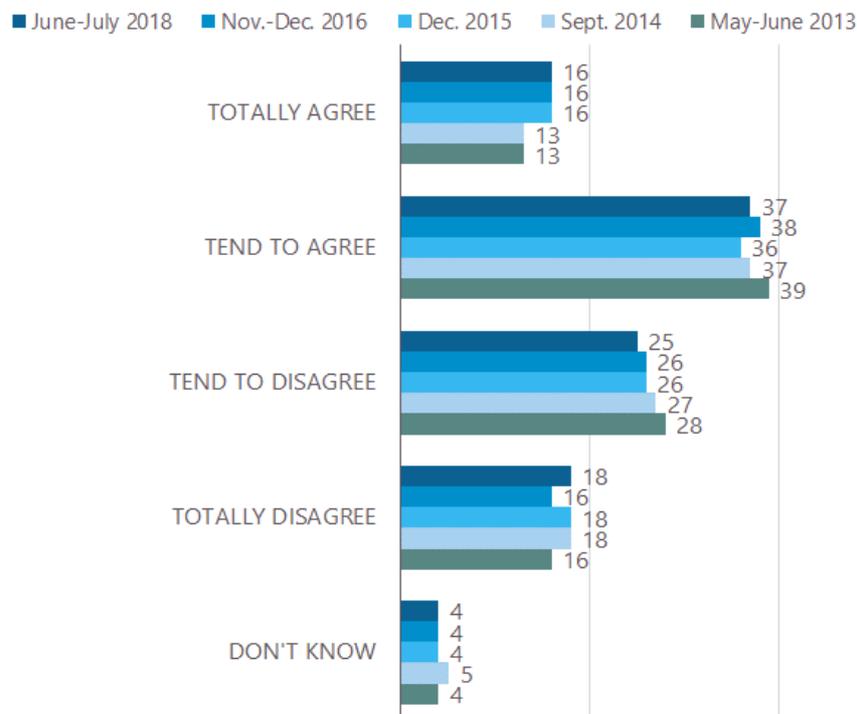
1 The role of individuals in tackling poverty

A slight majority agree 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 (53%), although they are more likely to tend to agree (37%) than to totally agree (16%)²². More than four in ten disagree (43%), with 18% saying they totally disagree with this idea.

There have only been small changes since the last survey, with a one-point decline in overall agreement, and a one-point increase in the proportion who disagree. Longer term there has been little change in these results since 2013 (+1 pp).

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)



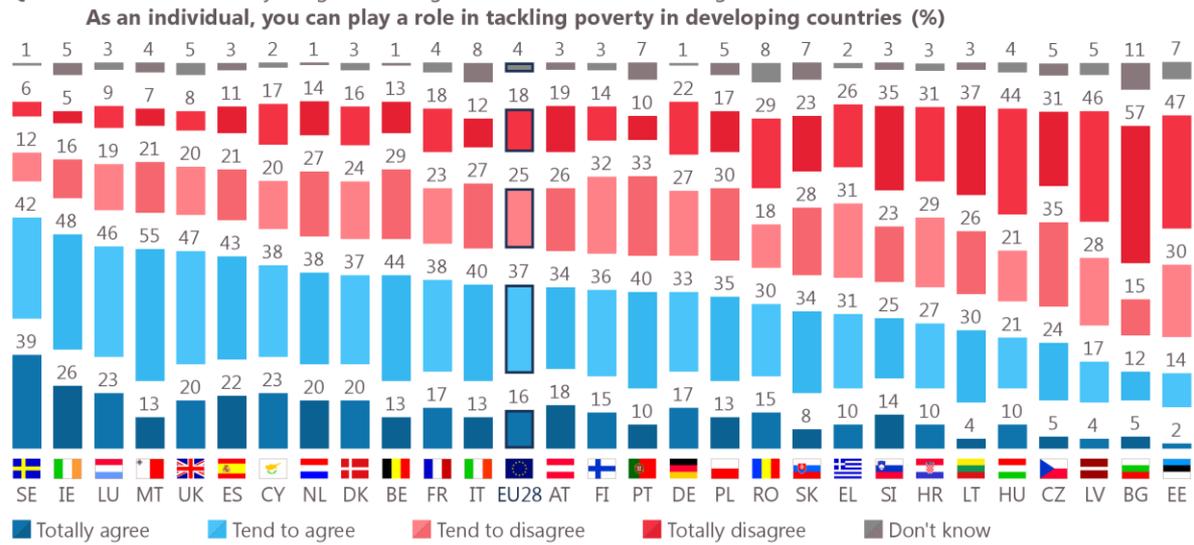
Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

²² 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.

In 16 countries, at least half of all respondents agree that as individuals they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. Respondents in Sweden (81%), Ireland (74%) and Luxembourg (69%) are the most likely to do so; although Sweden is the only country where more than three in ten respondents 'totally agree' (39%).

In contrast, 16% in Estonia, 17% in Bulgaria and 21% in Latvia agree individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. However, Bulgaria is the only country where more than half 'totally disagree' (57%).

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



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

Compared to 2016, respondents in eight countries – most notably Cyprus (+6 pp) – are now more likely to agree that as an individual they can play a role in tackling poverty. In 17 countries, on the other hand, respondents are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines observed amongst those in Portugal (-13 pp), Austria (-8 pp) and Finland (-7 pp). Opinion has remained steady in the United Kingdom, Slovakia and Latvia.

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'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		53	▼ 1	43	▲ 1	4
CY		61	▲ 6	37	▼ 5	2
SI		39	▲ 4	58	▼ 5	3
IT		53	▲ 3	39	▼ 5	8
PL		48	▲ 3	47	▼ 4	5
MT		68	▲ 2	28	▲ 2	4
BG		17	▲ 2	72	▼ 3	11
NL		58	▲ 1	41	=	1
DE		50	▲ 1	49	=	1
UK		67	=	28	=	5
SK		42	=	51	=	7
LV		21	=	74	=	5
BE		57	▼ 1	42	▲ 1	1
EE		16	▼ 1	77	▼ 1	7
IE		74	▼ 2	21	▲ 2	5
ES		65	▼ 2	32	▲ 3	3
EL		41	▼ 2	57	▲ 2	2
LT		34	▼ 2	63	▲ 5	3
LU		69	▼ 3	28	▲ 1	3
DK		57	▼ 3	40	▲ 3	3
RO		45	▼ 4	47	▲ 1	8
CZ		29	▼ 4	66	▲ 2	5
FR		55	▼ 5	41	▲ 5	4
HR		37	▼ 5	60	▲ 5	3
SE		81	▼ 6	18	▲ 6	1
HU		31	▼ 6	65	▲ 6	4
FI		51	▼ 7	46	▲ 5	3
AT		52	▼ 8	45	▲ 6	3
PT		50	▼ 13	43	▲ 10	7

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree: 61% of those aged 15-24 agree, compared to 46% of respondents aged 55 and over.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 60% of those who completed education aged 20 and over agree, compared to 42% aged 15 or younger.
- Students and managers (both 64%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (46%).
- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to agree: 55% with the least difficulties do so, compared to 42% of those who experience the most difficulties.
- Respondents who place themselves on the left (63%) of the political spectrum are more likely to agree than those in the centre (55%) or on the right (48%).

Respondents who think it is important to help developing countries are more likely to agree they, as individuals, can have an impact (58% vs 19% who say it is not important). In addition, respondents who are personally involved in helping developing countries are more likely to agree. For instance, 79% who are politically involved agree, compared to 41% who are not involved.

Finally, respondents who get information on development issues from adverts/campaigns (64%) or social networks or the web (63%) are the most likely to think they can have an impact, while those who get their information from TV are least likely to do so (52%).

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	53	43	4
 Age			
15-24	61	34	5
25-39	59	38	3
40-54	55	42	3
55 +	46	48	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	42	51	7
16-19	50	46	4
20+	60	37	3
Still studying	64	32	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	38	4
Managers	64	34	2
Other white collars	57	40	3
Manual workers	51	45	4
House persons	48	47	5
Unemployed	48	46	6
Retired	46	48	6
Students	64	32	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	42	52	6
From time to time	51	44	5
Almost never/ Never	55	41	4
 Left-right political scale			
Left	63	35	2
Centre	55	42	3
Right	48	49	3
Helping developing countries			
Total 'Important'	58	38	4
Total 'Not important'	19	77	4
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	79	20	1
Support digital campaigns	79	20	1
Volunteer	79	19	2
Give money	74	24	2
Crowd-funding	77	22	1
Ethical shopping	73	25	2
Not involved	41	54	5
Sources of information on development issues			
Newspapers	59	38	3
TV	52	44	4
Radio	56	41	3
Social networks/web	63	35	2
Adverts/campaigns	64	33	3
Relatives/colleagues/friends	58	38	4

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

2 Personal involvement in helping developing countries

Respondents are less likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries than they were in 2016

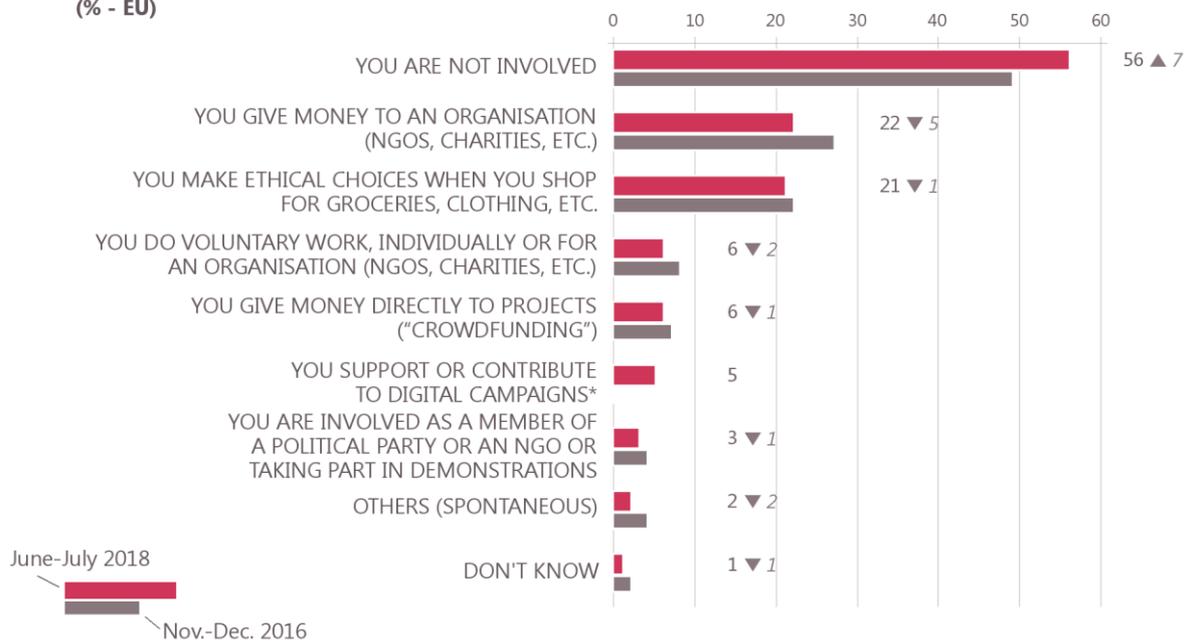
Across the EU, more than four in ten respondents (42%) are personally involved in helping developing countries²³. Just over one in five (22%) give money to an organisation such as an NGO or charity, while 21% make ethical choices when they shop for groceries, clothes and so on.

