

EUROBAROMETER 50.1

EUROPEANS  
AND DEVELOPMENT AID

REPORT

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« Information, Communication, Culture and  
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(« Public Opinion Analysis Unit »)

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This opinion poll, managed and organised by the DGX « Information Communication Culture and Audiovisual Media» (« Public Opinion Analysis Unit »), was carried out at the request of DGVIII, Directorate-General « Development » of the European Commission

It was undertaken in all the European Union countries, between October 29 and December 10 1998, under the general co-ordination of INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, located in Brussels

The questionnaire, the name of the institutes associated with this research and the technical specifications are shown in appendix.

The European Commission does not accept any liability for the contents of this report

This report was originally written in French

## **INTRODUCTION**

The opinion poll analysed in this report was carried out between October 29 and December 10, 1998, within the framework of Eurobarometer 50 1, at the request of Directorate-General VIII, « Development » of the European Commission. This survey is managed and organised by DGX, " Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual Media" (" Public Opinion Analysis Unit") of the European Commission.

This report surveys Europeans' perception of issues relating with development aid. It is subdivided into six sections which illustrate the importance attached by Europeans to this aid, the perception which they have of its size, their wishes with regards to its development, the view which they have of the place that Europe, the United States and Japan take up towards Africa, South America and Asia and, eventually, the question of interdependences.

In each country, these questions were asked to a representative sample of the national population of fifteen years of age and over. On the whole, 16,214 people were interviewed, that is to say, on average, some 1,000 people per country, except in Germany (2,000), 1,000 in the new Lander and 1,000 in the old Lander), in the United Kingdom (1,300), 1,000 in Great Britain and 300 in Northern Ireland) and Luxembourg (600).

The survey studied here is based on a series of TREND questions, i.e. of questions already put in the past, during Eurobarometer 46 0, carried out in autumn 1996. This report is based almost exclusively on the comparison of figures collected in 1996 and in 1998.

It is also important to specify that figures relating to the European Union as a whole, which appear in this report, are a weighted average of national figures. For each country the weighting used is the share of the national population of 15 years of age and over within the Community population of 15 years of age and over.

It is advisable to note that the sum of the percentages presented in the tables of this study can exceed 100% when it is possible for interviewees to give several answers to the same question. This sum can also not reach exactly 100% but a very close number (for instance 99% or 101%), due to rounding.

Lastly, it is important to specify that the abbreviation " DK " means " Don't know ".

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

### **RESULTS IN BRIEF**

### **RESULTS**

<b>1. AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AN IMPORTANT GOAL OR NOT ACCORDING TO EUROPEANS?</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. REASONS GIVEN TO MINIMISE THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AID</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. EUROPEANS' PERCEPTION OF THE SIZE OF THE AID GRANTED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY VARIOUS BODIES</b>	
3.1 That provided by the national government	11
3.2 That provided by the European Commission	17
<b>4. HOW SHOULD THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT AID EVOLVE?</b>	
4.1 The financial contribution of the national government	23
4.2 The financial contribution of the European Commission	26
<b>5. WHO IS BEST PLACED TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES? EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES OR JAPAN?</b>	
5.1 Who is best placed to help Africa?	30
5.2 Who is best placed to help South America?	32
5.3 Who is best placed to help Asia?	34
5.4 What reasons are given for not associating Europe to Africa?	36
<b>6. THE ISSUE OF INTERDEPENDENCES</b>	
6.1 Drugs problems	42
6.2 Overpopulation problems	44
6.3 Immigration problems	46
6.4 Environmental and pollution problems	48
6.5 Unemployment problems at the national level	50
6.6 The problem aids and other diseases	52
6.7 The problem of trade development	54

## **THE STUDY IN BRIEF**

Development aid remains in the mind of a majority of Europeans (76%) a significant goal to achieve 28% find it "very" significant (-5 points compared to 1996) and 48% significant (-1 point) But, there is a certain withdrawal as compared to 1996

The three major reasons called upon by those who do not recognise the importance of development aid (17%) in order to justify their position are

- the fact that there are some more acute issues which need urgent solutions such as poverty or unemployment in Europe,
- that the money is, anyway, going to be diverted and won't reach those who need it
- and that developing countries are often the ground of armed conflict

24% of Europeans estimate correctly that aid granted by their national government to developing countries (explicitly excluding from this amount emergency assistance) is lower than 4% of its budget 26% believe that their government contributes to this aid but prefer not state how large they think it is, whilst 7% are convinced of the opposite More than one fifth of the European population, 22%, is hesitant to answer

11% of the European population is not far away from the truth when it declares that assistance granted by the European Commission to developing countries lies between 1% and 4% of its budget, and 8% that it lies between 5% and 9% Whilst 7% underestimate it and evaluates it to be under 1%

27% of Europeans think that the European Commission takes part in this help without associating any precise figure to it 7% think that it does not contribute at all to development aid and 28% probably believe not to be well enough informed to estimate its size It is still a majority of citizens which lean in favour of an increase of the assistance provided by their national government to developing countries (51%, -4), even if, again one can observe a small decrease as compared to the figures collected in 1996 Six people out of ten would favour an increase of the aid provided by the European Commission to developing countries But, these figures are showing a 5 point regression as compared to 1996

The importance of the geographical situation can be felt when one is asked who is best placed to help the poor countries in Africa, South America and Asia Europe is chosen by a larger proportion of citizens when it comes to helping the people in poor countries in Africa (45%) United States when it comes to helping the people in poor countries in South America (63%) and Japan to help that of Asia (45%) As compared to 1996 one can notice that the United States is winning ground not only when it comes to helping the poor countries in Africa (26%, +7 point), but also when it comes to helping those in Asia (17% +5)

The three major reasons called upon by 28% of the population not to associate Europe with Africa are the fact that the United States or Japan are more powerful than Europe (70% of 28%), that they find there a greater economic interest than the latter (24%) and that Europe also has poor regions which it should help first (22%)

When the question of interdependences is tackled it is noted that the order of the various problems considered (drugs, environment and pollution national unemployment propagation of AIDS and other diseases trade development immigration and overpopulation) basically did not change in two years The only exception however is the question of the relations between development aid and environmental and pollution problems, which is no longer in first place, but comes second

The fact that this order remains unchanged as compared to 1996 tends to support the idea that Europeans continue to perceive in the same manner the links which exist between development aid and the resolution of various problems whether these are of a global or more local nature

One can notice a withdrawal concerning all the issues covered with the exception of the question of national unemployment. In 1998, 38% of Europeans, ie 6 points more than in 1996, see development aid as a means to fight national unemployment. Let us notice, however, that this question still comes last, although the gap which separated it from drugs problems is considerably smaller (an 11 point-gap in 1996 against a 2 point-gap in 1998).

## RESULTS



## 1. AID TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: AN IMPORTANT GOAL OR NOT ACCORDING TO EUROPEANS?

In 1996, 82% of Europeans declared that it was either « Very » important or « Fairly » important to help people in poor countries in Africa, South America and Asia, etc to develop, in 1998, 76% still think the same

On average, one notes a slight decrease in the importance attached to development aid by European citizens. More particularly, this decline touches the category of answers « Very important » which records a withdrawal of 5 points, whereas the category « Fairly important » moves back of less than one point. Thus, it is the pressing character of this type of assistance which loses ground in the mind of Europeans

Q 42a *In your opinion, it is very important, important, not very important, or not at all important to help people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc to develop?*

Table 1 A small decline - national variables

Countries	Very important		Important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	19.3	14.8	47.6	40.1	11.1	27.2	14.7	12.1	7.0	5.9
DK	33.2	30.9	49.9	52.7	12.3	12.6	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.3
WD	19.3	21.2	54.7	49.0	6.6	11.7	4.4	5.2	14.8	13.0
D	19.2	20.1	56.0	49.5	7.0	12.8	4.0	4.9	13.7	12.7
OD	18.8	15.9	61.2	51.5	8.5	16.9	2.3	3.9	9.2	11.4
GR	46.5	35.9	44.4	51.4	3.4	7.2	0.9	3.2	4.8	2.2
E	54.0	52.6	40.2	42.5	3.0	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.5
F	31.6	23.6	46.5	46.4	10.8	15.5	6.0	9.5	5.1	5.1
IRL	53.9	44.1	37.4	37.7	2.8	7.0	2.3	3.9	3.7	7.0
I	40.2	32.1	47.1	46.3	6.9	9.0	1.7	3.6	4.0	8.9
L	47.2	23.0	44.1	52.1	4.4	14.6	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9
NL	39.6	34.7	49.7	53.1	8.9	9.0	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.6
A	20.7	14.1	41.8	42.5	10.6	15.2	5.6	9.1	21.2	19.0
P	42.1	29.5	46.5	48.2	4.3	10.6	2.2	4.9	4.9	6.8
FIN	21.7	15.4	55.5	54.5	16.8	20.9	4.4	5.4	1.6	3.7
S	26.6	26.3	54.4	56.8	12.6	11.6	3.9	3.6	2.3	1.8
UK	33.1	23.7	47.4	49.5	9.8	13.6	5.3	6.9	3.7	6.3
EU15	33.3	28.1	48.4	47.7	8.0	11.7	3.8	5.3	6.4	7.2

Let us have a look at the national developments for each of these categories whilst starting with the category « Very important »

A decline is recorded in all the Member States except in Germany (+1 point). The most outstanding decrease is collected in Luxembourg (- 24), the lowest in Sweden (- 0.3)

In the category « Fairly important », one notes a decrease in Belgium (- 8) in Germany (- 6), in Italy and in Finland (- 1 each one), an increase in Luxembourg (+8), in Greece (+7), in Denmark, in Spain, in the Netherlands, in Sweden and in the United Kingdom (+3 each), in Austria and in Portugal (+1). Only France keeps the same score

Adding up the results from each of these categories enables us to evaluate the total evolution which has taken place in each member state

In a majority of countries" it is a movement of decline which dominates. It is most significant in Luxembourg, in Belgium and in Portugal (-16, -12, -11). It is also quite high in the new Länder (-13)

Progress is only marginal

Table 2 A small decline - sum of national percentages

Countries	$\Sigma$ of « Very » and « Fairly » important in 1996	$\Sigma$ of « Very » and « Fairly » important in 1998	$\Delta$
B	66.9	54.9	-12.0
DK	83.1	83.6	0.5
WD	74.0	70.2	-3.8
D	75.2	69.6	-5.6
OD	80.0	67.4	-12.6
GR	90.9	87.3	-3.6
E	94.2	95.1	0.9
F	78.1	70.0	-8.1
IRL	91.3	81.8	-9.5
I	87.3	78.4	-8.9
L	91.3	75.1	-16.2
NL	89.3	87.8	-1.5
A	62.5	56.6	-5.9
P	88.6	77.7	-10.9
FIN	77.2	69.9	-7.3
S	81.0	83.1	2.1
UK	80.5	73.2	-7.3
EU15	81.7	75.8	-5.9

Q 42a In your opinion, it is very important, important, not very important, or not at all important to help people in poor countries in Africa South America, Asia, etc to develop<sup>9</sup>

Table 3 A small decline - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Very important		Important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>										
Men	31.3	26.6	49.4	47.6	8.7	12.3	4.3	6.5	6.0	7.0
Women	35.1	29.5	47.5	47.8	7.3	11.1	3.4	4.3	6.7	7.3
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	38.3	32.2	47.6	46.4	6.1	9.6	2.6	5.1	5.3	6.7
25-39	34.2	28.8	49.5	48.6	7.7	11.0	3.4	4.9	4.9	6.7
40-54	32.2	27.6	49.9	49.1	7.5	11.8	4.1	5.5	6.1	6.0
55+	30.4	25.8	46.9	46.5	9.5	13.2	4.7	5.7	8.4	8.8
<b>Education</b>										
<= 15	28.4	24.9	48.3	46.7	9.6	12.9	5.8	6.7	7.9	8.8
16-19	30.5	24.2	50.1	48.5	8.2	13.5	4.0	6.1	7.0	7.7
20+	41.5	36.2	46.5	47.4	6.4	8.4	1.5	3.0	3.8	4.9
Student	43.7	37.3	46.1	48.3	4.6	7.0	1.7	2.8	3.9	4.7
<b>Occupation</b>										
Self-employed	32.3	29.1	50.8	47.2	8.5	12.6	3.5	5.3	4.6	5.8
Managers	41.5	35.8	46.0	47.8	5.9	7.7	2.1	3.0	4.3	5.7
Employees/Other white collars	33.6	26.5	52.1	51.6	6.8	12.2	2.3	5.0	4.9	4.7
Manual workers	29.2	23.0	49.0	48.5	9.0	13.5	4.7	6.5	7.9	8.5
Housewife/househusband	35.3	34.1	48.2	47.4	6.8	8.6	3.0	3.4	6.8	6.5
Unemployed	32.5	28.3	47.1	43.4	10.2	12.2	5.0	7.2	5.1	8.8
<b>Income scale</b>										
++	38.9	32.3	48.4	47.3	6.4	11.6	2.1	4.2	4.2	4.5
+	31.9	28.1	52.1	50.3	7.4	11.9	2.9	4.8	5.5	4.8
-	30.1	25.1	51.5	47.7	8.5	12.6	4.3	6.7	5.5	7.9
--	30.2	26.2	46.1	46.9	9.5	11.6	6.3	6.6	8.0	8.7
EU15	33.3	28.1	48.4	47.7	8.0	11.7	3.8	5.3	6.4	7.2

It can be seen earlier that the withdrawal observed especially touched the category «Very important® In the comparative analysis of sociodemographic variables for this category one observes that this withdrawal, as compared to the figures collected in 1996 is generalised to all classes. However, even if the percentages have decreased in two years, progress or decline is always noted in the same classes.