Fewer than one in ten take any of the other actions: doing voluntary work (6%), giving money directly to projects that help developing countries (6%), supporting or contributing to digital campaigns²⁴ (5%) or being involved as a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations (3%).

More than half of all respondents (56%), however, are not involved in helping developing countries.

Due to changes in the question and number of response options, only item-by-item comparisons with the results from 2016 can be made²⁵. Compared to 2016, respondents are less likely to say they take each of these actions – particularly giving money to an organisation (-5 percentage points) or doing voluntary work (-2 pp). The largest change has been a seven-point increase in the proportion of respondents who are not personally involved in helping developing countries.

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



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

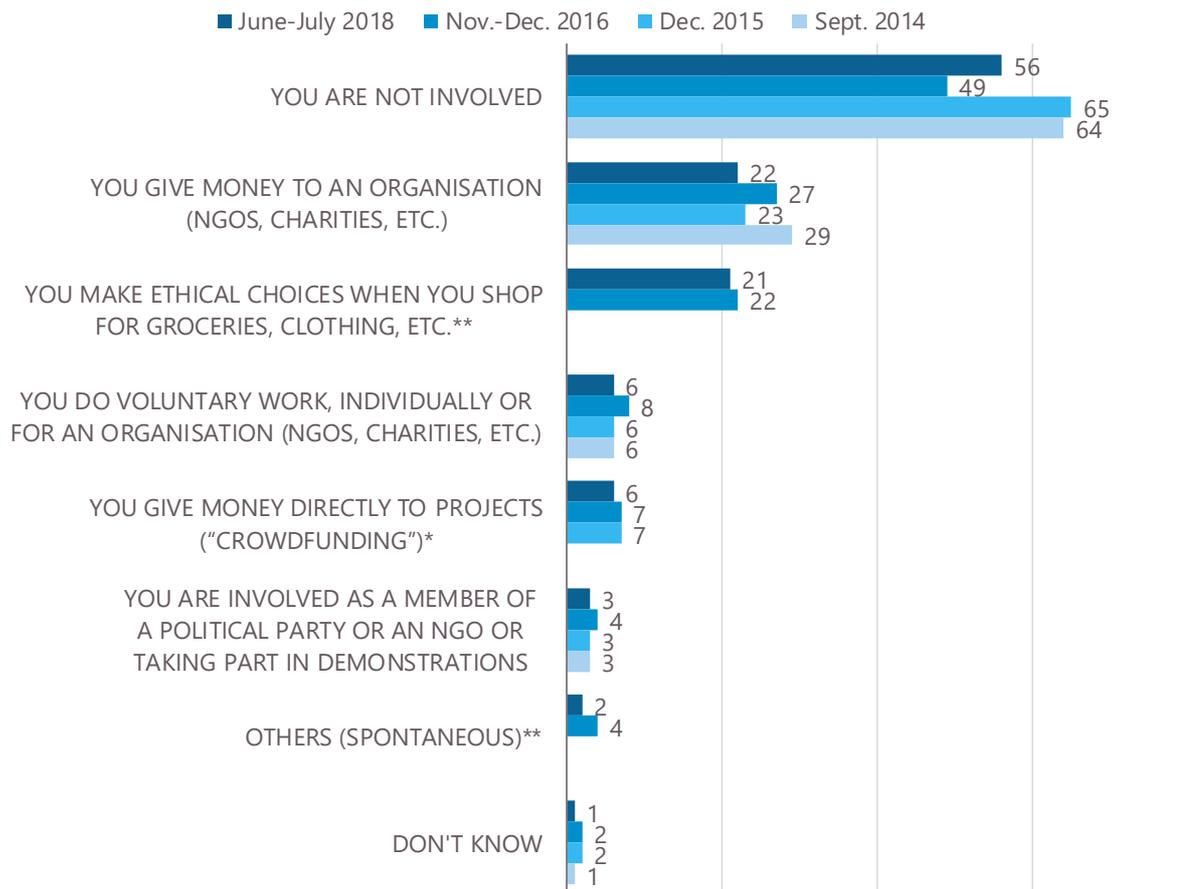
²³ QCS. Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways? You are politically involved in helping developing countries, e.g. by being a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations; You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (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.; You support or contribute to digital campaigns (N); You are not involved in helping developing countries; Others (SPONTANEOUS) Don't Know.

²⁴ This is a new item.

²⁵ 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.

Although the proportion of respondents who are not involved in helping developing countries has increased since 2016, it is still lower than it was in 2015 (-9 pp) or 2014 (-8 pp).

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



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The proportion of respondents who are **not personally involved** in helping developing countries varies widely across Member States. More than eight in ten in Romania (89%), Latvia (85%) and Bulgaria (81%) say they are not personally involved, compared to 21% in Sweden, 25% in the Netherlands and 26% in Luxembourg. Overall there are 16 countries where the majority of respondents are not personally involved.

There are only three countries where at least half **give money to an organisation**: the Netherlands (57%), Sweden (54%) and Malta (50%). This compares to just 2% of respondents in Bulgaria and Romania and 3% in Latvia.

Respondents in Sweden (49%), Finland (39%) and the Netherlands (38%) are the most likely to say they **make ethical choices when they shop**, while those in Romania (4%), Bulgaria, Croatia and Portugal (all 7%) are the least likely to do this.

Respondents in the Netherlands and Luxembourg (both 13%) and Cyprus (12%) are the most likely to say they do **voluntary work**, while those in Sweden (23%), Luxembourg (21%) and the Netherlands (18%) are the most likely to say they **give money directly to projects**.

Denmark (17%), Sweden (13%), Austria (11%) and Belgium (10%) are the only countries where at least one in ten **support or contribute to digital campaigns**.

The trend since 2016 shows respondents in 26 countries are now more likely to say they are **not personally involved** in helping people in developing countries, with the largest increases observed in Portugal (+22 pp), Slovakia (+13 pp), and the United Kingdom, Ireland and Belgium (all +12 pp). Cyprus is the only country where respondents are now less likely to say this (-6 pp), while there has been no change in the Netherlands.

In all but three countries, respondents are now less likely to say they **give money to an organisation**, with the largest declines seen amongst those in Finland, Portugal and Luxembourg (all -13 pp) and Slovakia (-10 pp). Cyprus is the only country where respondents are now more likely to do this (+5 pp), while there has been no change in Estonia.

In 17 countries respondents are now less likely to say they make **ethical choices when they shop**, with the largest declines observed in Belgium and Luxembourg (both -15 pp) and Lithuania (-11 pp). On the other hand, respondents in Cyprus are now more likely to say they do this (+9 pp).

Changes in other actions are generally smaller (0-4 pp), with the following exceptions:

- Respondents in Luxembourg are now less likely to say they do **voluntary work**.
- Respondents in Luxembourg (-8 pp), Finland (-7 pp) and Sweden (-5 pp) are now less likely to say they **give money directly to projects**.

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

		You are not involved	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc.	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	You give money directly to projects ("crowdfunding")	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	You support or contribute to digital campaigns*	You are involved as a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	June-July 2018 - Nov.-Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU28		56	▲7	22	▼5	21	▼1	6	▼2	6	▼1	5	3	▼1	2	▼2	1
BE		43	▲12	27	▼9	26	▼15	10	▼4	12	▼5	10	6	▼3	0	▼3	0
BG		81	▲3	2	▼1	7	=	2	▼1	1	=	1	1	=	2	▼5	4
CZ		70	▲5	11	▼2	14	▼2	3	=	6	▼2	2	2	▲1	1	▼3	1
DK		33	▲7	46	▼9	27	▼4	8	▼2	16	▼2	17	6	▼2	3	▼2	0
DE		45	▲7	31	▼3	30	▲4	7	▼2	6	▼1	4	4	▼1	1	▼2	1
EE		77	▲1	4	=	14	▲2	2	=	3	=	2	1	=	2	▼3	2
IE		41	▲12	40	▼3	19	▼5	10	▼3	12	=	6	3	▼2	1	▼4	1
EL		75	▲6	8	▼4	15	▼2	3	=	2	▲1	5	1	=	2	▼1	0
ES		60	▲6	21	▼7	15	▼4	6	=	2	▼1	4	4	▲2	1	▼1	1
FR		58	▲8	16	▼5	26	▼4	6	▼1	6	=	4	4	▲2	1	▼3	1
HR		79	▲5	6	▼5	7	▼3	3	=	3	▼2	4	2	▼2	1	=	1
IT		66	▲8	10	▼5	17	▼1	6	▼2	4	▼2	4	2	▼3	1	▼3	2
CY		43	▼6	34	▲5	28	▲9	12	▼2	4	=	2	2	▼1	1	▼1	0
LV		85	▲2	3	▼2	10	▲3	2	=	2	=	1	0	▼1	1	▼1	0
LT		77	▲9	6	▼3	8	▼11	2	▼1	5	▼1	3	1	=	3	=	1
LU		26	▲10	39	▼13	34	▼15	13	▼7	21	▼8	8	6	▼1	5	▲3	1
HU		79	▲7	7	▼6	10	▲2	4	=	3	▲1	3	2	=	0	▼4	0
MT		35	▲9	50	▼7	10	▲2	9	▼1	17	▲1	3	3	▲1	2	▼1	1
NL		25	=	57	▼4	38	▲1	13	▼2	18	▼2	8	7	▼1	3	▲1	0
AT		35	▲5	32	▲1	36	▲1	11	▼1	9	▼3	11	8	▼3	3	▼2	1
PL		65	▲4	15	▼2	11	▼2	4	▼1	4	▼2	4	3	▼1	3	▲1	2
PT		79	▲22	10	▼13	7	▼5	4	▼1	1	▼4	1	1	▼2	1	▼2	0
RO		89	▲3	2	▼2	4	=	2	=	1	▼1	1	1	▼1	2	=	1
SI		62	▲9	19	▼4	13	▼6	6	▼4	8	▲3	4	2	=	2	▼3	1
SK		76	▲13	8	▼10	9	▼4	2	▼1	5	=	2	1	▼1	1	▼2	1
FI		30	▲6	41	▼13	39	▼2	7	▼3	12	▼7	5	3	▼3	2	▲1	1
SE		21	▲4	54	▼8	49	▼9	10	▼1	23	▼5	13	14	▲3	1	▼1	0
UK		46	▲12	32	▼7	25	▲3	8	▼3	9	▲1	5	2	▼1	2	▼4	2

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates a number of differences in the groups personally involved in helping developing countries:

- Those aged 40-54 are the most likely to be involved (48%), followed by those aged 25-39 (44%), and the oldest and youngest age groups (both 39%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be involved: 57% who completed education aged 20 and over are personally involved, compared to 27% of those aged 15 or younger.
- Managers are the most likely to be involved (64%), particularly compared to the unemployed (30%).
- The fewer difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to be personally involved: 47% of those who experience the least difficulties are personally involved, compared to 27% of those with the most difficulties.
- Those on the left (55%) are more likely to be involved than those that place themselves in the centre (44%) or on the right (36%) of the political spectrum.

In addition, it is not surprising that respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to be personally involved (46% vs. 14% 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 personally involved in helping developing countries (57% vs. 26%).

Although for the most part the small proportions taking most actions means there are few notable differences at the level of the specific actions asked about, there are some notable trends:

- Women are more likely than men to say they **make ethical choices when they shop** (24% vs 19%).
- Those aged 25+ are the most likely to **give money to an organisation**, while those under 55 are the most likely to make **ethical choices when they shop**.
- Managers are the most likely to **give money to an organisation**, or to make **ethical choices when they shop**.
- Although the differences are small, there is a trend for those under 55, those who completed education aged 20 and over or those on the left to be the most likely to **support or contribute to digital campaigns**.

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

	You are not involved	You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc.	You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	You give money directly to projects ("crowdfunding")	You support or contribute to digital campaigns	You are involved as a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Involved in helping developing countries'
EU28	56	22	21	6	6	5	3	2	1	42
Gender										
Man	4	21	19	6	6	5	4	1	1	40
Woman	3	23	24	7	6	4	3	2	1	44
Age										
15-24	59	16	21	9	5	6	3	1	1	39
25-39	55	21	24	6	6	6	4	1	1	44
40-54	51	25	25	7	8	5	4	2	1	48
55 +	60	23	17	5	6	3	3	2	1	39
Education (End of)										
15-	71	14	10	4	4	2	2	1	2	27
16-19	61	19	18	6	5	3	3	2	1	37
20+	42	32	31	8	10	7	5	2	1	57
Still studying	55	17	25	10	5	6	4	1	1	44
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	44	29	29	6	10	6	4	2	1	55
Managers	35	36	35	9	13	9	7	2	1	64
Other white collars	52	25	25	6	6	6	3	2	1	47
Manual workers	64	16	18	5	4	4	2	1	1	35
House persons	60	17	19	7	5	4	2	1	3	37
Unemployed	69	11	15	7	3	5	3	1	1	30
Retired	62	22	15	5	6	2	2	2	1	36
Students	55	17	25	10	5	6	4	1	1	44
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	73	9	13	6	4	4	3	2	1	27
From time to time	65	12	18	6	5	4	3	2	1	34
Almost never/ Never	52	27	24	7	7	5	3	2	1	47
Left-right political scale										
Left	45	29	31	9	9	8	6	2	1	55
Centre	55	23	22	6	6	4	3	2	1	44
Right	63	19	16	5	6	4	3	1	1	36
You can play a role in tackling poverty										
Total 'Agree'	43	7	29	7	30	7	5	2	1	57
Total 'Disagree'	72	2	13	4	12	2	2	1	1	26
Helping developing countries										
Total 'Important'	53	24	24	7	7	5	4	2	1	46
Total 'Not important'	84	5	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	14

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

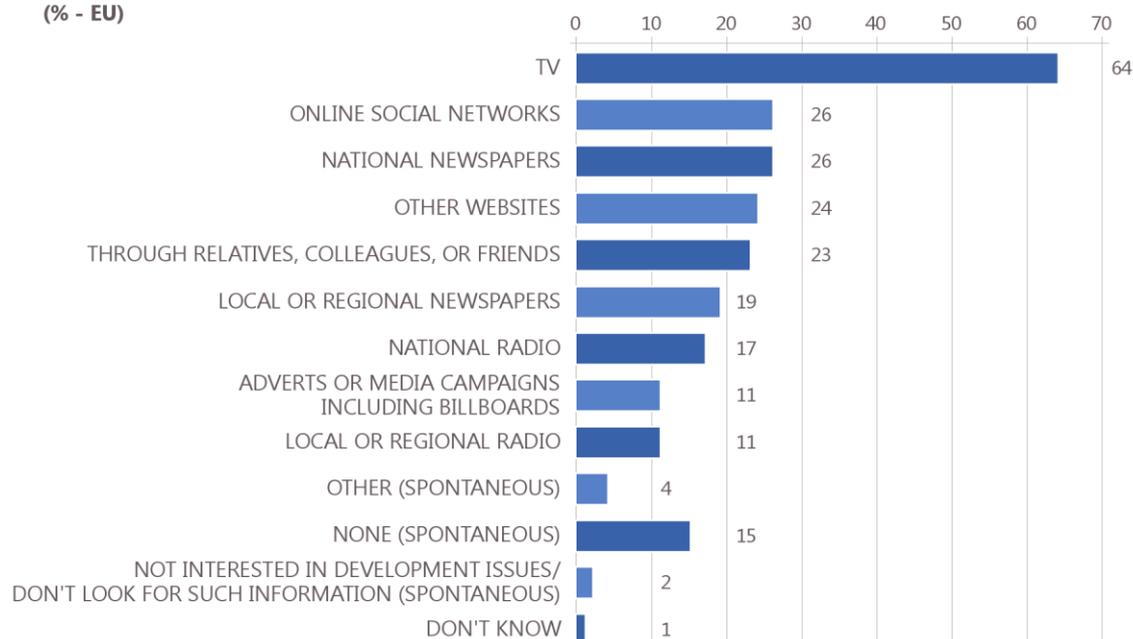
TV is by far the most common source of information related to development issues

Respondents were asked about their sources for information related to development issues²⁶. Almost two thirds mention TV, and this is by far the most mentioned source.

Just over one quarter mention online social networks or national newspapers (both 26%), while almost as many mention other websites (24%) or through relatives, colleagues or friends (23%). Local or regional newspapers are mentioned by 19%, while 17% mention national radio. Respondents are less likely to mention adverts or media campaigns including billboards, or local or regional radio (both 11%).

More than one in ten say their information comes from none of these sources (15%), while just 2% say they are not interested in development issues or don't look for this kind of information.

QC6T From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

TV is the most mentioned source of information in each country, with proportions ranging from 79% in Denmark, 74% in Lithuania and 73% in Bulgaria, Germany, Portugal and Romania to 45% in Luxembourg and 57% in France and Slovakia.

Respondents in Cyprus (50%), Latvia (46%), and Estonia and Malta (both 43%) are the most likely to mention **online social networks**, while those in Poland, Italy, Spain and Hungary (all 22%) are the least likely to do so. In 21 countries, social networks are one of the three most mentioned sources.

At least four in ten respondents in Sweden (47%), the Netherlands (45%), Finland (42%) and Denmark (40%) say they get information from **national newspapers**, compared to 11% in Romania, 12% in Malta and 13% in Latvia and Poland. This is one of the three most mentioned sources in 13 countries.

²⁶ QC6T. From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly? And then? National newspapers; Local or regional newspapers; TV; National radio; Local or regional radio; Online social networks; Other websites; Adverts or media campaigns including billboards; Through relatives, colleagues, or friends.

In 11 countries, **other websites** are one of the three most mentioned sources. Respondents in Luxembourg (43%), Latvia (40%) and Malta (39%) are the most likely to mention this source, while those in Portugal (10%), and Romania, Bulgaria and Italy (all 14%) are the least likely to do so.

Relatives, colleagues, or friends are most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Greece (40%), Bulgaria (39%) and Croatia (36%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Finland (12%), France (13%) and Estonia (14%). This is one of the three most mentioned sources in 11 countries.

Respondents in Germany (43%), Austria (28%) and Sweden (27%) are the most likely to mention **local or regional newspapers**, while those in Slovakia (6%), and the United Kingdom and Cyprus (both 8%) are the least likely to do so. Local or regional newspapers are also one of the three most mentioned sources in Germany.

National radio is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Sweden and Ireland (both 33%) and Denmark (29%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Portugal and Italy (both 8%), and Greece and Spain (both 12%). National radio is one of the three most mentioned sources in Ireland, Estonia and Lithuania. Respondents in Germany (23%), Ireland (21%), and Sweden and Austria (both 18%) are the most likely to mention **local or regional radio**, while those in Portugal (4%), and Greece, the Czech Republic and Slovakia (all 5%) are the least likely to do so.

Finally, **adverts or media campaigns including billboards** are most likely to be mentioned as sources by respondents in Austria (23%), the Netherlands (21%), and Denmark and Finland (both 19%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Malta (3%) and Latvia (4%).

QC6T From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	TV	Online social networks	National newspapers	Other websites	Through relatives, colleagues, or friends	Local or regional newspapers	National radio	Adverts or media campaigns including billboards	Local or regional radio	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Not interested in development issues/ Don't look for such information (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	64	26	26	24	23	19	17	11	11	4	15	2	1
BE	61	27	35	24	20	14	23	17	8	2	2	13	0
BG	73	25	20	14	39	10	18	8	8	3	14	3	4
CZ	70	27	24	24	29	9	18	12	5	5	11	0	3
DK	79	42	40	20	21	20	29	19	9	5	4	1	1
DE	73	25	28	23	22	43	17	9	23	2	12	0	1
EE	68	43	26	20	14	11	26	7	9	2	10	3	3
IE	58	30	37	26	18	20	33	17	21	2	10	0	1
EL	69	39	17	29	40	10	12	14	5	3	19	0	0
ES	66	22	19	24	20	14	12	14	8	5	24	1	1
FR	57	24	29	29	13	20	22	7	8	5	16	0	1
HR	65	31	15	16	36	12	14	7	13	4	13	0	2
IT	60	22	25	14	32	15	8	12	6	3	19	0	2
CY	68	50	14	30	25	8	21	11	7	1	13	0	0
LV	72	46	13	40	18	13	15	4	8	2	14	1	1
LT	74	41	20	18	21	15	23	14	10	3	9	0	3
LU	45	32	32	43	17	21	17	14	15	7	12	0	1
HU	71	22	16	21	27	14	21	14	13	2	19	0	0
MT	65	43	12	39	23	10	18	3	16	4	7	0	2
NL	64	30	45	31	28	16	24	21	6	7	3	0	0
AT	61	30	34	27	34	28	21	23	18	6	8	1	1
PL	58	22	13	31	23	11	13	11	9	7	14	0	4
PT	73	27	26	10	29	9	8	7	4	2	33	0	1
RO	73	24	11	14	23	11	13	10	13	8	24	0	1
SI	66	32	21	33	21	16	21	11	16	5	11	0	0
SK	57	24	18	32	26	6	20	9	5	6	19	0	4
FI	65	37	42	30	12	20	23	19	8	4	6	0	1
SE	61	34	47	32	28	27	33	15	18	5	6	0	0
UK	58	29	32	30	15	8	18	8	6	4	11	8	1

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
 2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM
 3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

The socio-demographic analysis shows that TV is the most mentioned source across all core groups, although the youngest respondents are almost equally likely to mention online social networks. Looking at the results in more detail shows:

- Men are more likely than women to mention **other websites** (28% vs 21%), while women are more likely to mention **relatives, colleagues or friends** (25% vs 20%).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention **TV, national newspapers, local or regional newspapers, national radio or local or regional radio**, and the less likely they are to mention **online social networks** and **other websites**. For example, 71% of those aged 55 and over mention TV, compared to 51% aged 15-24.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **national newspapers, social networks, other websites or national radio**. For example, 31% who completed education aged 20 and over get information from online social networks, compared to 8% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- Retired persons are the most likely to mention **TV** (72%), students are the most likely to mention **online social networks** (51%), and managers are the most likely to mention **national newspapers** (38%) or **other websites** (39%).
- Respondents who experience the least difficulties paying bills are the most likely to mention **national newspapers, other websites, local or regional newspapers or national radio**, and are the least likely to mention **relatives, colleagues or friends**. For instance, 29% who experience the least difficulties mention national newspapers, compared to 16% who experience the most financial difficulties.