Women, people having the highest level of education (as well as students) managers and housewives/househusbands, as well as people with the highest income are the ones who come out under this category. The inclination to consider development aid as very important is decreasing significantly with age.

However, employees, people earning an upper-middle income and aged between 25-54 come forward under the category « Important »

On the contrary, those who consider that this help is not very or not at all important are mainly men, people of 55+, having a lower or middle educational level, manual workers or the unemployed, with a lower-middle or lower income

## 2. REASONS GIVEN TO MINIMIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AID

Let us notice that this question was put only to people having answered that development aid was not, in their view, very or not at all important

The prevalent answer is the fact that there are problems in Europe perceived as being more pressing than development aid, such as poverty or unemployment, which need special attention and the urgent application of solutions (76%) Then Europeans point at the problems of corruption related to development aid « money will be misused and will not reach those who need it » (45%)

Political instability and unrest in these poor countries are aimed at (« poor countries should stop fighting and stop buying arms ») (36%) A quarter of European citizens considers that this help is too heavy for their country and one fifth says that development aid is only a waste of resources, that the existence of poor countries and rich countries is an inescapable fact or that the contribution of their country (or Europe) is already sufficient

Q42b From this list, please tell me why you think it is not important to help them ^

- 1 First, we should solve problems (poverty, unemployment, economy) in (OUR COUNTRY)
- 2 This aid is too expensive for (OUR COUNTRY)
- 3 It is a waste of money to help poor countries because their situation does not improve
- 4 The money will be misused and will not reach those who need it
- 5 We (our country/Europe) already give them enough money
- 6 The more aid we give to poor countries, the more children they have
- 7 Poor countries should stop fighting and stop buying arms
- 8 There will always be rich and poor countries
- 9 I don't know enough about these countries to decide whether it makes sense or not to help them
- 10 Poor countries don't interest me
- 11 I don't like foreigners (SPONTANEOUS)
- 12 Others (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 4 Reasons given - national variables

Countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	DK
B	86 7	27 0	24 9	28 4	27 3	18 0	32 6	28 6	8 0	3 7	5 6	1 1	0 6
DK	63 4	19 1	42 2	66 6	19 9	22 7	44 6	32 3	15 2	5 0	1 3	2 7	1 0
WD	80 0	30 5	31 0	64 0	34 4	19 8	50 1	26 3	7 6	0 5	1 3	0 4	0 0
D	78 1	29 8	28 0	61 9	31 8	20 4	51 1	25 3	8 6	1 0	1 5	0 3	0 7
OD	72 1	27 7	18 6	55 2	24 0	21 9	54 3	22 5	11 4	2 6	2 1	0 0	2 9
GR	86 3	33 0	11 8	29 2	10 5	2 5	15 7	10 8	3 5	0 9	0 0	0 0	0 0
E	64 6	13 2	19 2	23 4	7 0	3 8	5 2	16 3	3 4	0 0	0 0	3 8	0 0
F	89 8	34 5	22 9	49 3	20 6	19 9	34 8	27 3	7 3	4 5	5 1	2 6	0 4
IRL	83 9	19 1	16 4	45 7	20 5	9 2	33 0	10 8	10 6	10 9	3 6	0 7	0 0
I	77 2	19 3	14 1	31 4	8 0	7 1	23 9	9 4	4 5	2 7	3 7	6 2	2 4
L	74 3	11 5	16 6	56 4	21 2	19 5	36 0	24 8	10 2	3 2	0 8	0 0	1 4
NL	57 5	13 1	28 6	48 1	19 5	8 1	35 1	28 8	11 5	0 9	3 4	5 2	0 0
A	62 5	23 9	12 3	47 5	17 3	22 2	43 1	25 8	11 9	4 2	1 3	1 6	2 3
P	84 5	18 5	5 5	17 5	6 9	1 9	23 2	7 1	5 8	0 0	0 7	4 5	2 6
FIN	68 4	23 1	19 2	54 3	10 2	18 5	52 5	22 7	14 5	3 6	0 9	0 0	3 4
S	71 2	27 2	29 3	74 6	15 1	12 4	42 6	28 5	16 0	1 7	0 7	1 9	0 0
UK	59 9	18 9	22 7	34 8	21 8	19 2	29 4	16 5	5 7	5 9	0 9	5 4	3 1
EU15	76 3	25 8	22 5	45 2	21 1	16 7	35 8	21 7	7 5	3 3	2 6	2 9	1 3

Let us take again each one of these reasons in the same order and observe the national characteristics.

The fact that in Europe there are problems perceived as more urgent than development aid is especially called upon in France (90%), Belgium (87%), Greece (86%) and Portugal (85%)

Corruption problems are mentioned mainly in the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, 75%, Denmark, 67% and Finland, 54%), in Germany and Luxembourg (62% and 56%).

Political instability and unrest in poor countries are pointed at mainly by Finland and Germany (53% and 51%).

The fact that this help is too heavy for their country is a common remark in France and Greece (35% and 33%), the fact that development aid is waste of money in Denmark (42%), the fact that there will always be poor countries and rich countries, in Denmark, again (32%) and the fact that their country's (or Europe's) contribution is already sufficient, in Germany (32%)

Q42b From this list, please tell me why you think it is not important to help them ^

- 1 First, we should solve problems (poverty, unemployment economy) in (OUR COUNTRY)
- 2 This aid is too expensive for (OUR COUNTRY)
- 3 It is a waste of money to help poor countries because their situation does not improve
- 4 The money will be misused and will not reach those who need it
- 5 We (our country/Europe) already give them enough money
- 6 The more aid we give to poor countries, the more children they have
- 7 Poor countries should stop fighting and stop buying arms
- 8 There will always be rich and poor countries
- 9 I don't know enough about these countries to decide whether it makes sense or not to help them
- 10 Poor countries don't interest me
- 11 I don't like foreigners (SPONTANEOUS)
- 12 Others (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 5 Reasons given - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	75.8	28.0	24.9	47.1	22.7	16.9	34.9	22.6
Women	76.9	23.4	19.9	43.1	19.3	16.4	36.7	20.7
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	71.7	21.6	15.9	41.4	19.0	16.0	34.0	22.8
25-39	79.7	23.9	24.7	45.1	19.7	18.6	36.9	24.7
40-54	73.9	25.1	20.4	43.8	21.8	14.8	35.4	18.9
55+	77.0	29.4	24.9	47.7	22.5	27.5	35.9	20.9
<b>Education</b>								
<= 15	77.0	26.1	22.3	42.2	19.8	15.5	34.5	19.8
16-19	77.6	27.1	21.8	48.5	23.4	17.3	36.5	22.1
20+	72.4	23.6	27.2	44.6	20.5	19.3	39.1	24.9
Student	71.0	18.3	17.3	38.4	11.4	11.9	28.5	22.2
<b>Occupation</b>								
Self-employed	77.1	28.4	17.2	40.7	19.6	12.6	30.8	17.5
Managers	68.8	22.1	22.4	43.4	23.8	17.6	39.8	23.5
Employees/Other white collars	74.4	31.2	21.2	41.4	19.0	13.5	34.1	17.0
Manual workers	78.6	23.3	24.9	51.2	25.7	19.3	37.7	26.8
Housewife/househusband	78.7	22.3	20.9	43.9	11.6	17.4	30.2	19.3
Unemployed	74.4	26.9	20.8	36.8	22.5	23.2	36.7	27.4
Retired	76.8	28.0	24.9	47.1	22.2	15.7	38.7	19.1
Students	70.9	18.3	17.3	38.3	11.4	11.8	28.6	22.2
<b>Income scale</b>								
++	71.3	29.4	25.9	49.6	25.5	15.5	35.2	19.1
+	79.4	27.0	25.7	52.0	22.8	20.6	43.2	23.8
-	81.5	27.1	22.8	49.8	23.0	17.9	35.9	25.1
--	72.3	26.2	23.2	43.4	18.8	18.4	35.4	22.3
EU15	76.3	25.8	22.5	45.2	21.1	16.7	35.8	21.7

(Continued)

Q42b From this list, please tell me why you think it is not important to help them ?

- 1 First, we should solve problems (poverty unemployment economy) in (OUR COUNTRY)
- 2 This aid is too expensive for (OUR COUNTRY)
- 3 It is a waste of money to help poor countries because their situation does not improve
- 4 The money will be misused and will not reach those who need it
- 5 We (our country/Europe) already give them enough money
- 6 The more aid we give to poor countries, the more children they have
- 7 Poor countries should stop fighting and stop buying arms
- 8 There will always be rich and poor countries
- 9 I don't know enough about these countries to decide whether it makes sense or not to help them
- 10 Poor countries don't interest me
- 11 I don't like foreigners (SPONTANEOUS)
- 12 Others (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 5 (Continued) Reasons given - national variables

Variables	9	10	11	12	DK
<b>Sex</b>					
Men	85	42	30	35	15
Women	64	23	22	22	12
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	140	46	45	38	11
25-39	63	56	32	30	19
40-54	64	19	16	34	07
55+	67	20	22	22	15
<b>Education</b>					
<= 15	59	19	16	25	14
16-19	74	42	28	22	12
20+	99	31	38	50	19
Student	138	51	47	62	07
<b>Occupation</b>					
Self-employed	71	12	02	58	11
Managers	77	54	30	22	07
Employees/Other white collars	73	14	35	13	01
Manual workers	70	45	41	27	11
Housewife/househusband	65	21	12	23	14
Unemployed	106	66	31	03	16
Retired	66	24	16	32	24
Students	138	51	47	63	08
<b>Income scale</b>					
++	72	29	26	19	06
+	82	50	36	32	14
-	66	20	09	06	12
--	62	42	24	34	16
EU15	75	33	26	29	13



Let us, once again, recall that these percentages relate only to the group of people for whom development aid is not very or not at all important (N= 2 704, that is to say 17% of the sample).

We will keep to the description of the sociodemographic variables corresponding to the three major reasons given.

Europeans, for whom it would be necessary to solve first the problems in their own country, are mainly people of 25-39 years of age, or people of 55+, with a lower or middle educational level, housewives/househusbands, manual workers, retired or self-employed, having a lower-middle income.

Those who estimate that it is useless to contribute to development aid because the money will be diverted and will not reach those who need it, are mainly men, people of 55+, having a middle educational level, manual workers and people with an upper-middle income

Those who put forward the political instability and the unrest in developing countries are represented proportionally more by women, people of 25-39 years of age, having a higher educational level, managers and by those with an upper-middle income

### 3. EUROPEANS' PERCEPTION OF THE SIZE OF THE AID GRANTED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY VARIOUS BODIES

#### 3.1 That provided by the national government

The answers curve has not changed since the 1996 study. Approximately a quarter of Europeans think that their government actually contributes to development aid, but does not feel well enough informed to say how much. The largest proportions of votes go to the categories « Between 1 and 4% » (14%, -2 since 1996) and « Less than 1% » (10%, -2). Europeans are not far from reality when they make this choice.

It is important to underline the fact that 7% of Europeans believe that their government does not contribute at all to development aid (status quo as compared to 1996) and 22% state not to know (+4).

*Q43 We are not talking about humanitarian aid, that is assistance provided in emergency situations like wars, famine, etc., but about development aid. Do you think the (NATIONALITY) government helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc. to develop? (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the (NATIONALITY) government spends on this aid?*

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25% and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 6 The size of the aid granted by the national government - national variables

Countries	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	19	32	86	82	168	112	87	85	70	61	13	41
DK	36	66	134	119	404	422	123	95	66	64	22	18
WD	06	08	63	56	161	160	131	115	107	90	67	45
D	05	08	59	53	157	160	131	120	103	90	62	43
OD	04	07	42	42	143	161	130	138	89	90	42	34
GR	24.1	12.9	106	140	84	103	29	34	17	26	10	08
E	81	67	290	200	93	85	48	64	11	18	05	12
F	51	42	120	104	156	148	89	103	46	80	11	33
IRL	61	68	125	89	135	108	70	54	41	38	21	14
I	11.8	12.7	70	73	157	122	81	59	47	33	15	09
L	20	41	68	89	188	154	95	79	55	52	40	20
NL	92	103	44	63	317	239	144	124	90	82	34	32
A	39	21	97	58	160	177	95	111	53	47	30	18
P	88	90	88	60	75	65	30	26	25	18	17	08
FIN	10.2	8.3	25.4	22.3	32.4	29.5	9.7	8.9	4.5	2.9	1.5	1.3
S	10.4	12.5	31.7	27.9	21.8	27.9	6.2	7.1	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.7
UK	10.9	12.1	14.8	7.2	16.0	11.9	9.5	7.3	4.8	5.7	3.0	2.2
EU15	7.2	7.1	12.1	9.6	16.0	14.4	9.2	8.6	5.7	5.8	2.7	2.5

(Continued)

Q43 We are not talking about humanitarian aid, that is assistance provided in emergency situations like wars, famine, etc, but about development aid Do you think the (NATIONALITY) government helps the people in poor countries in Africa South America Asia, etc to develop^ (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the (NATIONALITY) government spends on this aid^

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25% and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 6 (Continued) The size of the aid granted by the national government - national variables

Countries	7		8		9		10		NSP	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	14	67	09	15	14	20	32.2	28.1	19.6	20.5
DK	13	08	04	05	12	06	11.8	13.0	6.9	6.7
WD	42	43	12	06	19	29	19.6	22.3	19.2	22.1
D	41	42	12	08	22	30	21.5	22.4	19.0	21.9
OD	36	39	12	15	35	33	28.4	22.6	18.1	21.1
GR	04	04	04	03	01	07	30.5	31.2	19.8	23.5
E	05	04	04	04	05	04	17.3	32.2	28.4	21.8
F	28	20	13	10	26	21	34.0	26.9	12.0	16.8
IRL	14	13	07	09	12	16	22.6	31.4	28.9	27.6
I	09	10	04	07	11	10	29.1	29.8	19.8	25.1
L	16	10	04	00	19	10	38.4	37.0	11.0	17.5
NL	30	40	13	16	20	21	17.9	20.9	3.7	6.9
A	19	15	15	05	16	06	17.5	25.7	30.0	28.5
P	09	06	08	05	07	09	45.4	47.1	20.0	24.1
FIN	07	08	00	06	09	04	5.9	12.7	9.0	12.2
S	11	09	01	05	11	04	10.5	5.2	11.9	13.2
UK	20	18	22	11	21	21	15.7	21.6	18.2	26.8
EU15	21	22	11	08	17	18	23.6	25.7	18.2	21.5

26% of European citizens think that their national government contributes to development aid but do not feel well enough informed to be able to answer more precisely This answer is especially given by Portuguese citizens (+2 as compared to 1996) Luxemburgers (- 1) Spanish (+15) Irish (+9) and Greeks (+1) It can be noted that the proportion of Belgian citizens expressing this opinion decreased by four points but is still above the European average

It is always the same Member States which stand out with regard to the answer « Between 1 and 4% », namely, Denmark (+2) Finland (- 3) and Sweden (+6) The most significant drops are noted in the Netherlands (- 8) and in Belgium (- 6)

Nothing has changed regarding countries where the largest proportions of citizens are found answering that the amount of the aid granted by their government to developing countries is less than 1%. Countries which stand out are Sweden (- 4), Finland (- 3) and Spain (- 9)

The largest proportions of citizens who believe that their government does not contribute at all to development aid are recorded in Greece (- 9), in Italy (+1), in Sweden (+2) and in the United Kingdom (+1)

The largest proportions of "Don't know" answers are collected in Austria (-1), Ireland (-1), the United Kingdom (- 9), Italy (+5) and Portugal (+4)

Q43 We are not talking about humanitarian aid, that is assistance provided in emergency situations like wars, famine, etc, but about development aid Do you think the (NATIONALITY) government helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc to develop, or not^ (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the (NATIONALITY) government spends on this aid^

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25% and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 7 The size of the aid granted by the national government - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	7 0	7 2	14 7	11 6	19 7	17 0	9 7	8 3	5 9	6 2	2 5	2 3
Women	7 4	7 1	9 8	7 6	12 6	12 0	8 8	8 9	5 4	5 4	3 0	2 6
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	11 3	10 1	10 6	10 4	14 7	13 3	9 8	8 7	5 3	6 5	3 4	2 4
25-39	7 3	7 8	13 9	11 5	17 2	14 3	9 8	9 9	6 2	5 9	2 9	3 2
40-54	6 4	6 7	13 7	9 1	16 6	18 0	9 8	7 9	6 3	5 9	2 6	2 3
55+	5 4	5 4	10 2	7 8	15 4	12 5	8 0	8 0	4 9	5 2	2 4	2 0
<b>Education</b>												
<= 15	6 5	6 5	8 5	7 1	12 3	10 3	7 3	6 9	4 9	5 5	2 5	1 8
16-19	6 8	7 0	10 8	9 0	15 9	14 1	10 5	8 5	6 7	6 4	3 2	3 0
20+	8 2	7 0	19 9	13 1	21 0	20 7	8 8	11 1	4 8	4 8	1 9	2 6
Student	9 2	10 6	12 5	12 2	18 2	15 3	11 5	9 2	5 9	6 3	3 5	2 6
<b>Occupation</b>												
Self-employed	8 3	7 8	17 1	12 4	16 9	15 4	7 1	7 2	5 4	3 5	2 0	1 8
Managers	7 2	6 7	20 6	15 1	20 8	22 2	10 3	11 1	5 7	5 6	3 3	1 4
Employees/Other white collars	7 7	6 4	14 8	10 8	18 2	16 9	9 5	10 2	4 9	4 8	2 9	3 6
Manual workers	7 0	6 7	10 2	8 6	15 2	14 3	10 3	9 2	6 5	7 0	2 9	3 5
Housewife/ househusband	6 7	6 6	7 6	6 8	11 4	8 9	7 2	8 8	6 0	5 4	2 4	1 7
Unemployed	9 0	8 4	10 1	8 9	14 9	13 1	10 5	5 0	5 7	7 0	3 7	3 0
<b>Income scale</b>												
++	7 8	6 7	17 2	12 8	19 9	21 9	10 2	9 7	5 8	6 5	2 3	2 4
+	6 3	6 1	13 1	10 8	20 2	17 8	10 0	10 0	6 5	7 1	3 1	2 7
-	5 6	6 6	10 7	9 6	16 8	13 9	10 4	10 2	5 9	6 4	3 3	3 3
--	6 1	6 5	8 1	7 6	13 7	13 0	10 3	7 8	5 6	5 6	2 9	2 9
EU15	7 2	7 1	12 1	9 6	16 0	14 4	9 2	8 6	5 7	5 8	2 7	2 5

Q43 We are not talking about humanitarian aid, that is assistance provided in emergency situations like wars, famine, etc., but about development aid. Do you think the (NATIONALITY) government helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc. to develop, or not? ( I F YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the (NATIONALITY) government spends on this aid?

1. No
2. Yes, less than 1%
3. Yes, between 1 and 4%
4. Yes, between 5 and 9%
5. Yes, between 10 and 14%
6. Yes, between 15 and 19%
7. Yes, between 20 and 24%
8. Yes, between 25% and 29%
9. Yes, 30% or more
10. Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 7 (continued): The size of the aid granted by the national government - sociodemographic variables

Variables	7		8		9		10		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>										
Men	2 1	1 8	1 1	0 7	1 5	1 6	21 1	24 8	14 4	18 3
Women	2 2	2 5	1 0	0 9	1 9	1 9	25 9	26 5	21 8	24 5
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	2 0	2 2	1 6	0 7	1 8	2 6	22 3	23 6	17 2	19 5
25-39	2 0	2 3	1 2	0 8	1 8	1 7	22 1	24 7	15 2	17 8
40-54	2 1	2 1	0 8	1 2	1 8	1 4	23 5	24 4	16 1	21 2
55+	2 4	2 2	0 8	0 6	1 4	1 7	25 7	28 6	23 1	26 0
<b>Education</b>										
<= 15	2 2	1 6	1 0	0 6	1 8	1 8	27 9	29 2	24 9	28 6
16-19	2 4	2 5	1 5	1 0	1 9	1 8	22 7	26 2	17 5	20 5
20+	2 0	1 9	0 4	0 7	1 3	1 7	20 1	21 4	11 4	15 0
Student	1 1	3 4	1 2	0 7	1 4	1 5	20 9	21 3	14 6	16 7
<b>Occupation</b>										
Self-employed	1 4	1 3	0 1	0 7	1 2	1 5	22 2	26 4	18 2	22 0
Managers	1 6	2 0	0 6	0 3	0 8	0 9	18 8	19 7	11 1	15 0
Employees/Other white collars	2 5	2 4	1 6	0 5	1 7	1 6	23 0	25 1	12 6	17 5
Manual workers	2 8	2 3	1 8	1 3	2 2	2 6	23 7	24 9	17 1	19 6
Housewife/ househusband	2 4	2 2	0 9	0 6	1 5	1 1	28 9	30 4	25 0	27 4
Unemployed	1 8	1 4	1 0	1 3	1 7	3 6	20 9	25 0	20 3	23 1
<b>Income scale</b>										
++	2 4	0 9	0 8	0 6	1 4	1 1	18 8	22 3	13 2	15 0
+	2 1	1 7	0 8	0 7	1 0	2 2	22 6	25 1	14 3	15 9
-	2 7	2 7	1 4	1 0	2 4	2 2	22 2	24 1	18 5	20 0
--	2 2	3 1	1 2	0 7	1 9	1 9	26 5	24 8	21 7	26 0
EU15	2 1	2 2	1 1	0 8	1 7	1 8	23 6	25 7	18 2	21 5

It is mainly women, people of 55+, having a lower or middle educational level, housewives or househusbands, managers, and people who not belong to the highest income bracket who think that their government contributes to development aid, but cannot say up to what level. Let us notice that these proportions have increased in nearly all the classes considered here.

It is especially men, people of 40-54 years of age, having a higher educational level, managers and citizens belonging to the two higher income brackets who think that this help lies between one and four percent of the national budget.

It is still men, managers, people having an upper-middle or high income, who think that this help is less than 1%, but they are joined by Europeans of 15-39 years of age.

In general, it is young people from 15-24 years of age who believe that their government does not contribute to development aid.

As far as « Don't know » answers are concerned, they are given by higher proportions of women, of people of 55+, having a lower educational level, by housewives/househusbands and by those belonging to the lower income brackets.

### 3.2 That provided by the European Commission

The answers curve has not changed either for this question. A little over a quarter of the European population believes that the European Commission helps the poor countries to develop, but chooses not to answer about the size of this help.

The strongest proportions of votes go to the categories « Between 1 and 4% » (11%, -1 since 1996), « Between 5 and 9% » (8%, -1) and « Less than 1% » (7%, -2), which illustrates how much Europeans are close to the facts.

Let us note, however, that 7% of European citizens think that the European Commission does not contribute at all to development aid (+1) and 28% state not to know (+2).