In addition, respondents who are personally involved in helping developing countries by supporting digital campaigns are most likely to say they get information from **online social networks**, while those that take part in other activities are most likely to mention **TV**.

QC6T From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly? And then?

(% - EU)

	TV	Online social networks	National newspapers	Other websites	Through relatives, colleagues, or friends	Local or regional newspapers	National radio	Local or regional radio	Adverts or media campaigns including billboards
EU28	64	26	26	24	23	19	17	11	11
 Gender									
Man	63	27	28	28	20	19	18	11	11
Woman	65	25	24	21	25	18	15	11	12
 Age									
15-24	51	50	20	35	25	10	10	7	13
25-39	60	39	24	35	23	15	15	9	11
40-54	64	26	27	27	24	20	18	11	13
55 +	71	10	28	12	21	23	19	13	9
 Education (End of)									
15-	70	8	19	8	24	19	14	11	8
16-19	68	24	23	21	21	20	16	11	11
20+	61	31	35	34	22	20	22	11	13
Still studying	52	51	23	37	27	12	11	7	14
 Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	58	30	29	28	25	20	17	10	10
Managers	59	34	38	39	23	21	24	11	14
Other white collars	64	33	29	29	24	18	16	10	14
Manual workers	65	28	21	25	22	17	16	11	11
House persons	67	20	14	17	25	13	10	8	10
Unemployed	59	32	19	25	24	15	13	8	9
Retired	72	8	28	11	19	24	19	13	8
Students	52	51	23	37	27	12	11	7	14
 Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	64	26	16	18	26	12	13	10	10
From time to time	62	26	22	19	28	15	14	10	12
Almost never/ Never	65	26	29	27	20	21	19	11	11
Personal involvement in development aid									
Politically involved	48	37	46	38	28	25	27	16	15
Support digital campaigns	49	51	34	46	26	22	21	12	19
Volunteer	55	39	36	37	32	22	21	14	14
Give money	64	30	39	33	25	25	24	14	16
Crowd-funding	58	37	42	35	28	25	27	14	16
Ethical shopping	61	36	39	35	28	24	25	14	18
Not involved	66	22	20	19	21	16	14	9	8

Base: all respondents (N=27,732)

CONCLUSION

This Eurobarometer survey is part of a series of surveys on development cooperation that have been conducted annually since 2009. The results from this latest edition once again confirm that a large majority of respondents believe it is important to help people in developing countries. In fact, agreement has remained stable at almost nine out of ten since 2015. However, it is worth noting that in spite of these positive results in 20 countries respondents are now less likely to agree than they were in 2016.

Almost three quarters of respondents think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, and more than half consider this should be a main priority of their national government. A large majority think taking action against poverty in developing countries has benefits for both citizens and the EU. Furthermore, most consider that the EU has a moral obligation to do this. However, respondents don't just see a role for the public sector – eight in ten think private companies should have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries.

More than seven in ten see financial assistance as an effective way to tackle poverty, and the majority in all but two countries agree. The strength of support for financial aid is also seen in the fact there has been a notable increase in the proportion who think more money should be spent in support of developing countries, and a decline in those who think spending should remain the same. Overall, almost eight in ten think spending should either remain the same or increase.

Although gender equality is only mentioned by a small minority as one of the main challenges facing developing countries, almost nine in ten respondents think EU development policy should also focus on equality between men and women, and more than half definitely think it should be a focus. The top three areas for this focus are tackling violence against women and girls, tackling discriminative attitudes against women, and supporting access to education for women and girls. This last focus is further supported by the fact that education is seen as one of the main challenges facing developing countries.

More than two thirds consider financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, and in all but one country the majority agrees with this idea. Respondents in all but one Member State are most likely to agree with this idea, although in some countries, including Sweden, Estonia, Finland and Latvia this view is much less widely held than it was in 2016.

Just over half of all respondents agree individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, and this figure has changed little since 2013. However, there is still a wide variation of opinion across Member States. In spite of this belief, more than half of all respondents say they are not personally involved in helping developing countries – an increase of seven points since 2016. However, this figure is still considerably lower than in 2015 or 2014.

Television is by far the primary source from which respondents get informations about development issues (it is also the only source mentioned by at least half). Social networks, national newspapers, websites and friends, colleagues of family are mentioned by at least one in five. Although television is the most mentioned source across all core demographic groups, there is a clear age divide with older respondents more likely to mention traditional media, and younger respondents more likely to mention online sources. Interestingly, respondents who get information on development issues from TV are less likely to think aid should increase and less likely to think individual can have an impact. As TV is by far the most common source of information across all core demographic groups, this has the potential to impact both attitudes and the content of campaigns run in different forms of media.

As was the case in 2016, there are no consistent variations in opinions about development cooperation by clear geographic clusters, with the most positive and proactive about development issues scattered across the EU in countries including Luxembourg, Cyprus, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

There are, however, clear patterns in socio-demographics terms. There is almost no difference in opinion along age and gender lines, but respondents with higher education levels, those with the least financial difficulties and those who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are the most positive about the importance of supporting developing countries.

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 role of public and private sectors in development cooperation, and about the positive impact of aid. They are also more optimistic about an individual's ability to make a difference, and are more likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries.

The results of this survey show that in spite of some declines in opinion since 2016, Europeans on the whole remain positive about the importance of development cooperation, and they are committed to at least maintaining the current level of development funding. They consider national governments and the EU, as well as private companies, to be important actors in tackling poverty in developing countries.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 23 June and 6 July 2018, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 89.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring, media analysis and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 89.3 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	1,055	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	9,693,779	2.25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1,031	23/06/2018	02/07/2018	6,537,535	1.52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1,023	23/06/2018	03/07/2018	9,238,431	2.14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1,020	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	4,838,729	1.12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1,550	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	70,160,634	16.26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1,004	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	1,160,064	0.27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1,011	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	3,592,162	0.83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1,016	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	9,937,810	2.30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1,035	23/06/2018	02/07/2018	39,445,245	9.14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1,006	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	54,097,255	12.54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1,031	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	3,796,476	0.88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1,025	23/06/2018	02/07/2018	52,334,536	12.13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	503	23/06/2018	03/07/2018	741,308	0.17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1,007	25/06/2018	04/07/2018	1,707,082	0.40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,015	25/06/2018	04/07/2018	2,513,384	0.58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	25/06/2018	04/07/2018	457,127	0.11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1,064	23/06/2018	03/07/2018	8,781,161	2.04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	502	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	364,171	0.08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,006	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	13,979,215	3.24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1,044	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	7,554,711	1.75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1,033	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	33,444,171	7.75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1,082	23/06/2018	03/07/2018	8,480,126	1.97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1,021	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	16,852,701	3.91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1,015	23/06/2018	03/07/2018	1,760,032	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1,071	23/06/2018	03/07/2018	4,586,024	1.06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1,017	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	4,747,810	1.10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	996	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	7,998,763	1.85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1,043	23/06/2018	04/07/2018	52,651,777	12.20%
	TOTAL EU28		27,732	23/06/2018	06/07/2018	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
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

¹ Figures updated in August 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE**Q1 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

*EB86.1 QC1***Q2 Which of the following challenges do you consider 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 and hosting refugees (M)	5,
Trade	6,
Water and sanitation	7,
Peace and security	8,
Environment protection and climate change	9,
Democracy and human rights	10,
Energy	11,
Economic growth and employment (M)	12,
Urban development and population growth	13,
Social equality (N)	14,
Other (SP.)	15,
DK	16

EB86.1 QC2

Q3 The European Union and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY – ROTATE ITEMS 1 AND 3)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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 |

EB86.1 QC3

Q4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(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	1	2	3	4	5
8	Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration	1	2	3	4	5

9	Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries	1	2	3	4	5
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EB86.3 QC4

Q5 Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT- ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You are involved as a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations (M)	1,
You support or contribute to digital campaigns (N)	2,
You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	3,
You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	4,
You give money directly to projects ("crowd funding")	5,
You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc.	6,
You are not involved (M)	7
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	8
DK	9

EB86.3 MODIFIED TREND QC5

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: Items 1 to 5 can be offline (paper, TV or radio set) or online.

Q6 From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly? And then?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY AND THEN MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Firstly	And then?
National newspapers	1	1,
Local or regional newspapers	2	2,
TV	3	3,
National radio	4	4,
Local or regional radio	5	5,
Online social networks	6	6,
Other websites	7	7,
Adverts or media campaigns including billboards	8	8,
Through relatives, colleagues, or friends	9	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,	10,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11	11
Not interested in development issues/ Don't look for such information (SPONTANEOUS)	12	12
DK	13	13

EB82.1 QB12

Q7 Do you think that European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK Q8 IF RESPONDENTS SAY "YES" IN Q7, codes 1 or 2 in Q7

Q8 And which of the following areas should be prioritised?