*Q44 And do you think that the European Commission helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America-Asia, etc to develop, or not? (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the European Commission spends on this aid?*

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25% and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 8 The size of the aid granted by the European Commission - national variables

Countries	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	22	23	49	51	111	78	116	72	61	62	19	42
DK	116	119	225	189	175	198	76	99	43	43	10	29
WD	17	18	78	61	143	129	123	113	76	65	50	41
D	16	16	73	59	133	127	118	109	79	68	52	44
OD	11	09	57	48	93	123	100	92	88	80	60	56
GR	83	61	59	41	99	109	54	82	52	60	17	21
E	80	72	180	135	67	55	43	31	13	08	06	05
F	62	40	98	71	123	131	74	82	51	76	25	36
IRL	66	62	84	49	92	79	65	66	53	30	21	17
I	53	72	47	40	103	110	89	88	67	48	27	14
L	27	43	53	50	127	106	68	81	64	67	41	38
NL	138	177	97	69	169	108	76	70	54	68	34	36
A	49	25	68	50	138	124	101	114	55	55	29	24
P	53	65	39	39	83	49	48	30	30	21	19	13
FIN	129	95	127	130	226	201	99	106	57	42	21	19
S	174	179	177	128	101	119	30	50	21	13	07	21
UK	100	120	79	47	125	89	96	72	58	47	25	20
EU15	64	67	89	67	118	108	86	80	56	52	28	26



(Continued)

Q44 And do you think that the European Commission helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc to develop, or not? (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the European Commission spends on this aid?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25% and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 8 (continued) The size of the aid granted by the European Commission - national variables

Countries	7		8		9		10		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	16	31	08	66	21	26	36.4	29.8	21.3	24.6
DK	17	13	02	07	10	06	15.5	14.8	17.3	14.9
WD	41	33	12	09	13	16	20.4	23.1	24.0	28.3
D	42	34	13	11	14	19	22.0	23.3	23.7	27.8
OD	43	41	16	17	19	32	28.5	24.0	22.7	25.9
GR	23	15	06	13	10	17	39.5	34.0	20.3	24.2
E	13	08	02	12	09	17	20.5	34.2	38.3	31.6
F	18	19	09	19	17	20	33.6	29.5	18.9	21.1
IRL	23	18	03	10	09	17	24.4	29.6	34.0	35.6
I	21	11	07	11	21	08	30.9	33.7	25.6	26.2
L	33	17	07	01	24	05	44.7	40.9	10.7	18.2
NL	15	25	06	11	07	12	19.4	19.5	20.9	22.8
A	29	18	19	04	16	02	16.5	26.4	33.2	32.1
P	13	14	06	08	12	19	47.0	50.5	22.7	23.6
FIN	08	13	06	03	03	04	6.9	14.9	25.6	23.8
S	09	11	04	02	03	04	9.2	5.5	38.1	41.6
UK	23	29	08	10	12	13	15.4	21.2	31.0	34.2
EU15	24	22	08	13	14	15	24.7	27.3	26.2	27.7

27% of Europeans think that the Commission contributes to development aid but cannot say precisely how much of its budget it spends on it. These percentages are highest in Portugal (+4 as compared to 1996) and in Luxembourg (-4). One observes an important decrease in Belgium (-7) and a remarkable growth in Austria (+10) and the United Kingdom (+6).

Once again, it is Finland (-3) and Denmark (+2) which give the answer « Between 1 and 4% » proportionally more than the other Member States. A major drop can be seen in the Netherlands (-6).

8% of Europeans think that this help lies between 5% and 9% of the European Commission's budget. 11% believe it in Austria and in the old Lander (respectively +1 and -1).

In Denmark (- 3), Spain (- 4), Finland (status quo) and Sweden (- 5), it may be seen that the proportions of citizens who think that the level of the assistance granted by the European Commission is less than 1 % of its budget are remarkably above the average

The highest proportions of citizens who believe that the European Commission does not contribute at all to development aid can be observed in Sweden (status quo), in the Netherlands (+4), the United Kingdom (+2) and Denmark (status quo)

The largest proportions of « Don't know » answers are noted in Sweden (+4), Ireland (+2), the United Kingdom (+3), Austria (-1) and Spain (- 6)

Q44 And do you think that the European Commission helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc to develop, or not? (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the European Commission spends on this aid?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25 and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 9 The size of the aid granted by the European Commission - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>												
Men	68	73	107	84	146	129	94	84	55	53	24	24
Women	61	61	73	52	92	88	79	76	57	52	32	29
<b>Age</b>												
5-24	73	65	79	71	115	103	91	91	69	59	31	31
25-39	63	69	97	75	133	122	97	93	59	50	36	34
40-54	62	67	99	78	127	122	89	81	54	55	28	21
55+	63	65	81	51	100	87	72	63	47	49	20	21
<b>Education</b>												
≤ 15	60	64	67	53	83	76	72	52	45	45	18	19
16-19	57	64	78	64	122	108	98	83	64	52	36	29
20+	84	73	140	91	155	150	79	104	52	55	27	26
Student	64	74	120	74	137	115	103	107	69	70	29	40
<b>Occupation</b>												
Self-employed	53	66	127	80	151	119	73	89	55	51	31	22
Managers	75	70	139	129	152	179	83	88	56	48	31	21
Employees/Other white collars	61	59	107	79	133	125	98	100	49	56	36	39
Manual workers	64	64	75	62	116	109	90	85	61	52	28	30
Housewife/Househusband	56	67	59	45	83	66	70	60	53	46	33	21
Unemployed	67	76	61	61	101	102	104	65	71	58	31	18
<b>Income scale</b>												
+	67	69	130	101	152	153	89	98	59	64	29	34
	57	56	89	80	142	140	108	85	65	61	36	23
	56	71	87	60	134	103	91	77	58	57	31	32
-	75	65	79	52	86	92	85	77	48	52	24	32
EU15	64	67	89	67	118	108	86	80	56	52	28	26

(Continued)

Q44 And do you think that the European Commission helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc to develop, or not? (IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the European Commission spends on this aid?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes, less than 1%
- 3 Yes, between 1 and 4%
- 4 Yes, between 5 and 9%
- 5 Yes, between 10 and 14%
- 6 Yes, between 15 and 19%
- 7 Yes, between 20 and 24%
- 8 Yes, between 25% and 29%
- 9 Yes, 30% or more
- 10 Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 9 (continued) The size of the aid granted by the European Commission - sociodemographic variables

Variables	7		8		9		10		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>										
Men	2 1	2 3	0 9	1 1	1 5	1 2	23 8	26 2	21 8	24 5
Women	2 6	2 0	0 7	1 5	1 3	1 7	25 6	28 3	30 4	30 6
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	3 5	2 6	1 1	0 8	2 5	2 5	24 5	26 1	22 6	26 1
25-39	2 7	2 5	0 8	1 5	1 3	1 9	23 7	26 2	22 8	23 6
40-54	2 6	2 1	0 5	1 7	1 3	1 1	25 1	26 2	24 3	26 3
55+	1 4	1 7	0 9	1 1	1 0	0 9	25 5	29 7	32 7	33 0
<b>Education</b>										
<= 15	2 5	1 9	0 9	0 7	0 9	1 1	26 4	30 3	34 4	35 0
16-19	2 4	2 5	0 8	1 8	1 7	1 6	24 0	27 7	25 3	26 2
20+	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 2	1 2	1 3	23 8	23 6	18 4	22 2
Student	3 1	2 4	0 6	1 2	2 2	2 5	24 3	24 1	20 0	21 8
<b>Occupation</b>										
Self-employed	1 4	1 1	0 1	1 2	0 6	0 8	24 8	28 8	24 1	25 4
Managers	1 8	2 0	0 6	1 3	0 7	0 6	22 6	22 4	20 3	20 2
Employees/Other white collars	2 7	2 2	1 0	1 0	2 3	1 8	25 8	24 9	19 5	24 3
Manual workers	3 2	3 2	1 2	1 6	1 8	2 1	23 7	26 7	26 4	26 3
Housewife/househusband	2 3	1 4	0 6	1 5	0 9	1 1	27 8	32 5	33 0	33 1
Unemployed	3 4	2 2	0 9	1 3	1 5	2 8	23 1	26 0	27 3	29 4
<b>Income scale</b>										
++	2 9	1 8	0 6	1 0	1 2	0 7	22 8	23 9	20 0	20 8
+	1 8	2 4	0 8	1 3	1 0	2 0	24 0	28 2	22 5	21 6
-	3 1	2 3	0 8	1 6	1 8	1 6	22 1	26 5	26 4	27 8
--	2 2	2 5	1 5	1 3	1 1	1 6	25 8	24 4	29 6	33 0
EU15	2 4	2 2	0 8	1 3	1 4	1 5	24 7	27 3	26 2	27 7

Higher proportions of women, people of 55+, having a lower or middle educational level, of housewives or househusbands and of people belonging to the lower-middle income brackets who think that the European Commission contributes to development aid, but cannot say up to what level

It is mainly men, people who are not amongst the oldest group of citizens, having completed the longest studies, managers and citizens belonging to the two higher income brackets who think that this help lies between 1% and 4% of the European Commission's budget

It is amongst people who do not belong to the oldest group of Europeans, having the highest income and educational level, and employees where one can observe the highest proportions of citizens who estimate that this help ranges between 5% and 9%

However, it is still men, managers, people having a higher income, having the highest educational level and not being in the oldest age group who believe proportionally more than the others that this help is less than 1%

One can notice that it is mainly students and people having the highest educational level, as well as the unemployed and managers who think that the European Commission does not contribute at all to development aid

As far as the « Don't know » answers are concerned, they are given more by women, people of 55+, having a lower educational level, housewives or househusbands and those belonging to the lower income brackets

#### 4. HOW SHOULD THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT AID EVOLVE?

##### 4.1 The financial contribution of the national government

The majority of European Union citizens (51%) still believes that the national government should increase (a little or a lot) its contribution to development aid

However, this share of the population shows, a small decline as compared to 1996 (- 4 points), distributed between a drop of 1 point in the category « Increase a lot » and a decrease of 3 points in the category « Increase a little »

The share of the European population which is too hesitant to answer increases by 6 points in two years (24% in 1998 compared to 18% in 1996)

Q 45a Do you think the aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) government should increase a lot, increase a little, decrease a little or decrease a lot?

Table 10 The size of the aid granted by the government, an increase is asked for- national variables

Countries	Increase a lot		Increase a little		Decrease a little		Decrease a lot		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	10 0	10 9	30 5	25 0	19 5	25 9	19 7	18 1	20 0	19 6
DK	5 4	5 2	38 8	42 7	30 5	28 0	6 5	8 4	18 7	15 6
WD	7 0	8 6	31 6	32 0	31 4	28 1	11 9	9 4	17 6	21 8
D	7 1	8 5	32 7	31 2	30 7	29 0	11 6	9 3	17 5	21 6
OD	7 7	8 5	36 7	28 3	27 9	32 8	10 4	8 8	17 1	21 0
GR	22 0	27 5	49 3	40 4	6 3	10 0	1 9	3 0	20 5	19 1
E	30 8	29 3	47 7	49 7	6 9	3 7	1 0	0 8	13 6	16 6
F	10 9	12 3	36 1	34 6	26 2	23 3	11 6	10 1	15 3	19 7
IRL	16 7	22 3	50 6	44 3	7 3	5 0	3 1	2 9	22 2	25 5
I	17 6	17 7	46 3	37 3	10 3	8 9	4 1	4 9	21 7	31 2
L	20 8	10 3	44 5	39 2	12 1	14 3	2 0	4 0	20 6	31 4
NL	7 5	8 5	48 4	41 0	26 3	30 5	5 8	6 3	12 0	13 7
A	5 8	4 5	28 5	32 4	23 0	18 7	11 7	8 6	31 0	35 8
P	17 5	13 8	53 6	39 0	9 2	13 4	2 7	2 9	17 1	31 0
FIN	4 9	4 9	59 6	49 9	19 0	22 5	4 8	5 1	11 8	17 7
S	6 3	8 0	38 6	52 0	29 1	19 8	9 8	5 2	16 0	15 0
UK	20 4	11 5	40 0	35 8	14 6	14 7	5 8	7 1	17 5	30 9
EU15	14 7	13 9	40 4	37 2	19 4	18 3	7 6	7 0	17 6	23 6

What do national variations tell us for the category « Increase a lot » or for the category « Increase a little »? Let us start with the first

In 1998, a larger proportion of the population than in 1996 in Belgium (11%, +1), Germany (9%, +2), Greece (28%, +6), France (12%, +1), Ireland (22%, +5) the Netherlands (9%, +1) and Sweden (8%, +2) wishes to see the contribution of its national government to development aid increase strongly

At the same time, a withdrawal is noted in Spain (29% -2), Luxembourg (10, -11), Austria (5%, -1), Portugal (14% -4) and the United Kingdom (12% -8) The status quo is noted in Denmark and Italy

According to the figures collected in 1996, the proportion of the population which wishes to see the contribution of its national government to development aid increase a little is higher in Denmark (43%, +4), Spain (50%, +2), Austria (32% +3) Sweden (52%, +13)

On the other hand, it decreases in Belgium (25%, -6), Germany (31%, -2), Greece (40%, -9), France (35%, -1), Ireland (44%, -7), Italy (37%, -9), Luxembourg (39%, -6), the Netherlands (41%, -7), Portugal (39%, -15), Finland (50%, -10) and the United Kingdom (36%, -4)

Taking a closer look at the figures obtained by summing up the percentages in the categories « Increase a lot » and « Increase a little » for 1996 and 1998 (see the table below), one notes that decreases are most frequent. It is most apparent in Portugal (- 18), Luxembourg (- 16) and the United Kingdom (- 13). It is also perceptible in the new Lander (- 8). The only remarkable increase is recorded in Sweden (+15),

Table 11 *The size of the aid granted by the government, an increase is asked for - sum of national percentages*

Countries	$\Sigma$ of « Increase a lot » and « Increase a little » in 1996	$\Sigma$ of « Increase a lot » and « Increase a little » in 1998	$\Delta$
B	40.5	35.9	-4.6
DK	44.2	47.9	3.7
WD	38.6	40.6	2.0
D	39.8	39.7	-0.1
OD	44.4	36.8	-7.6
GR	71.3	67.9	-3.4
E	78.5	79.0	0.5
F	47.0	46.9	-0.1
IRL	67.3	66.6	-0.7
I	63.9	55.0	-8.9
L	65.3	49.5	-15.8
NL	55.9	49.5	-6.4
A	34.3	36.9	2.6
P	71.1	52.8	-18.3
FIN	64.5	54.8	-9.7
S	44.9	60.0	15.1
UK	60.4	47.3	-13.1
EU15	55.1	51.1	-4

0 45a Do you think the aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) government should increase a lot, increase a little, decrease a little or decrease a lot?

Table 12 The size of the aid granted by the government an increase is asked for- sociodemographic variables

Variables	Increase a lot		Increase a little		Decrease a little		Decrease a lot		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>										
Men	13 8	13 9	41 1	36 8	20 4	18 7	8 4	8 3	16 0	22 2
Women	15 5	13 9	39 7	37 5	18 5	17 8	6 8	5 8	19 1	24 9
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	20 4	20 0	43 6	38 2	14 0	13 1	5 9	5 4	15 9	23 3
25-39	14 8	14 7	42 8	38 8	18 5	18 6	7 2	6 4	16 2	21 4
40-54	13 0	12 7	40 3	37 5	21 4	19 7	8 7	7 5	16 3	22 5
55+	12 7	11 1	36 4	35 0	21 8	19 5	8 0	8 0	20 7	26 4
<b>Education</b>										
<= 15	12 6	10 9	36 7	34 6	20 4	18 5	9 3	8 3	20 6	27 7
16-19	13 3	11 9	38 6	35 9	21 2	20 8	8 7	8 2	17 8	23 1
20+	18 7	18 6	45 5	40 1	17 4	16 1	4 4	4 4	13 6	20 5
Student	18 6	22 6	49 0	44 8	12 8	10 9	4 0	2 9	15 6	18 7
<b>Occupation</b>										
Self-employed	15 4	15 7	43 0	35 5	15 9	17 3	7 9	7 0	17 6	24 2
Managers	18 7	17 9	46 2	42 5	17 7	16 2	5 8	4 9	11 2	18 5
Employees/Other white collars	14 1	12 9	44 0	39 2	19 1	19 4	5 7	6 3	16 4	22 3
Manual workers	13 5	11 4	37 2	35 1	22 3	21 0	9 8	9 1	16 5	23 1
Housewife/househusband	14 8	13 2	38 1	38 1	17 4	15 3	5 7	4 9	23 3	28 5
Unemployed	18 9	17 5	38 6	34 5	17 3	16 8	7 3	8 3	17 8	22 8
<b>Income scale</b>										
++	16 1	14 9	46 1	40 1	18 4	18 1	6 0	7 2	13 3	19 7
+	12 1	13 2	43 7	41 2	21 2	19 5	6 8	6 8	16 0	19 2
-	12 7	12 3	40 4	37 9	21 0	20 7	8 7	7 8	16 9	21 3
--	14 8	12 1	34 1	34 8	21 2	20 4	10 0	8 0	19 6	24 6
EU15	14 7	13 9	40 4	37 2	19 4	18 3	7 6	7 0	17 6	23 6

Amongst the citizens who judge that the assistance provided to the developing countries by their government should strongly increase one observes higher proportions of people having continued their studies up to twenty years or beyond, of managers students and the employment, as well as those having the highest income Propensity to give this answer increases in a way inversely proportional to age

Amongst people who declare that this help should slightly increase,, one finds higher proportions of people having the highest educational level, of managers and students people belonging to the two higher income brackets Propensity to give this answer is lowest amongst the oldest group of the population Higher proportions of citizens of 55+ men, having a lower or middle level of education, manual workers and belonging to the two lower income brackets estimate that the national government should decrease a little or strongly its assistance with developing countries



#### 4.2 The financial contribution of the European Commission

Although showing a 5-point regression since 1996, it is still a majority of European citizens who claims to be in favour of an increase of the European Commission's contribution to development aid (59% in 1998 as compared to 64% in 1996)

This regression divides into a drop of three points in the category « Increase a lot » and of two points in the category « Increase a little ».

The share of people who answer " Dont' know " increases by five points

Q.45a Do you think the aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) government should increase a lot, increase a little, decrease a little or decrease a lot<sup>7</sup>

Q.45b And by the European Commission?

Table 13: The size of the aid granted by the European Commission, an increase is asked for national variables

Countries	Increase a lot		Increase a little		Decrease a little		Decrease a lot		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	12.8	13.7	31.8	25.6	15.1	23.1	16.5	11.9	23.2	25.0
DK	13.2	10.5	38.4	41.6	14.1	15.7	4.1	4.7	30.2	27.5
WD	15.0	15.8	39.9	37.5	15.6	16.3	6.9	5.6	21.1	24.1
D	15.8	16.0	41.4	38.9	14.4	15.9	6.2	5.1	20.8	23.5
OD	18.6	16.5	47.0	44.2	9.9	14.1	3.8	3.2	19.7	21.0
GR	48.3	41.8	33.0	36.0	1.4	3.8	0.3	1.4	17.0	17.0
E	42.1	42.7	37.9	37.9	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.3	16.9	17.7
F	19.1	16.9	41.0	38.0	12.6	15.8	6.8	7.0	20.4	22.4
IRL	34.4	36.8	37.8	33.3	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	24.2	26.4
I	28.2	24.4	42.5	37.4	4.3	4.5	1.5	2.8	23.4	30.8
L	26.3	16.0	40.6	36.1	10.1	13.7	1.9	3.1	21.1	30.8
NL	18.7	15.1	44.4	38.7	9.7	13.6	3.4	4.6	23.8	27.9
A	12.0	8.3	29.8	35.3	17.3	12.5	6.4	6.3	34.5	37.6
P	38.2	28.0	40.9	35.7	2.2	7.5	0.7	1.5	18.1	27.3
FIN	13.0	11.4	52.6	50.3	8.5	11.3	1.8	2.1	24.0	25.0
S	20.0	21.6	32.1	32.9	9.0	6.2	3.4	3.2	35.0	35.8
UK	25.8	17.7	35.0	32.9	7.9	8.1	4.1	4.4	25.1	36.9
EU15	24.3	21.6	39.3	36.9	9.1	10.4	4.3	4.3	22.3	26.8

In 1998, the share of the population which wishes to see the contribution of the European Commission to development aid increase strongly is larger than in 1996 in Belgium (14% +1) Spain (43%, +1), Ireland (37%, +3) and Sweden (22%, +2) It is lower in Denmark (11%, -2), Greece (42%, -6), France (17%, -2), Italy (24% -4), Luxembourg (16% -10), the Netherlands (15%,-4), Austria (8%,-4)

The status quo is noted in Germany

As compared to the same reference year, the share of the population which wishes to see the assistance granted by the European Union to the developing countries increase slightly in 1998, rose in Denmark (42%, +4), Greece (36%, +3), Austria (35%, +5) and Sweden (33%, +1)

The reverse is true in all the other Member States except in Spain where the figures did not change in two years

The comparison of the sum of the percentages included in the categories « increase a lot » and « increase a little » for 1996 and 1998 indicates that it is once again, the movement of withdrawal which is most common. This withdrawal is most significant in Portugal and Luxembourg (- 15), but also in the United Kingdom (- 10). It is also significant in the Netherlands and Italy (- 9)

It may be noticed that in none of the remaining Member States is the progression sufficiently remarkable to be commented on

*Table 14 The size of the aid granted by the European Commission, an increase is asked for - sum of national percentages*

Countries	$\Sigma$ of increase « a lot » et « a little » in 1996	$\Sigma$ of increase « a lot » et « a little » in 1998	$\Delta$
B	44.6	39.3	-5.3
DK	51.6	52.1	0.5
WD	54.9	53.3	-1.6
D	57.2	54.9	-2.3
OD	65.6	60.7	-4.9
GR	81.3	77.8	-3.5
E	80.0	80.6	0.6
F	60.1	54.9	-5.2
IRL	72.2	70.1	-2.1
I	70.7	61.8	-8.9
L	66.9	52.1	-14.8
NL	63.1	53.8	-9.3
A	41.8	43.6	1.8
P	79.1	63.7	-15.4
FIN	65.6	61.7	-3.9
S	52.1	54.5	2.4
UK	60.8	50.6	-10.2
EU15	63.6	58.5	-5.1

Q 45a Do you think the aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) government should increase a lot, increase a little, decrease a little or decrease a lot?

**Q.45b And by the European Commission?**

Table 15 The size of the aid granted by the European Commission, an increase is asked for- sociodemographic variables

Variables	Increase a lot		Increase a little		Decrease a little		Decrease a lot		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>										
Men	24 1	22 4	40 4	36 6	9 5	10 8	5 1	4 9	20 3	25 3
Women	24 4	20 8	38 4	37 1	8 7	10 0	3 7	3 7	24 1	28 1
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	28 7	26 0	41 1	36 6	7 2	8 8	3 4	3 5	19 1	24 9
25-39	25 5	23 3	40 4	38 5	9 4	10 4	3 8	3 6	20 3	24 1
40-54	22 5	20 4	40 0	38 4	9 8	10 3	4 9	4 6	22 1	26 1
55+	22 0	18 7	36 9	34 4	9 4	11 3	4 9	5 0	26 0	30 5
<b>Education</b>										
<= 15	21 4	18 9	36 9	34 3	10 2	10 7	5 2	5 3	25 6	30 7
16-19	22 9	19 5	38 5	37 7	10 2	11 5	5 1	4 6	22 6	26 5
20+	29 2	26 4	42 1	37 2	7 1	9 3	2 6	3 2	18 3	23 8
Student	28 8	28 6	45 3	41 2	5 5	6 7	2 0	1 9	18 3	21 6
<b>Occupation</b>										
Self-employed	27 4	24 9	39 1	34 6	7 3	9 0	4 1	4 0	21 5	27 3
Managers	28 0	29 6	41 7	38 7	8 6	7 5	3 6	3 7	16 9	20 4
Employees/Other white collars	24 3	21 7	42 4	38 9	8 6	11 0	4 0	3 3	19 3	24 9
Manual workers	22 0	18 7	38 0	38 5	10 7	11 5	5 5	5 0	22 9	26 0
Housewife/househusband	23 5	20 0	37 0	36 2	7 8	8 6	3 3	3 2	27 7	32 1
Unemployed	27 6	24 1	38 0	33 2	9 0	11 8	3 6	4 7	21 7	25 9
<b>Income scale</b>										
++	25 9	23 7	43 6	38 8	8 4	10 0	3 5	4 1	18 4	23 0
+	22 6	23 5	42 0	40 6	10 5	9 6	3 3	3 8	20 9	22 4
-	23 7	19 4	41 1	39 2	9 4	11 9	4 5	4 9	20 9	24 4
--	21 1	19 1	36 9	33 9	10 7	12 8	6 0	5 4	24 5	28 6
EU15	24 3	21 6	39 3	36 9	9 1	10 4	4 3	4 3	22 3	26 8

Amongst the citizens who consider that the assistance provided to developing countries by the European Commission should strongly increase one can notice a higher proportion of men of people having achieved the longest studies of managers and students as well as of people being belonging to the two higher income brackets. The tendency to wish an increase is inversely proportional to age.

Amongst people who declare that this help should increase, but a little one notes higher proportions of people of 25-54 years of age having a middle or higher educational level, of managers, employees, manual workers, but especially of students and of people not belonging to the lowest income brackets. Older people wish less for an increase than the others.