(READ OUT - ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Tackling violence against women and girls	1,
Supporting women's economic empowerment	2,
Strengthening women's political participation	3,
Supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights	4,
Tackling discriminative attitudes against women	5,
Supporting access to education for women and girls	6,
Other (SP.)	7
None (SP.)	8
DK	9

NEW

ASK ALL

Q9 In your opinion, how important do you think the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries should be?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

NEW



June-July 2018

Tables of results

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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		42	0	47	0	7	0	2	0	2	89	0	9	0
BE		38	-2	52	-1	8	2	2	1	0	90	-3	10	3
BG		26	1	46	-4	11	0	7	3	10	72	-3	18	3
CZ		20	0	58	0	16	0	4	1	2	78	0	20	1
DK		52	-6	39	4	7	2	1	0	1	91	-2	8	2
DE		60	3	33	-2	5	1	1	-1	1	93	1	6	0
EE		15	-8	53	-2	18	3	9	5	5	68	-10	27	8
IE		55	-7	38	4	4	1	1	1	2	93	-3	5	2
EL		36	0	50	2	8	-4	4	2	2	86	2	12	-2
ES		47	3	47	-5	4	1	1	0	1	94	-2	5	1
FR		44	2	41	-5	9	1	5	2	1	85	-3	14	3
HR		33	-7	53	3	10	2	3	2	1	86	-4	13	4
IT		23	0	63	-1	7	-2	2	1	5	86	-1	9	-1
CY		64	-5	31	3	3	1	1	1	1	95	-2	4	2
LV		20	-3	54	0	15	-1	7	3	4	74	-3	22	2
LT		21	-5	60	-1	13	4	4	3	2	81	-6	17	7
LU		61	1	36	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	97	0	2	-1
HU		23	2	59	-3	10	-1	4	1	4	82	-1	14	0
MT		57	8	36	-9	4	1	1	0	2	93	-1	5	1
NL		49	-4	42	2	7	1	2	1	0	91	-2	9	2
AT		39	4	47	-3	11	0	1	-2	2	86	1	12	-2
PL		29	-4	62	5	4	-2	1	0	4	91	1	5	-2
PT		26	-3	69	2	3	1	0	0	2	95	-1	3	1
RO		39	3	45	-6	9	-1	4	3	3	84	-3	13	2
SI		35	-4	48	3	11	-1	4	1	2	83	-1	15	0
SK		21	-3	63	6	9	-1	4	-1	3	84	3	13	-2
FI		45	-3	45	0	7	2	2	1	1	90	-3	9	3
SE		66	-9	30	7	2	0	1	1	1	96	-2	3	1
UK		53	-3	37	4	6	0	2	0	2	90	1	8	0

June-July 2018

Tables of results

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

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

		Food security and agriculture		Health		Education		Gender equality		Migration and hosting refugees	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		23	-3	33	0	35	-3	8	1	10	N.A
BE		24	-5	38	6	43	-7	6	-2	10	N.A
BG		15	3	34	7	22	-1	5	2	16	N.A
CZ		33	1	21	-1	25	-2	13	0	19	N.A
DK		10	-2	32	-1	48	-6	11	0	10	N.A
DE		37	0	21	0	41	-2	8	0	6	N.A
EE		23	-7	30	-3	37	0	3	2	8	N.A
IE		23	-8	43	8	35	-3	8	1	13	N.A
EL		18	1	38	2	29	5	5	1	8	N.A
ES		20	-5	34	-9	38	-9	10	3	10	N.A
FR		18	-5	43	-2	38	-13	9	1	7	N.A
HR		23	-5	25	5	21	-3	6	2	12	N.A
IT		21	3	27	4	24	1	9	1	18	N.A
CY		15	-3	51	-4	40	-2	6	0	7	N.A
LV		22	-3	40	-6	30	-9	3	2	10	N.A
LT		25	0	31	-4	27	-5	4	2	6	N.A
LU		20	-6	41	0	43	-17	12	5	9	N.A
HU		24	-5	33	0	14	0	9	3	10	N.A
MT		15	-4	44	2	50	6	5	2	15	N.A
NL		21	0	32	-4	49	-12	14	1	9	N.A
AT		38	3	26	3	35	2	11	0	9	N.A
PL		20	-4	36	3	25	-3	7	1	16	N.A
PT		14	-10	50	3	37	6	5	1	8	N.A
RO		18	-5	43	2	31	1	7	1	6	N.A
SI		16	-6	31	-2	24	-9	6	1	14	N.A
SK		34	0	29	-2	25	-2	4	0	10	N.A
FI		30	-4	34	-4	45	2	17	4	5	N.A
SE		9	-1	22	0	50	-4	14	2	4	N.A
UK		19	-7	42	4	38	-3	6	0	8	N.A

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Tables of results

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

		Trade		Water and sanitation		Peace and security		Environmental protection and climate change		Democracy and human rights	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		6	1	32	1	37	-1	12	1	27	3
BE		7	3	33	2	42	5	10	-6	23	-4
BG		5	0	24	5	42	5	11	-1	21	-2
CZ		3	0	41	1	42	1	10	0	20	0
DK		9	3	31	-4	41	-3	10	-3	38	6
DE		4	2	31	-1	40	-3	17	3	33	1
EE		3	0	35	-4	44	-1	11	4	18	4
IE		8	3	37	-5	28	-2	11	1	24	-3
EL		10	4	31	4	43	-2	7	-1	27	-2
ES		5	1	32	1	33	-1	7	2	26	3
FR		5	2	41	9	42	-1	15	1	27	4
HR		5	-2	11	-1	42	1	10	0	23	-2
IT		9	0	29	2	31	-1	8	-2	27	6
CY		3	2	40	7	46	7	11	2	25	-3
LV		7	2	26	1	46	4	8	1	13	3
LT		6	2	31	7	42	-4	6	-2	19	4
LU		5	2	37	-7	40	1	10	0	24	2
HU		6	2	39	-6	40	1	13	1	20	4
MT		6	1	28	-11	34	-1	8	-3	20	-6
NL		4	0	28	0	47	2	14	4	30	5
AT		7	-2	33	3	39	6	15	2	26	-1
PL		8	3	19	0	41	0	13	0	24	-2
PT		3	1	15	-7	42	-1	5	-1	29	-2
RO		10	0	15	-2	29	4	11	-1	23	5
SI		6	4	35	2	50	-4	10	0	16	-1
SK		7	3	27	4	41	-3	13	2	20	1
FI		2	1	36	-1	45	-1	13	4	29	2
SE		5	2	40	-6	41	-4	15	2	51	5
UK		7	-1	42	0	28	-2	11	2	21	2

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Tables of results

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

		Energy		Economic growth and employment		Urban development and population growth		Social equality		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	
EU28		6	0	27	N.A	6	1	11	N.A	1	0	2
BE		5	-1	18	N.A	3	-1	13	N.A	1	0	0
BG		6	-2	40	N.A	5	-1	12	N.A	1	0	4
CZ		3	-1	21	N.A	9	0	9	N.A	1	0	1
DK		3	-2	28	N.A	3	0	9	N.A	1	0	2
DE		5	0	23	N.A	3	1	11	N.A	1	0	1
EE		3	-1	23	N.A	4	0	7	N.A	2	0	7
IE		5	0	21	N.A	5	-1	11	N.A	0	0	1
EL		8	1	49	N.A	5	1	11	N.A	1	0	1
ES		3	-3	36	N.A	9	3	13	N.A	1	1	0
FR		7	-2	21	N.A	2	0	8	N.A	0	0	1
HR		6	0	44	N.A	9	-4	24	N.A	0	0	1
IT		7	1	36	N.A	11	1	12	N.A	0	-1	4
CY		2	-2	30	N.A	3	1	11	N.A	0	0	0
LV		3	-1	36	N.A	6	-1	12	N.A	1	0	2
LT		7	-2	39	N.A	6	2	17	N.A	0	-1	3
LU		3	-3	16	N.A	3	0	12	N.A	2	2	1
HU		8	-1	28	N.A	6	0	12	N.A	0	-1	2
MT		7	-3	17	N.A	5	2	7	N.A	0	-1	2
NL		2	0	30	N.A	4	2	9	N.A	1	1	0
AT		7	-1	22	N.A	6	-2	15	N.A	1	1	0
PL		9	0	22	N.A	7	0	13	N.A	1	1	3
PT		2	-2	49	N.A	7	0	17	N.A	0	0	1
RO		7	-2	29	N.A	11	0	12	N.A	1	1	2
SI		6	1	26	N.A	7	1	16	N.A	2	1	1
SK		3	-3	26	N.A	7	-1	8	N.A	2	0	3
FI		3	0	11	N.A	4	1	9	N.A	1	1	1
SE		4	1	25	N.A	2	1	8	N.A	1	1	1
UK		6	-1	20	N.A	3	-1	10	N.A	2	2	3

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Tables of results

QC3 The European Union 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
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	
EU28		29	7	48	-4	15	-1	8
BE		24	0	56	-2	19	4	1
BG		16	7	45	6	20	-7	19
CZ		12	4	60	0	22	-6	6
DK		33	9	55	-8	8	0	4
DE		38	13	45	-9	10	-2	7
EE		11	2	43	-6	27	2	19
IE		28	-1	55	-1	11	2	6
EL		22	4	49	-1	24	-4	5
ES		44	12	44	-9	7	-1	5
FR		26	7	42	-5	24	-3	8
HR		23	-3	57	3	16	1	4
IT		23	10	48	-5	17	-1	12
CY		44	6	38	-2	14	-2	4
LV		15	2	51	0	25	-4	9
LT		14	2	64	5	16	-6	6
LU		33	9	50	-8	12	4	5
HU		28	6	52	-6	14	1	6
MT		46	22	35	-22	8	-1	11
NL		32	10	49	-9	15	-1	4
AT		28	4	51	-3	18	0	3
PL		15	0	63	7	10	-1	12
PT		25	2	52	-6	8	0	15
RO		31	3	40	-2	18	-3	11
SI		31	-4	46	-1	18	4	5
SK		15	0	57	0	17	-2	11
FI		29	8	56	-8	11	-1	4
SE		36	9	50	-13	9	3	5
UK		28	3	44	-2	20	3	8

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Tables of results

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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		16	0	37	-1	25	-1	18	2	4	53	-1	43	1
BE		13	-3	44	2	29	-1	13	2	1	57	-1	42	1
BG		5	1	12	1	15	-5	57	2	11	17	2	72	-3
CZ		5	-2	24	-2	35	-2	31	4	5	29	-4	66	2
DK		20	-2	37	-1	24	1	16	2	3	57	-3	40	3
DE		17	3	33	-2	27	-5	22	5	1	50	1	49	0
EE		2	-1	14	0	30	3	47	-4	7	16	-1	77	-1
IE		26	2	48	-4	16	1	5	1	5	74	-2	21	2
EL		10	2	31	-4	31	-2	26	4	2	41	-2	57	2
ES		22	0	43	-2	21	1	11	2	3	65	-2	32	3
FR		17	-2	38	-3	23	0	18	5	4	55	-5	41	5
HR		10	1	27	-6	29	0	31	5	3	37	-5	60	5
IT		13	2	40	1	27	-1	12	-4	8	53	3	39	-5
CY		23	11	38	-5	20	4	17	-9	2	61	6	37	-5
LV		4	0	17	0	28	0	46	0	5	21	0	74	0
LT		4	0	30	-2	26	-1	37	6	3	34	-2	63	5
LU		23	1	46	-4	19	-1	9	2	3	69	-3	28	1
HU		10	-2	21	-4	21	-2	44	8	4	31	-6	65	6
MT		13	-3	55	5	21	1	7	1	4	68	2	28	2
NL		20	0	38	1	27	1	14	-1	1	58	1	41	0
AT		18	-2	34	-6	26	0	19	6	3	52	-8	45	6
PL		13	2	35	1	30	-5	17	1	5	48	3	47	-4
PT		10	-3	40	-10	33	9	10	1	7	50	-13	43	10
RO		15	-2	30	-2	18	-7	29	8	8	45	-4	47	1
SI		14	4	25	0	23	-12	35	7	3	39	4	58	-5
SK		8	0	34	0	28	-5	23	5	7	42	0	51	0
FI		15	-2	36	-5	32	3	14	2	3	51	-7	46	5
SE		39	-4	42	-2	12	4	6	2	1	81	-6	18	6
UK		20	-4	47	4	20	2	8	-2	5	67	0	28	0