People of 55+, having a lower or middle level of education, manual worker or employees, and belonging to the two lower income brackets are more inclined than others to declare that the European Commission should decrease a little or a lot its assistance to developing countries

## 5. WHO IS PLACED BEST TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES? EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES OR JAPAN?

### 5.1 Who is placed best to help Africa?

Although showing a major drop of 12 points since 1996, Europe is still perceived by a majority of Europeans as the best placed to help people in developing countries in Africa (45% in 1998, 57% in 1996)

The United States are selected by a larger proportion European citizens than two years ago (26%, +7 points) On the other hand, Japan receives only one third of the votes which it had secured in 1996 (2%, -4 points)

Q 46a Who do you think is best placed to help poor people in Africa to develop Europe the United States or Japan<sup>7</sup>

Table 16 The preferred choice Europe - national variables

Countries	Europe		The United States		Japan		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	49.9	44.2	23.9	26.1	5.3	1.8	0.5	0.2
DK	71.8	70.0	7.9	9.4	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
WD	63.6	52.4	9.9	17.3	3.3	1.6	0.5	0.2
D	63.6	52.8	9.9	17.6	3.1	1.5	0.5	0.2
OD	63.5	54.2	10.0	18.9	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.2
GR	45.2	36.4	35.3	51.4	7.2	2.4	0.0	0.0
E	52.0	41.0	25.7	25.7	3.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
F	72.6	54.3	12.6	25.3	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
IRL	44.5	35.5	28.5	36.1	4.1	4.8	0.0	0.0
I	47.2	33.6	27.0	36.6	9.6	3.0	0.0	0.0
L	73.4	55.6	7.4	16.4	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
NL	51.5	59.1	19.7	22.1	12.5	2.8	0.0	0.0
A	45.4	28.3	18.5	25.2	4.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
P	58.5	44.5	22.2	28.5	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
FIN	48.5	47.1	29.2	32.6	11.5	3.9	0.0	0.0
S	71.6	68.7	10.0	12.8	2.4	2.2	0.6	0.0
UK	46.5	35.0	23.3	28.2	12.2	3.0	1.0	0.0
EU15	56.5	45.2	19.2	26.3	6.1	2.1	0.3	0.1

Europe is pointed by a major fringe of the population in Denmark (70% -2) Sweden (69% -3), the Netherlands (59%, +7), Luxembourg (56%, -17), France (54% -19) and Germany (53%, -11) The most significant decreases are noted in France (-19) Austria (-17) Luxembourg (-17) and Germany (-11)

The United States are pointed by significant proportions of the population in Greece (51% +16), Italy (37%, +10), Ireland (36%, +7) and Finland (33%, +4) The most impressive increase is noted, as we have just seen, in Greece (+16), but also in France (+12)

Q 46a Who do you think is best placed to help poor people in Africa to develop Europe the United States or Japan?

Table 17 The preferred choice Europe-sociodemographic variables

Variables	Europe		The United States		Japan		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	60 0	48 8	17 7	25 8	6 4	1 9	15 4	23 4
Women	53 2	41 8	20 5	26 7	5 9	2 3	20 2	29 3
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	58 1	46 1	19 5	26 9	6 7	3 3	15 5	23 7
25-39	59 4	48 1	18 2	25 8	6 6	2 6	15 3	23 3
40-54	56 9	46 5	18 9	27 2	6 7	1 7	17 2	24 6
55+	52 7	41 4	20 1	25 7	5 0	1 3	22 1	31 8
<b>Education</b>								
<= 15	48 5	36 7	22 4	27 7	5 2	1 5	23 7	34 2
16-19	56 4	45 3	18 9	26 1	7 3	2 3	17 1	26 3
20+	66 5	55 4	14 8	23 0	5 6	2 3	12 6	19 2
Student	61 1	49 3	19 8	30 2	5 6	2 9	13 6	17 2
<b>Occupation</b>								
Self-employed	55 2	48 5	18 8	24 7	7 7	2 9	18 0	23 7
Managers	69 4	54 1	13 0	22 6	5 1	2 3	11 8	21 5
Employees/Other white collars	59 1	47 8	18 9	27 8	7 9	2 3	13 5	22 0
Manual workers	56 2	46 5	18 8	25 4	6 5	2 1	18 2	25 9
Housewife/househusband	47 8	37 4	23 3	26 7	5 7	1 7	23 1	34 3
Unemployed	50 7	43 5	23 6	25 7	7 9	2 8	17 7	28 0
<b>Income scale</b>								
++	65 8	53 5	16 7	26 3	5 6	2 4	11 6	17 9
+	60 9	50 4	18 1	26 9	5 9	1 9	14 8	20 7
-	57 1	48 4	19 1	26 3	6 2	1 9	17 3	23 4
--	52 0	40 8	19 8	26 9	6 1	2 1	22 0	30 1
EU15	56 5	45 2	19 2	26 3	6 1	2 1	17 9	26 4

Amongst citizens who indicated Europe as the best placed to help countries of Africa to develop, one notes higher proportions of men of Europeans from 25-39 years of age being amongst the most educated, and of managers. The tendency to choose Europe increases with income.

Those who selected the United States are made out of higher proportions of students of employees, and of housewives or househusbands.

Amongst the 2% who selected Japan, one finds more significant proportions of young people, students and self-employed people.

## 5.2. Who is placed best to help South America?

Although in decline, the United States is still considered as the best placed as compared to Europe or to Japan to help people in South America (63% -4)

Europe comes second, in decrease as compared to the figures collected in 1996 (10%, -1 point)

Japan does not appear as a serious rival

The share of the people who answer " Don't know " increases considerably and groups, now, a quarter of the European population

Q 46b And to help people in South America?

Table 18 The preferred choice The United States - national variables

Countries	Europe		The United States		Japan		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	9.9	6.7	67.4	65.5	4.3	1.7	17.8	25.9
DK	17.2	16.7	64.0	65.4	0.9	1.0	17.9	16.8
WD	11.8	10.0	61.6	59.7	3.2	2.3	22.7	27.6
D	10.8	8.5	62.8	62.2	3.0	2.1	22.7	26.7
OD	6.8	3.2	67.3	71.6	1.9	1.5	22.8	23.2
GR	10.4	6.4	73.7	83.2	3.3	1.0	12.7	9.4
E	17.2	19.5	60.9	48.1	1.9	0.7	19.9	31.6
F	11.8	9.6	75.8	71.9	1.4	1.8	11.0	16.7
IRL	12.8	8.7	60.8	65.6	2.3	1.9	24.1	23.8
I	8.1	5.7	70.8	65.7	4.9	2.2	16.1	26.4
L	15.1	10.4	65.3	60.8	2.6	0.8	17.0	28.0
NL	14.0	13.7	69.7	71.4	4.5	2.1	11.8	12.8
A	14.5	7.4	56.3	50.9	3.4	0.9	25.8	40.8
P	11.8	9.2	66.6	62.3	2.3	1.3	19.4	27.2
FIN	7.7	5.8	78.4	77.3	3.2	1.6	10.8	15.3
S	1.8	1.7	83.6	82.2	0.5	1.2	13.3	14.8
UK	11.4	11.3	65.2	55.4	5.3	0.9	16.2	32.4
EU15	11.4	9.9	67.2	63.2	3.3	1.6	17.3	25.2

The United States is designated by more than 8 people out of 10 in Greece (83% +9) and in Sweden (82% -2) and by more than 7 people out of 10 in France (72%, -4) and in the Netherlands (71%, +1)

The most consequent drops are found in Spain (-13 points) and in the United Kingdom (-10)

Europe is chosen by a fifth of the population in Spain and by 17% of the population in Denmark

Q 46b And to help people in South America?

Table 19 The preferred choice The United States - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Europe		The United States		Japan		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	11 3	9 9	69 6	66 4	3 5	1 5	14 9	22 0
Women	11 5	9 9	65 7	60 2	3 1	1 7	19 5	28 2
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	15 2	9 2	67 6	66 5	3 9	1 7	15 5	22 6
25-39	10 9	11 0	70 3	64 7	3 5	1 7	14 5	22 5
40-54	11 2	9 7	68 5	65 3	3 4	1 3	16 5	23 4
55+	11 2	9 4	64 4	58 7	2 7	1 7	21 3	30 1
<b>Education</b>								
<= 15	12 7	10 2	60 6	55 0	3 2	1 3	23 2	33 6
16-19	11 0	9 3	68 6	64 2	3 7	1 7	16 2	24 7
20+	10 4	10 9	74 1	68 7	2 6	2 1	12 2	18 1
Student	11 0	8 8	72 0	74 3	3 9	1 4	13 4	15 2
<b>Occupation</b>								
Self-employed	9 2	8 7	70 4	66 8	3 7	2 3	16 5	22 0
Managers	9 1	11 2	75 0	67 1	2 8	1 8	12 2	19 9
Employees/Other white collars	10 9	8 4	71 7	69 1	4 0	2 4	12 2	20 1
Manual workers	12 2	10 8	66 4	62 2	3 2	1 4	17 5	25 6
Housewife/househusband	13 2	10 3	61 3	54 8	3 6	1 2	21 9	33 6
Unemployed	14 2	12 9	62 6	58 7	5 0	1 2	17 9	27 2
<b>Income scale</b>								
++	9 1	7 7	75 8	74 4	3 4	1 2	11 41	16 5
+	11 4	10 0	70 2	69 3	3 4	1 1	14 6	19 5
-	12 2	10 8	67 6	65 7	2 6	1 6	17 1	21 8
--	15 2	10 5	60 4	58 1	3 8	2 1	20 3	29 3
EU15	11 4	9 9	67 6	63 2	3 3	1 6	17 3	25 2

Amongst Europeans who elect Europe as best placed to help the countries of South America to develop one notes higher proportions of citizens of 24-39 years of age having the highest educational level of managers or unemployed and of people who do not belong to the highest income brackets

Amongst people who named the United States one notices higher proportions of men of young people of 15-24 years of age of students or employees One can state that this choice increases proportionally to educational level and income



### 5.3. Who is placed best to help Asia?

When asked whether it is Europe, the United States or Japan which is placed best to help people in Asia, it is, in descending order, Japan which is chosen by the most significant part of the population (45%, -11) followed by the United States (17%, +5) and then by Europe (11% - 2)

It may be noticed that after showing a progress in connection with Africa, the United States also shows a progress in relation to Asia

The share of Europeans who hesitate to answer increases by 7 points in two years from 20% to 27%

Q46c *And to help people in Asia?*

Table 20 *The preferred choice Japan - national variables*

Countries	Europe		The United States		Japan		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	9 7	7 0	8 2	14 9	62 1	50 2	19 4	27 5
DK	23 3	19 0	8 7	11 7	46 7	48 4	21 2	20 9
WD	11 8	11 2	7 3	9 3	55 3	49 4	24 6	29 7
D	11 1	10 2	6 7	9 4	56 7	51 3	24 4	28 7
OD	8 7	6 2	4 3	9 9	62 1	58 4	23 5	25 2
GR	14 0	9 9	25 2	45 6	47 2	34 3	13 6	10 1
E	10 3	10 8	17 9	18 8	49 0	37 1	22 8	33 3
F	11 0	10 4	9 5	14 5	65 8	56 4	13 6	18 7
IRL	16 0	12 8	18 7	25 6	36 9	34 1	28 4	27 4
I	9 8	6 6	15 3	28 1	56 3	37 2	18 6	28 1
L	14 9	12 4	6 8	10 2	58 8	48 2	19 5	29 2
NL	17 7	16 5	9 4	13 3	58 5	54 1	14 4	16 1
A	14 2	8 3	14 6	16 4	43 5	30 9	27 8	44 3
P	9 4	9 3	20 6	21 8	49 7	39 9	20 3	29 0
FIN	15 5	12 2	11 2	12 9	60 5	57 7	12 7	17 3
S	3 3	4 6	2 5	5 0	78 6	74 7	14 6	15 8
UK	20 3	18 7	9 7	15 6	49 9	32 0	18 0	33 7
EU15	12 7	11 2	11 5	17 1	55 8	44 6	19 4	27 1

Japan is named by more than 7 people out of 10 in Sweden (75% -4) and by 6 people out of 10 in Finland (58%, -3) and in France (56% -10)

The most consequent drops are recorded in Italy (- 19 points) and the United Kingdom (- 18) as well as in Greece and Austria (-13)

Europe is chosen by close to a fifth of the population in Denmark and the United Kingdom (19% each)

Q 46c And to help people in Asia?