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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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		28	3	43	0	17	-4	8	1	4	71	3	25	-3
BE		18	-4	48	4	23	-3	10	3	1	66	0	33	0
BG		19	3	35	1	20	-2	14	-3	12	54	4	34	-5
CZ		15	2	35	-1	25	-5	20	3	5	50	1	45	-2
DK		27	3	42	0	18	-2	9	-2	4	69	3	27	-4
DE		36	10	39	-3	16	-5	6	-2	3	75	7	22	-7
EE		6	-4	27	-1	36	3	24	0	7	33	-5	60	3
IE		33	3	45	-3	15	1	4	0	3	78	0	19	1
EL		28	3	46	1	17	-6	7	1	2	74	4	24	-5
ES		36	2	45	1	10	-5	4	1	5	81	3	14	-4
FR		26	2	43	-4	19	-2	9	4	3	69	-2	28	2
HR		23	-1	48	-2	19	2	7	1	3	71	-3	26	3
IT		24	4	45	0	15	-5	9	2	7	69	4	24	-3
CY		59	6	34	-2	4	-3	1	-2	2	93	4	5	-5
LV		15	-2	34	1	22	-5	22	3	7	49	-1	44	-2
LT		12	-2	42	0	29	0	10	0	7	54	-2	39	0
LU		40	18	40	-8	14	-10	4	-1	2	80	10	18	-11
HU		28	5	36	-4	22	2	11	-2	3	64	1	33	0
MT		34	5	48	-7	11	0	3	2	4	82	-2	14	2
NL		19	3	40	2	28	-5	12	0	1	59	5	40	-5
AT		29	8	35	-5	22	-3	12	-1	2	64	3	34	-4
PL		23	1	52	6	15	-4	3	-4	7	75	7	18	-8
PT		26	0	47	-3	20	0	2	0	5	73	-3	22	0
RO		32	1	41	-2	12	-5	9	5	6	73	-1	21	0
SI		25	-6	42	6	23	3	8	-3	2	67	0	31	0
SK		14	2	47	5	21	-4	12	-4	6	61	7	33	-8
FI		21	-2	50	-3	18	2	6	1	5	71	-5	24	3
SE		30	-1	43	-3	15	-2	10	4	2	73	-4	25	2
UK		25	-5	43	4	20	1	7	0	5	68	-1	27	1

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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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		18	1	36	2	26	-3	15	-1	5	54	3	41	-4
BE		11	-2	41	5	35	-3	12	0	1	52	3	47	-3
BG		11	4	19	4	21	-4	37	-8	12	30	8	58	-12
CZ		6	0	22	2	35	-1	34	-2	3	28	2	69	-3
DK		15	4	37	1	29	-2	16	-3	3	52	5	45	-5
DE		24	5	34	-3	27	-1	13	-1	2	58	2	40	-2
EE		2	-3	10	-2	34	2	50	2	4	12	-5	84	4
IE		20	0	39	3	26	1	11	-3	4	59	3	37	-2
EL		9	0	26	3	36	2	27	-4	2	35	3	63	-2
ES		26	5	40	-1	20	-6	8	0	6	66	4	28	-6
FR		16	-1	39	4	28	-5	14	2	3	55	3	42	-3
HR		12	0	33	2	29	-1	22	-2	4	45	2	51	-3
IT		20	5	37	2	22	-5	14	-1	7	57	7	36	-6
CY		24	6	31	-1	26	-5	16	0	3	55	5	42	-5
LV		9	0	14	-2	28	3	44	-4	5	23	-2	72	-1
LT		5	-3	24	0	36	2	31	0	4	29	-3	67	2
LU		21	8	38	-2	28	-9	9	0	4	59	6	37	-9
HU		17	0	26	-3	27	0	26	2	4	43	-3	53	2
MT		17	2	41	5	23	-9	13	2	6	58	7	36	-7
NL		11	3	30	0	39	-3	18	0	2	41	3	57	-3
AT		18	3	32	5	28	-6	19	-1	3	50	8	47	-7
PL		17	3	40	4	29	-2	8	-5	6	57	7	37	-7
PT		14	-1	38	2	33	9	10	-12	5	52	1	43	-3
RO		21	0	33	3	19	-9	20	4	7	54	3	39	-5
SI		14	-3	28	4	32	0	23	-2	3	42	1	55	-2
SK		9	1	30	2	28	-5	25	-1	8	39	3	53	-6
FI		10	0	36	-7	33	2	16	3	5	46	-7	49	5
SE		14	-2	39	-4	27	-1	18	6	2	53	-6	45	5
UK		19	-3	40	4	25	2	11	-2	5	59	1	36	0

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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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		27	-1	47	1	13	-1	6	1	7	74	0	19	0
BE		22	0	52	0	18	-1	6	2	2	74	0	24	1
BG		16	-2	41	1	12	-4	13	4	18	57	-1	25	0
CZ		11	-1	35	-1	28	-2	17	3	9	46	-2	45	1
DK		37	-3	42	3	9	0	6	1	6	79	0	15	1
DE		34	5	39	-3	16	-2	6	1	5	73	2	22	-1
EE		11	-3	43	-4	20	2	14	5	12	54	-7	34	7
IE		32	-4	50	1	9	0	3	1	6	82	-3	12	1
EL		27	-4	51	5	13	-2	5	1	4	78	1	18	-1
ES		37	-1	48	1	7	0	2	0	6	85	0	9	0
FR		23	-4	47	0	15	0	7	3	8	70	-4	22	3
HR		27	-2	49	-4	15	3	7	4	2	76	-6	22	7
IT		23	2	52	4	11	-5	5	0	9	75	6	16	-5
CY		51	-4	41	4	3	-1	2	0	3	92	0	5	-1
LV		15	-6	43	2	18	0	12	1	12	58	-4	30	1
LT		15	-5	59	1	12	0	4	1	10	74	-4	16	1
LU		35	7	50	-4	9	-1	2	-1	4	85	3	11	-2
HU		26	4	42	-5	16	2	11	1	5	68	-1	27	3
MT		28	1	54	-3	9	0	4	3	5	82	-2	13	3
NL		25	-2	46	3	17	1	7	0	5	71	1	24	1
AT		26	0	42	-6	19	1	9	4	4	68	-6	28	5
PL		24	0	55	1	11	-1	2	-2	8	79	1	13	-3
PT		25	1	60	-5	7	2	1	0	7	85	-4	8	2
RO		30	1	43	-4	12	-2	8	4	7	73	-3	20	2
SI		22	-5	47	5	19	0	8	0	4	69	0	27	0
SK		15	-1	49	1	17	-2	8	0	11	64	0	25	-2
FI		35	-6	50	3	9	1	2	0	4	85	-3	11	1
SE		43	-7	39	4	7	0	6	1	5	82	-3	13	1
UK		26	-5	47	3	14	3	5	0	8	73	-2	19	3

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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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		32	-1	49	0	9	-1	4	1	6	81	-1	13	0
BE		27	-2	56	1	12	-1	5	3	0	83	-1	17	2
BG		20	-4	45	-3	10	1	10	4	15	65	-7	20	5
CZ		18	2	49	0	18	-6	7	2	8	67	2	25	-4
DK		44	-1	40	2	8	-2	3	0	5	84	1	11	-2
DE		43	5	42	-1	9	-3	3	0	3	85	4	12	-3
EE		15	-4	51	-1	13	1	11	4	10	66	-5	24	5
IE		35	-1	52	-1	6	0	2	1	5	87	-2	8	1
EL		31	3	52	-1	9	-3	4	0	4	83	2	13	-3
ES		34	-3	50	0	7	0	4	3	5	84	-3	11	3
FR		28	-3	53	2	7	-2	7	3	5	81	-1	14	1
HR		27	-4	54	1	12	2	5	2	2	81	-3	17	4
IT		28	3	51	2	8	-6	4	-1	9	79	5	12	-7
CY		55	0	37	1	3	-2	2	2	3	92	1	5	0
LV		22	-5	55	5	8	-5	5	1	10	77	0	13	-4
LT		19	-1	59	-1	9	0	4	1	9	78	-2	13	1
LU		38	2	52	0	5	-1	2	-1	3	90	2	7	-2
HU		29	1	45	-5	16	4	7	2	3	74	-4	23	6
MT		27	-5	57	8	7	-2	3	2	6	84	3	10	0
NL		35	1	49	0	10	1	5	0	1	84	1	15	1
AT		24	-3	49	-2	17	2	7	2	3	73	-5	24	4
PL		25	-4	57	2	9	2	2	-2	7	82	-2	11	0
PT		31	-9	56	7	6	2	1	0	6	87	-2	7	2
RO		32	2	42	-5	12	-2	6	3	8	74	-3	18	1
SI		29	0	48	-1	13	1	6	0	4	77	-1	19	1
SK		15	-1	53	-2	14	-1	7	1	11	68	-3	21	0
FI		34	-5	49	1	10	3	2	-1	5	83	-4	12	2
SE		52	-2	37	0	7	2	2	0	2	89	-2	9	2
UK		31	-7	49	4	10	3	3	0	7	80	-3	13	3