Table 21 The preferred choice Japan - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Europe		The United States		Japan		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>								
Men	12.8	11.6	10.7	17.2	58.8	47.2	16.9	23.8
Women	12.6	10.8	12.2	17.0	53.1	42.1	21.7	30.1
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	13.9	13.1	12.1	16.8	57.1	46.1	16.7	24.0
25-39	11.8	11.7	10.5	17.0	60.8	46.8	16.2	24.3
40-54	12.7	9.8	10.9	17.4	56.9	47.2	19.1	25.5
55+	12.8	10.8	12.5	17.1	49.9	39.9	24.0	32.2
<b>Education</b>								
<= 15	13.3	10.1	14.1	19.0	46.6	35.2	25.6	35.6
16-19	13.3	11.5	10.5	16.2	57.3	46.2	18.0	26.1
20+	10.6	11.3	9.7	15.3	64.1	52.6	15.0	20.6
Student	12.7	13.0	11.1	18.5	61.8	50.8	14.2	17.3
<b>Occupation</b>								
Self-employed	10.2	9.0	12.7	19.1	57.2	47.9	19.5	23.8
Managers	9.7	10.5	7.7	14.7	66.9	53.0	14.5	21.7
Employees/Other white collars	12.0	8.5	11.4	17.7	62.5	52.2	12.8	21.6
Manual workers	14.5	12.3	10.0	14.0	55.2	46.2	19.6	27.4
Housewife/househusband	13.5	11.5	14.8	18.4	47.1	34.5	24.4	35.6
Unemployed	15.2	15.0	14.4	19.0	50.3	37.3	19.8	28.7
<b>Income scale</b>								
++	10.3	9.6	9.9	17.2	65.9	54.7	13.2	18.4
+	13.6	10.4	10.1	16.8	60.0	51.4	15.9	21.3
-	15.0	13.1	11.1	16.3	54.6	47.0	18.6	23.5
--	14.8	11.9	12.8	19.1	48.3	38.1	23.8	30.8
EU15	12.7	11.2	11.5	17.1	55.8	44.6	19.4	27.1

Amongst people who chose Europe as best placed to help countries in Asia to develop one can underline larger proportions of young people of 15-24 years of age manual workers or students and having a lower-middle income

Amongst those which believe that the United States would be placed best to provide for this task, one notices larger proportions of people having a lower level of education of self-employed, of unemployed or of students, and of people having a lower income

Amongst those which indicate Japan (and it is the majority) one finds higher proportions of men, of people not belonging to the oldest group of managers and of people have the highest educational level This propensity grows clearly with income

#### 5.4. What reasons are given not to associate Europe to Africa?

It is important to note that only people who had not indicated Europe as best placed to help people in Africa answered this question

The major reasons to explain the fact of not having chosen Europe as best placed to help these populations are, on a European scale and by descending order

- the fact that the United States or Japan are stronger richer than Europe (70%)
- that they find in Africa a greater economic interest than the latter (24%),
- that Europe should concentrate exclusively on its regions in need (22%)

19% of this group stated that the United States or Japan take advantage of poor countries and 17% that they find there a greater political interest than Europe

12% of the group we focus on declared that it is better that Europe concentrates on the countries of Eastern Europe

Q 46d From this list, please tell us why you think that Europe is less well-placed than the United States or Japan to help poor people in Africa?

- 1 They (USA and/or Japan) are richer, stronger than Europe
- 2 It is more in their (USA and/or Japan) economic interest than it is for Europe
- 3 It is more in their (USA and/or Japan) political interest than it is for Europe
- 4 They (USA and/or Japan) take advantage of the poor countries
- 5 They (USA and/or Japan) are more involved in foreign affairs
- 6 USA have more political and economic relations/ dealings with developing countries in Africa
- 7 The European Union has also poor regions and should help them first

Table 22 Major reasons given - national variables

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	86.4	22.0	13.2	12.6	23.4	11.3	30.9
DK	64.0	19.9	10.9	7.8	13.6	27.5	29.0
WD	62.3	27.8	25.8	32.0	17.9	28.4	26.8
D	64.3	27.4	24.9	32.3	16.7	27.1	27.5
OD	71.4	25.8	21.6	33.5	12.1	22.7	30.2
GR	85.7	26.8	16.2	17.8	11.7	13.3	27.1
E	75.4	20.5	7.2	24.8	8.2	7.7	16.0
F	72.1	30.0	25.6	27.5	21.5	15.8	28.9
IRL	77.4	27.7	17.6	15.1	14.7	19.2	20.5
I	68.3	25.5	18.3	12.6	13.6	12.8	18.3
L	60.4	37.9	34.5	26.4	24.4	25.6	19.2
NL	47.4	13.9	14.1	4.6	9.2	17.8	18.9
A	64.1	32.5	27.2	24.9	15.7	34.6	37.9
P	81.2	11.3	6.7	12.0	5.8	6.9	11.1
FIN	57.2	21.2	16.4	25.7	12.4	19.9	32.5
S	55.7	25.7	20.4	17.7	11.1	24.0	29.4
UK	70.6	16.3	9.8	9.3	8.9	12.6	17.9
EU15	70.0	23.6	17.2	18.9	13.7	15.7	22.4

(Continued)

Q.46d From this list, please tell us why you think that Europe is less well-placed than the United States or Japan to help poor people in Africa?

8. It is better for Europe to help Eastern European countries
9. Europe is neither united nor developed enough to give aid to Africa
10. Europe is too small to give aid to Africa
11. Europe has never been very interested to give aid to Africa
12. Europe has done enough to aid Africa
13. Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 22 (Continued): Major reasons given - national variables

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	DK
B	9.1	7.9	14.3	2.1	26.2	1.5	1.5
DK	23.7	8.4	19.4	3.7	9.7	5.7	0.0
WD	22.2	7.0	8.3	4.3	15.9	1.1	4.0
D	24.2	8.7	8.2	3.8	14.7	1.4	4.1
OD	31.4	15.1	8.1	1.7	10.2	2.5	4.7
GR	11.1	7.7	6.5	0.7	4.6	1.1	0.6
E	5.9	4.9	2.5	1.0	3.8	1.7	5.1
F	14.0	11.0	10.3	2.5	9.3	1.3	4.6
IRL	7.2	7.0	8.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.0
I	6.4	9.6	7.6	2.4	7.7	2.1	2.9
L	9.8	9.8	6.3	0.9	9.3	5.2	6.6
NL	17.6	4.4	7.7	0.8	6.7	7.0	7.5
A	21.0	17.5	13.6	4.1	17.7	1.5	3.4
P	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.3	2.2	5.5	6.0
FIN	21.1	6.6	11.2	1.9	5.2	4.6	6.7
S	23.2	4.9	10.6	4.0	4.4	3.6	5.7
UK	6.6	7.1	7.8	1.6	3.1	2.6	6.2
EU15	11.6	8.2	7.9	2.2	8.0	2.2	4.3

The opinion according to which the United States or Japan are more economically powerful than Europe is shared by 86% of the Belgians and the Greeks and by 81% of the Portuguese.

The view according to which the United States or Japan find in poor countries in Africa a greater economic interest than Europe is shared by 38% of Luxembourgers, 33% of Austrians and 30% of French.

The tendency to declare that Europe should concentrate on its own poor regions before helping those in Africa is given by 38% of Austrians, 33% of Finns, 31% of Belgians and German 30% coming from the new Lander (+3 points as compared to the results collected in the old Lander).

The idea that the United States or Japan take advantage of poor countries is supported by 32% of Germans.

24% of Germans (including 31% coming from the new Lander) and Danes, 23% of Swedes, 21% of Finns and Austrians and 18% of Netherlanders think that it would be better if Europe helped the countries of Eastern Europe than those of Africa.

Q 46d From this list, please tell us why you think that Europe is less well-placed than the United States or Japan to help poor people in Africa?

- 1 They (USA and/or Japan) are richer, stronger than Europe
- 2 It is more in their (USA and/or Japan) economic interest than it is for Europe
- 3 It is more in their (USA and/or Japan) political interest than it is for Europe
- 4 They (USA and/or Japan) take advantage of the poor countries
- 5 They (USA and/or Japan) are more involved in foreign affairs
- 6 USA have more political and economic relations/ dealings with developing countries in Africa
- 7 The European Union has also poor regions and should help them first

Table 23 Major reasons given - sociodemographic variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Sex</b>							
Men	70 5	24 3	18 4	20 5	13 6	16 6	23 6
Women	69 6	22 9	16 2	17 5	13 7	14 9	21 3
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	71 1	21 2	13 4	13 7	14 9	14 2	22 3
25-39	69 8	25 7	18 9	23 3	14 4	14 6	21 7
40-54 <sup>+</sup>	69 8	25 3	18 2	18 2	12 3	17 5	21 2
55+	69 9	21 6	16 8	18 2	13 3	16 2	24 0
<b>Education</b>							
<= 15	72 4	20 5	15 4	16 8	9 6	14 7	22 6
16-19	68 3	25 2	18 4	20 5	15 2	15 7	20 3
20+	69 0	25 7	18 5	21 0	17 2	17 5	26 9
Student	71 4	22 9	15 6	15 3	13 6	15 6	21 4
<b>Occupation</b>							
Self-employed	76 4	21 7	16 0	21 8	12 6	15 7	23 0
Managers	66 4	30 2	19 4	23 1	19 0	21 1	20 5
Employees/Other white collars	67 6	21 7	20 1	17 7	12 5	15 1	18 2
Manual workers	69 1	26 1	17 9	22 6	13 1	15 4	27 7
Housewife/househusband	69 3	18 8	14 4	16 1	13 2	14 6	17 5
Unemployed	72 1	22 3	15 9	18 5	16 6	17 5	19 9
Retired	70 0	24 5	17 4	16 8	13 0	14 7	23 9
Students	71 4	22 9	15 6	15 3	13 6	15 5	21 5
<b>Income scale</b>							
++	69 3	27 4	15 3	21 2	15 5	17 7	21 7
+	72 3	29 2	22 0	22 0	17 1	17 5	25 8
-	71 0	23 8	16 5	19 1	11 6	15 8	24 3
--	68 6	20 4	19 5	18 7	14 3	16 7	19 3
EU15	70 0	23 6	17 2	18 9	13 7	15 7	22 4

(Continued)

Q 46d From this list, please tell us why you think that Europe is less well-placed than the United States or Japan to help poor people in Africa?

- 8 It is better for Europe to help Eastern European countries
- 9 Europe is neither united nor developed enough to give aid to Africa
- 10 Europe is too small to give aid to Africa
- 11 Europe has never been very interested to give aid to Africa
- 12 Europe has done enough to aid Africa
- 13 Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)

Table 23 (Continued) Major reasons given - sociodemographic variables

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	DK
<b>Sex</b>							
Men	11 9	8 4	6 3	2 9	9 2	1 7	3 4
Women	11 3	8 0	9 3	1 6	6 9	1 7	5 1
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	11 2	9 5	9 2	2 2	7 4	2 0	4 2
25-39	11 4	8 8	7 1	2 2	6 6	2 0	3 4
40-54	11 5	7 0	7 9	1 1	7 6	2 5	4 0
55+ ~	12 0	7 8	7 8	2 9	9 9	2 3	5 4
<b>Education</b>							
<= 15	9 1	5 5	6 9	1 9	7 5	1 9	5 8
16-19	13 0	9 8	9 0	2 0	9 6	2 0	4 1
20+	13 2	9 2	6 7	3 2	6 5	3 2	2 9
Student	10 7	8 5	8 7	2 0	6 0	1 9	2 9
<b>Occupation</b>							
Self-employed	7 1	8 8	5 5	3 0	6 1	2 4	2 1
Managers	16 9	9 1	7 1	3 2	6 9	2 8	3 1
Employees/Other white collars	12 3	8 5	7 6	2 6	7 4	2 5	5 3
Manual workers	15 6	10 3	8 2	2 8	8 5	2 3	4 0
Housewife/househusband	6 3	3 9	8 2	1 4	7 0	2 3	5 2
Unemployed	11 2	7 9	7 8	1 4	6 6	3 1	3 5
Retired	10 9	7 8	8 4	1 4	11 1	1 6	5 8
Students	10 7	8 6	8 7	2 0	6 0	1 9	2 8
<b>Income scale</b>							
++	14 5	8 3	7 4	1 8	5 5	2 1	4 4
+	16 6	9 2	7 3	2 4	6 5	1 7	2 1
-	12 2	8 7	8 6	2 3	9 0	1 2	5 1
--	8 3	5 9	7 6	2 7	9 3	2 0	4 7
EU15	11 6	8 2	7 9	2 2	8 0	2 2	4 3