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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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		31	-2	45	0	13	0	6	1	5	76	-2	19	1
BE		25	-6	51	1	17	3	6	2	1	76	-5	23	5
BG		22	5	39	-1	14	-3	12	-2	13	61	4	26	-5
CZ		17	0	38	-4	22	-2	19	4	4	55	-4	41	2
DK		37	-8	36	2	14	3	9	1	4	73	-6	23	4
DE		46	4	38	-1	10	-2	4	-1	2	84	3	14	-3
EE		8	-6	41	-1	22	0	20	5	9	49	-7	42	5
IE		35	-4	48	1	10	2	3	1	4	83	-3	13	3
EL		30	-5	51	4	11	-2	5	1	3	81	-1	16	-1
ES		38	-4	48	3	7	-2	3	1	4	86	-1	10	-1
FR		25	-5	48	1	15	1	8	3	4	73	-4	23	4
HR		28	-3	51	-2	15	5	4	0	2	79	-5	19	5
IT		24	2	50	-3	13	-1	5	0	8	74	-1	18	-1
CY		58	-3	36	5	3	-3	2	1	1	94	2	5	-2
LV		17	-1	36	-5	19	-3	17	3	11	53	-6	36	0
LT		15	-6	57	4	16	1	5	1	7	72	-2	21	2
LU		41	7	45	-4	9	-3	2	-1	3	86	3	11	-4
HU		30	3	40	-7	18	4	9	1	3	70	-4	27	5
MT		31	2	52	0	9	-4	3	2	5	83	2	12	-2
NL		34	-1	40	-3	17	3	8	1	1	74	-4	25	4
AT		32	-2	40	-7	18	5	8	3	2	72	-9	26	8
PL		24	-1	53	1	14	1	3	-1	6	77	0	17	0
PT		29	0	58	-2	6	-2	2	1	5	87	-2	8	-1
RO		31	3	41	-3	14	-4	7	3	7	72	0	21	-1
SI		30	-1	46	6	14	-2	7	-2	3	76	5	21	-4
SK		16	-2	47	-1	19	0	10	1	8	63	-3	29	1
FI		26	-8	46	0	18	3	5	2	5	72	-8	23	5
SE		45	-11	35	5	10	2	8	3	2	80	-6	18	5
UK		27	-7	44	1	15	2	8	3	6	71	-6	23	5

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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'	
	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28 	27	-2	44	1	16	-1	8	1	5	71	-1	24	0
BE 	20	-3	47	3	23	-2	8	2	2	67	0	31	0
BG 	22	-2	41	-1	12	-1	12	2	13	63	-3	24	1
CZ 	13	0	37	0	24	-6	20	6	6	50	0	44	0
DK 	35	-4	38	2	15	1	7	0	5	73	-2	22	1
DE 	32	3	40	3	18	-5	8	0	2	72	6	26	-5
EE 	10	-4	38	-2	23	-1	20	4	9	48	-6	43	3
IE 	31	-6	50	5	11	1	4	1	4	81	-1	15	2
EL 	42	5	43	-3	9	-2	4	0	2	85	2	13	-2
ES 	39	-1	47	0	7	0	3	0	4	86	-1	10	0
FR 	20	-4	40	4	23	-2	11	1	6	60	0	34	-1
HR 	28	0	49	-3	16	2	5	1	2	77	-3	21	3
IT 	23	-2	52	2	12	-2	6	2	7	75	0	18	0
CY 	60	-1	33	0	4	0	2	0	1	93	-1	6	0
LV 	23	-3	45	-1	13	-2	10	2	9	68	-4	23	0
LT 	17	-3	60	0	12	1	4	0	7	77	-3	16	1
LU 	32	5	43	-4	14	1	6	-3	5	75	1	20	-2
HU 	24	-4	45	2	18	2	9	1	4	69	-2	27	3
MT 	31	-2	53	4	8	-2	4	2	4	84	2	12	0
NL 	23	-3	40	7	22	-2	13	0	2	63	4	35	-2
AT 	25	-2	42	-3	20	0	11	5	2	67	-5	31	5
PL 	24	-2	51	-1	15	3	3	-2	7	75	-3	18	1
PT 	30	-1	57	2	6	-3	2	1	5	87	1	8	-2
RO 	32	3	40	-5	15	-3	6	3	7	72	-2	21	0
SI 	23	-6	43	7	21	0	10	-1	3	66	1	31	-1
SK 	13	-2	48	-4	19	3	9	-1	11	61	-6	28	2
FI 	25	-9	43	-4	21	6	7	4	4	68	-13	28	10
SE 	34	-9	39	-1	15	5	9	4	3	73	-10	24	9
UK 	28	-4	42	4	17	1	8	0	5	70	0	25	1

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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'	
	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28 	28	1	41	0	16	-2	9	1	6	69	1	25	-1
BE 	22	2	48	3	21	-5	7	0	2	70	5	28	-5
BG 	20	3	39	4	13	-4	14	-2	14	59	7	27	-6
CZ 	16	4	36	1	21	-9	21	3	6	52	5	42	-6
DK 	33	3	37	-1	15	-1	9	3	6	70	2	24	2
DE 	36	8	35	-4	19	-2	7	-1	3	71	4	26	-3
EE 	8	-4	29	-6	31	6	24	5	8	37	-10	55	11
IE 	29	-1	48	1	13	2	5	-1	5	77	0	18	1
EL 	35	6	44	1	12	-6	6	0	3	79	7	18	-6
ES 	41	0	45	1	7	-2	4	2	3	86	1	11	0
FR 	24	-2	38	1	18	-4	14	4	6	62	-1	32	0
HR 	26	3	47	-3	16	-2	8	2	3	73	0	24	0
IT 	29	-1	46	3	12	-2	7	1	6	75	2	19	-1
CY 	56	3	33	-3	7	0	3	1	1	89	0	10	1
LV 	18	-3	36	-4	19	2	14	1	13	54	-7	33	3
LT 	14	-2	50	-1	18	1	10	2	8	64	-3	28	3
LU 	33	1	40	1	13	-4	9	1	5	73	2	22	-3
HU 	22	2	40	-3	21	7	12	-2	5	62	-1	33	5
MT 	30	2	50	6	11	-4	5	0	4	80	8	16	-4
NL 	18	-2	38	4	27	2	13	-1	4	56	2	40	1
AT 	25	-2	38	-3	23	4	11	1	3	63	-5	34	5
PL 	24	0	49	0	16	2	3	-3	8	73	0	19	-1
PT 	29	1	51	4	10	-7	4	2	6	80	5	14	-5
RO 	26	3	40	-3	16	-5	10	5	8	66	0	26	0
SI 	19	-3	38	4	24	-1	14	-1	5	57	1	38	-2
SK 	14	0	46	-3	19	0	10	-2	11	60	-3	29	-2
FI 	22	-7	42	-3	24	6	7	2	5	64	-10	31	8
SE 	25	-5	38	-7	21	9	10	2	6	63	-12	31	11
UK 	21	-2	41	3	18	0	8	-2	12	62	1	26	-2

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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'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		25	0	46	0	16	-2	8	1	5	71	0	24	-1
BE		18	1	47	-2	26	0	8	1	1	65	-1	34	1
BG		17	-2	44	-1	13	-1	14	3	12	61	-3	27	2
CZ		13	2	35	-6	26	-2	22	6	4	48	-4	48	4
DK		24	-2	40	-2	21	3	10	1	5	64	-4	31	4
DE		32	5	41	-3	19	-2	6	0	2	73	2	25	-2
EE		8	-5	31	-4	29	2	24	5	8	39	-9	53	7
IE		31	-1	48	-1	12	-1	5	2	4	79	-2	17	1
EL		34	3	46	-2	14	-1	4	0	2	80	1	18	-1
ES		39	-3	47	1	7	-1	4	2	3	86	-2	11	1
FR		21	-2	44	1	18	-3	10	2	7	65	-1	28	-1
HR		26	3	48	-6	17	2	6	0	3	74	-3	23	2
IT		23	0	51	1	12	-4	6	0	8	74	1	18	-4
CY		54	2	37	-4	7	2	1	0	1	91	-2	8	2
LV		16	-5	39	2	20	-3	16	3	9	55	-3	36	0
LT		16	-7	55	2	15	1	8	3	6	71	-5	23	4
LU		30	5	46	-2	14	-5	8	2	2	76	3	22	-3
HU		25	2	41	0	19	-1	12	0	3	66	2	31	-1
MT		26	-1	55	5	11	-3	4	1	4	81	4	15	-2
NL		14	-1	38	4	29	-2	16	0	3	52	3	45	-2
AT		25	-1	43	-4	21	1	10	4	1	68	-5	31	5
PL		21	-1	50	2	17	1	4	-2	8	71	1	21	-1
PT		30	5	53	-2	9	-4	4	1	4	83	3	13	-3
RO		29	3	42	-7	14	-3	7	4	8	71	-4	21	1
SI		18	-6	41	4	25	2	12	-1	4	59	-2	37	1
SK		13	-2	51	-1	17	-1	10	0	9	64	-3	27	-1
FI		18	-8	46	-4	25	7	6	2	5	64	-12	31	9
SE		20	-7	47	-1	22	7	9	1	2	67	-8	31	8
UK		22	-3	48	6	17	-1	8	0	5	70	3	25	-1

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

(IF 'SENSITIVE QUESTION')

		You are involved as a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations		You support or contribute to digital campaigns		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")	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		3	-1	5	N.A.	6	-2	22	-5	6	-1
BE		6	-3	10	N.A.	10	-4	27	-9	12	-5
BG		1	0	1	N.A.	2	-1	2	-1	1	0
CZ		2	1	2	N.A.	3	0	11	-2	6	-2
DK		6	-2	17	N.A.	8	-2	46	-9	16	-2
DE		4	-1	4	N.A.	7	-2	31	-3	6	-1
EE		1	0	2	N.A.	2	0	4	0	3	0
IE		3	-2	6	N.A.	10	-3	40	-3	12	0
EL		1	0	5	N.A.	3	0	8	-4	2	1
ES		4	2	4	N.A.	6	0	21	-7	2	-1
FR		4	2	4	N.A.	6	-1	16	-5	6	0
HR		2	-2	4	N.A.	3	0	6	-5	3	-2
IT		2	-3	4	N.A.	6	-2	10	-5	4	-2
CY		2	-1	2	N.A.	12	-2	34	5	4	0
LV		0	-1	1	N.A.	2	0	3	-2	2	0
LT		1	0	3	N.A.	2	-1	6	-3	5	-1
LU		6	-1	8	N.A.	13	-7	39	-13	21	-8
HU		2	0	3	N.A.	4	0	7	-6	3	1
MT		3	1	3	N.A.	9	-1	50	-7	17	1
NL		7	-1	8	N.A.	13	-2	57	-4	18	-2
AT		8	-3	11	N.A.	11	-1	32	1	9	-3
PL		3	-1	4	N.A.	4	-1	15	-2	4	-2
PT		1	-2	1	N.A.	4	-1	10	-13	1	-4
RO		1	-1	1	N.A.	2	0	2	-2	1	-1
SI		2	0	4	N.A.	6	-4	19	-4	8	3
SK		1	-1	2	N.A.	2	-1	8	-10	5	0
FI		3	-3	5	N.A.	7	-3	41	-13	12	-7
SE		14	3	13	N.A.	10	-1	54	-8	23	-5
UK		2	-1	5	N.A.	8	-3	32	-7	9	1

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

(IF 'SENSITIVE QUESTION')

		You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc.		You are not involved		Others (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Involved in helping developing countries'	
		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3	EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3		EB89.3	Diff. EB89.3 - EB86.3
EU28		21	-1	56	7	2	-2	1	42	-7
BE		26	-15	43	12	0	-3	0	57	-11
BG		7	0	81	3	2	-5	4	14	-5
CZ		14	-2	70	5	1	-3	1	29	-4
DK		27	-4	33	7	3	-2	0	67	-6
DE		30	4	45	7	1	-2	1	54	-3
EE		14	2	77	1	2	-3	2	21	-2
IE		19	-5	41	12	1	-4	1	58	-13
EL		15	-2	75	6	2	-1	0	25	-5
ES		15	-4	60	6	1	-1	1	40	-5
FR		26	-4	58	8	1	-3	1	41	-8
HR		7	-3	79	5	1	0	1	21	-5
IT		17	-1	66	8	1	-3	2	32	-8
CY		28	9	43	-6	1	-1	0	56	5
LV		10	3	85	2	1	-1	0	15	-1
LT		8	-11	77	9	3	0	1	22	-8
LU		34	-15	26	10	5	3	1	73	-10
HU		10	2	79	7	0	-4	0	21	-6
MT		10	2	35	9	2	-1	1	64	-8
NL		38	1	25	0	3	1	0	75	0
AT		36	1	35	5	3	-2	1	64	-6
PL		11	-2	65	4	3	1	2	34	-3
PT		7	-5	79	22	1	-2	0	21	-21
RO		4	0	89	3	2	0	1	10	-4
SI		13	-6	62	9	2	-3	1	37	-10
SK		9	-4	76	13	1	-2	1	23	-13
FI		39	-2	30	6	2	1	1	69	-7
SE		49	-9	21	4	1	-1	0	79	-4
UK		25	3	46	12	2	-4	2	52	-11

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QC6a From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly?
(%)

		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	TV	National radio	Local or regional radio	Online social networks	Other websites	Adverts or media campaigns including billboards	Through relatives, colleagues, or friends	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Not interested in development issues/ Don't look for such information (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		8	4	42	3	2	11	10	3	6	2	7	1	1
BE		11	4	38	3	1	11	9	6	5	1	0	11	0
BG		2	1	60	1	2	7	3	1	8	2	7	2	4
CZ		6	2	46	3	0	12	9	3	8	3	5	0	3
DK		13	2	52	5	1	14	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
DE		9	9	46	2	3	9	8	2	4	1	6	0	1
EE		6	2	41	3	1	24	7	1	2	2	5	3	3
IE		10	4	33	7	4	13	9	4	6	1	8	0	1
EL		3	1	43	1	0	21	11	2	6	2	10	0	0
ES		5	3	47	2	1	9	11	3	6	2	10	0	1
FR		11	6	36	6	2	9	15	1	3	2	8	0	1
HR		3	2	45	1	1	14	4	2	13	3	10	0	2
IT		7	4	42	1	0	9	5	3	12	2	13	0	2
CY		1	2	38	2	2	28	14	2	4	1	6	0	0
LV		2	2	43	4	1	25	15	1	2	1	2	1	1
LT		4	2	49	4	1	20	5	3	4	1	5	0	2
LU		11	6	24	4	4	14	19	4	4	3	6	0	1
HU		3	3	52	3	2	8	6	3	8	2	10	0	0
MT		5	2	40	3	2	20	17	1	6	1	1	0	2
NL		21	5	34	5	1	11	9	4	6	4	0	0	0
AT		9	6	32	4	3	12	10	6	9	3	4	1	1
PL		3	3	40	2	2	8	14	3	8	5	8	0	4
PT		6	2	57	1	0	11	3	1	5	1	12	0	1
RO		1	1	57	2	2	9	5	1	5	3	13	0	1
SI		4	2	47	2	3	14	12	3	6	2	5	0	0
SK		3	1	36	3	1	10	16	3	7	3	13	0	4
FI		13	5	38	4	1	18	10	4	3	3	0	0	1
SE		19	6	30	9	2	13	9	4	4	2	2	0	0
UK		10	2	38	4	1	13	13	3	4	2	2	7	1

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QC6T From which sources do you get information related to development issues? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		National newspapers	Local or regional newspapers	TV	National radio	Local or regional radio	Online social networks	Other websites	Adverts or media campaigns including billboards	Through relatives, colleagues, or friends	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Not interested in development issues/ Don't look for such information (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		26	19	64	17	11	26	24	11	23	4	15	2	1
BE		35	14	61	23	8	27	24	17	20	2	2	13	0
BG		20	10	73	18	8	25	14	8	39	3	14	3	4
CZ		24	9	70	18	5	27	24	12	29	5	11	0	3
DK		40	20	79	29	9	42	20	19	21	5	4	1	1
DE		28	43	73	17	23	25	23	9	22	2	12	0	1
EE		26	11	68	26	9	43	20	7	14	2	10	3	3
IE		37	20	58	33	21	30	26	17	18	2	10	0	1
EL		17	10	69	12	5	39	29	14	40	3	19	0	0
ES		19	14	66	12	8	22	24	14	20	5	24	1	1
FR		29	20	57	22	8	24	29	7	13	5	16	0	1
HR		15	12	65	14	13	31	16	7	36	4	13	0	2
IT		25	15	60	8	6	22	14	12	32	3	19	0	2
CY		14	8	68	21	7	50	30	11	25	1	13	0	0
LV		13	13	72	15	8	46	40	4	18	2	14	1	1
LT		20	15	74	23	10	41	18	14	21	3	9	0	3
LU		32	21	45	17	15	32	43	14	17	7	12	0	1
HU		16	14	71	21	13	22	21	14	27	2	19	0	0
MT		12	10	65	18	16	43	39	3	23	4	7	0	2
NL		45	16	64	24	6	30	31	21	28	7	3	0	0
AT		34	28	61	21	18	30	27	23	34	6	8	1	1
PL		13	11	58	13	9	22	31	11	23	7	14	0	4
PT		26	9	73	8	4	27	10	7	29	2	33	0	1
RO		11	11	73	13	13	24	14	10	23	8	24	0	1
SI		21	16	66	21	16	32	33	11	21	5	11	0	0
SK		18	6	57	20	5	24	32	9	26	6	19	0	4
FI		42	20	65	23	8	37	30	19	12	4	6	0	1
SE		47	27	61	33	18	34	32	15	28	5	6	0	0
UK		32	8	58	18	6	29	30	8	15	4	11	8	1

QC7 Do you think that European Union development policy should also focus on equality between women and men?
(%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, not really	No, not at all	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU28		56	30	7	3	4	86	10
BE		56	32	9	3	0	88	12
BG		53	32	5	3	7	85	8
CZ		43	34	14	5	4	77	19
DK		68	20	8	2	2	88	10
DE		53	30	8	5	4	83	13
EE		29	38	16	8	9	67	24
IE		63	29	4	1	3	92	5
EL		62	30	6	1	1	92	7
ES		73	21	2	1	3	94	3
FR		62	28	5	2	3	90	7
HR		50	36	8	3	3	86	11
IT		52	34	7	1	6	86	8
CY		74	20	4	1	1	94	5
LV		37	37	10	9	7	74	19
LT		35	44	12	2	7	79	14
LU		65	26	6	2	1	91	8
HU		43	43	10	2	2	86	12
MT		68	25	4	0	3	93	4
NL		69	22	7	2	0	91	9
AT		45	36	11	5	3	81	16
PL		37	49	5	2	7	86	7
PT		62	35	1	0	2	97	1
RO		39	33	13	9	6	72	22
SI		56	31	8	2	3	87	10
SK		46	37	8	4	5	83	12
FI		63	28	6	1	2	91	7
SE		78	14	5	2	1	92	7
UK		66	22	7	2	3	88	9

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QC8 And which of the following areas should be prioritised? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

(IF 'CODE 1 OR 2 IN QC7')

		Tackling violence against women and girls	Supporting women's economic empowerment	Strengthening women's political participation	Supporting women's sexual reproductive health and rights	Tackling discriminatory attitudes against women	Supporting access to education for women and girls	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		78	46	40	48	63	61	1	0	1
BE		74	44	39	51	57	67	0	0	0
BG		66	39	31	40	57	43	1	0	4
CZ		74	39	29	37	56	51	1	0	1
DK		83	58	55	61	66	84	1	0	1
DE		81	56	52	58	69	80	1	1	1
EE		72	46	39	43	58	62	1	1	2
IE		73	53	52	52	62	63	1	0	1
EL		83	47	39	44	66	60	3	0	0
ES		84	44	44	45	69	66	1	0	0
FR		82	40	34	49	65	58	1	0	1
HR		70	33	30	32	53	40	0	0	0
IT		79	42	37	39	65	49	1	0	1
CY		85	43	50	49	62	63	0	1	1
LV		69	38	27	37	47	35	1	2	3
LT		78	38	31	31	60	39	1	1	1
LU		80	46	43	56	70	68	4	0	0
HU		62	41	34	33	59	30	1	0	1
MT		71	47	43	44	59	56	1	1	3
NL		81	58	41	61	55	84	1	0	0
AT		75	49	45	56	63	72	3	0	0
PL		65	42	31	37	50	39	1	0	3
PT		84	34	37	45	76	48	1	0	0
RO		70	41	36	47	51	56	1	1	1
SI		81	48	30	38	59	50	2	0	1
SK		69	44	44	33	62	49	2	0	2
FI		80	50	43	68	64	82	1	0	1
SE		86	69	58	68	73	88	1	0	1
UK		73	45	40	51	63	64	1	0	3

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QC9 In your opinion, how important do you think the role of private companies in the sustainable development of developing countries should be?

(%)

		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28		32	48	9	3	8	80	12
BE		26	57	13	2	2	83	15
BG		28	36	9	3	24	64	12
CZ		18	51	16	4	11	69	20
DK		25	47	17	4	7	72	21
DE		34	46	10	4	6	80	14
EE		10	42	22	7	19	52	29
IE		47	39	5	2	7	86	7
EL		42	46	5	1	6	88	6
ES		40	48	5	1	6	88	6
FR		31	46	11	6	6	77	17
HR		27	53	12	4	4	80	16
IT		26	54	7	2	11	80	9
CY		51	39	4	1	5	90	5
LV		16	48	18	5	13	64	23
LT		19	53	11	1	16	72	12
LU		36	49	8	2	5	85	10
HU		24	51	11	5	9	75	16
MT		35	49	7	2	7	84	9
NL		37	48	11	1	3	85	12
AT		34	44	13	3	6	78	16
PL		25	58	6	1	10	83	7
PT		29	65	3	0	3	94	3
RO		36	40	12	3	9	76	15
SI		25	46	16	4	9	71	20
SK		22	51	12	3	12	73	15
FI		20	53	19	3	5	73	22
SE		54	33	8	2	3	87	10
UK		38	41	8	3	10	79	11