Let us recall that this question was only put to people having answered that the United States or Japan were better placed than Europe to help poor people in Africa to develop

Those who gave as an excuse the fact that the United States or Japan are richer and stronger than Europe are represented mainly by self-employed people and by those having a lower-middle or upper-middle income level

Those who based their answer on the fact that the United States or Japan find in Africa a greater economic interest than Europe are represented by higher proportions of people of 25-54 years of age, having a middle or higher educational level by managers, and by people with an upper-middle or higher income level

Those who justify their answer by the fact that one should first help the poor regions in the European Union are represented by higher proportions of men of people of 55+, having a higher educational level, by manual workers, self-employed or retired, and having an upper-middle or lower-middle income

Those who put forward the fact that the United States or Japan take advantage of poor countries are represented by higher proportions of men, of people of 25-39 years of age, having a middle or higher educational level, of managers, and of people belonging to the two higher income brackets

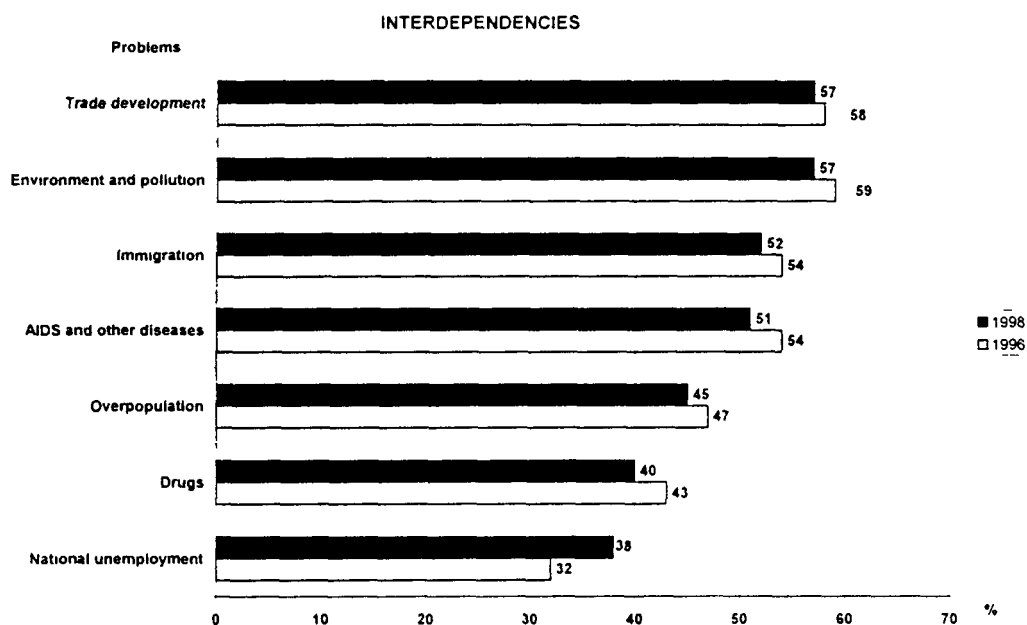
Those who estimate that the United States or Japan find a greater political interest in Africa than Europe are observed mainly amongst people of 25-54 years of age, having a middle or higher educational level, of employees, and of people having an upper-middle income

Lastly, those who support the idea that Europe should concentrate on the countries of Eastern Europe are represented by larger proportions of people with a middle or higher educational level, by managers or manual workers, and by people belonging to the two higher income brackets

## 6. THE ISSUE OF INTERDEPENDENCES

In this section, various issues and the connections which they keep, in the mind of Europeans, with development aid will be tackled in turn

Let us start, however, by classifying these issues based on the "Yes" answers given by European citizens, i.e. illustrating Europeans' conviction that development aid can solve the various problems studied here



Basically, the various problems are classified in the same order as two years ago with the exception of the question of the connections kept by development aid with environmental and pollution problems, which now comes in second place, having been in first place

In other words, this means that Europeans continue to perceive the links between development aid and the resolution of various problems, whether global, or more local in the same way

One can notice a withdrawal for all the problems dealt with, which corresponds to the general tendency highlighted in the 1998 study with the exception of the question relating to national unemployment

In 1998, 38% of Europeans i.e. 6 points above the 1996 results see development aid as a means to fight unemployment at the national level. Let us stress that this problem remains last, although the variation which separated it from drugs problems considerably decreased (an 11 point-gap in 1996 as compared to a 2 point-gap in 1998)



## 6.1 Drugs problems

As in 1996, a majority of Europeans (47%) believes in 1998 that development aid provided by the European Community cannot contribute to solving drugs problems

On the other hand, 40%, think that this aid could have a positive effect on the reduction of drugs problems (- 3 points as compared to 1996) Whilst 13% do not have an opinion on this subject (+3)

Q 47a Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 24 Drugs problems and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>B</b>	35 0	37 9	53 1	52 1	10 8	9 5
<b>DK</b>	17 2	22 8	76 1	64 2	6 7	13 0
<b>WD</b>	31 3	26 7	60 2	60 3	7 8	12 5
<b>D</b>	31 1	25 5	60 8	61 9	7 4	12 1
<b>OD</b>	30 2	21 1	63 2	68 0	6 1	10 7
<b>GR</b>	71 9	80 0	22 5	15 5	5 6	4 5
<b>E</b>	46 9	45 1	37 9	38 5	15 2	16 4
<b>F</b>	38 9	32 1	54 4	60 4	6 7	7 6
<b>IRL</b>	58 6	57 3	27 9	24 8	13 5	18 0
<b>I</b>	44 4	42 2	42 4	38 6	12 8	19 2
<b>L</b>	54 6	32 5	40 7	58 8	4 7	8 8
<b>NL</b>	45 3	40 7	46 3	51 7	8 4	7 6
<b>A</b>	36 8	34 9	53 1	50 6	10 1	14 5
<b>P</b>	64 2	61 5	27 8	26 8	8 0	11 7
<b>FIN</b>	46 7	38 2	46 1	51 8	7 2	10 0
<b>S</b>	41 9	46 3	48 2	44 1	9 8	9 6
<b>UK</b>	55 0	51 8	35 1	35 1	9 1	13 1
<b>EU15</b>	43 1	39 9	47 0	47 3	9 5	12 7

Amongst people having answered 'No' to this question, the only noticeable progress is recorded in Luxembourg (+18 points) The other changes are decreases mainly in Denmark (-12), Greece (- 7), but also in Sweden (- 4) Italy and Ireland (- 3) and Austria (- 2)

Amongst those who believe that development aid can contribute to solving drugs problems the main increase is observed in Greece (+8) Nevertheless the dominant trend is that of a decrease the most significant being recorded in Luxembourg (- 22) and Finland (- 9)

The highest percentages of 'Yes' answers are observed in Greece (80%; Portugal (62%) and Ireland (57%)

Q 47a Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 25 Drugs problems and development aid - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	43 5	39 4	48 7	49 2	7 2	11 3
Women	42 8	40 3	45 4	45 5	11 7	14 0
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	42 5	38 9	49 3	49 9	8 1	11 2
25-39	43 9	41 2	48 1	48 2	7 6	10 6
40-54	44 1	41 6	47 8	46 9	7 7	11 1
55+	42 1	38 0	44 1	45 4	13 4	16 5
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	43 1	40 2	43 9	43 2	12 6	16 6
16-19	43 0	38 8	48 1	49 6	8 6	11 4
20+	43 6	41 2	49 0	47 8	6 9	10 8
Student	42 9	40 8	47 6	49 7	9 4	9 4
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	45 7	40 6	47 4	47 3	6 6	11 8
Managers	45 4	43 1	47 5	48 1	6 5	8 6
Employees/Other white collars	41 8	39 1	50 0	50 3	7 5	10 4
Manual workers	44 0	39 0	48 6	50 0	6 9	10 8
Housewife/househusband	43 6	41 5	42 4	40 8	13 8	17 7
Unemployed	42 5	37 4	46 0	50 5	11 5	12 0
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	43 3	40 5	50 1	51 1	6 4	8 1
+	43 6	39 1	48 9	51 4	7 3	9 4
-	46 0	37 7	45 0	50 8	8 3	11 6
--	42 2	38 2	46 5	45 7	11 3	16 0
EU15	43 1	39 9	47 0	47 3	9 5	12 7

What are the major sociodemographic characteristics of those who do not think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving drugs problems?

They are mainly represented by men, by people having a middle educational level or by students, by employees, manual workers or the unemployed, and by those who do not belong to the lower income brackets. The tendency to answer 'No' increases in a way inversely proportional to age.

On the contrary, one finds amongst people who believe in the positive impact of development aid provided by the Community on the resolution of drugs problems, larger proportions of people of 25-54 years of age, of managers, of people having a lower or higher educational level, and of people belonging to the higher income brackets.

## 6.2 Overpopulation problems

"Yes" and "No" answers are almost balanced when it comes to stating whether or not, according to Europeans, development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving overpopulation problems. Indeed, 45% answer "Yes", and 43% "No" (and 14% hesitate to answer)

It is possible to record a decrease in each of these answer categories, to the benefit of the « Don't know » category. On a European scale, one notes a decline of three points amongst the group of people who think that development aid can have a positive effect on the resolution of overpopulation problems, and a drop of one point amongst those who think the opposite.

Q 47b Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 26 Overpopulation problems and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	40.7	49.9	46.1	40.0	12.2	9.4
DK	31.3	43.3	62.8	49.0	5.9	7.7
WD	39.5	34.4	52.1	53.4	7.8	11.8
D	38.4	34.1	53.5	53.7	7.6	11.8
OD	34.1	33.1	58.9	54.8	6.6	11.7
GR	58.0	75.1	31.3	15.2	10.8	9.7
E	50.0	49.4	34.0	30.1	16.1	20.5
F	44.5	37.9	49.5	54.4	6.0	7.6
IRL	56.8	51.2	27.1	29.3	16.1	19.5
I	44.9	41.3	41.0	39.2	13.7	19.5
L	53.5	40.8	41.2	50.3	5.3	8.9
NL	61.5	62.1	33.8	32.3	4.7	5.6
A	43.4	36.9	49.4	48.7	7.2	14.4
P	57.6	55.6	31.0	26.2	11.4	18.2
FIN	50.6	46.1	41.4	45.4	8.0	8.5
S	47.6	50.4	41.9	39.6	10.3	9.9
UK	58.9	52.7	31.4	33.2	8.9	14.1
EU15	47.4	44.5	42.5	41.9	9.7	13.5

Within the group of Europeans who believe in the positive influence of development aid on the reduction of overpopulation problems, the main increase is recorded in Greece (+17). Denmark (+12) and Belgium (+9) also register a strong leap forward.

The highest percentages of "Yes" are collected again, in Greece (75%), the Netherlands (62%) and Portugal (56%).

However, the tendency is, once more, that of a decline, the most significant being recorded in Luxembourg (-13), Austria and the United Kingdom (-6 each).

Amongst those who share the opposite opinion, the main changes are also declines, mainly in Greece (-16), Denmark (-14) and Belgium (-6).

Q.47b Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ...?

Table 27: Overpopulation problems and development aid - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	47.0	44.0	44.4	43.9	8.0	12.1
Women	47.8	45.1	40.7	40.1	11.3	14.7
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	46.9	44.9	44.0	42.9	9.0	12.2
25-39	49.8	47.2	42.2	41.9	7.5	10.8
40-54	48.9	47.3	43.3	41.6	7.5	10.9
55+	44.4	40.0	41.4	41.7	13.7	18.3
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	42.2	41.3	43.0	38.8	14.4	19.9
16-19	48.5	42.6	43.2	45.6	8.0	11.6
20+	52.1	50.6	41.0	39.9	6.5	9.3
Student	49.7	50.2	41.3	40.7	8.9	9.1
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	49.7	46.5	42.0	41.3	8.1	12.2
Managers	53.6	49.9	41.1	44.5	4.9	5.4
Employees/Other white collars	50.3	46.6	42.7	41.9	6.3	11.4
Manual workers	45.1	42.3	45.7	45.7	8.7	11.9
Housewife/househusband	49.3	44.2	37.6	35.6	12.9	20.2
Unemployed	45.3	44.3	42.8	41.0	11.8	14.5
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	50.4	49.6	44.0	42.5	5.3	7.7
+	48.3	46.5	43.7	43.7	7.8	9.7
-	51.0	42.0	40.4	46.2	8.0	11.8
--	44.0	41.3	43.7	41.2	12.3	17.5
EU15	47.4	44.5	42.5	41.9	9.7	13.5

People who believe that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving overpopulation problems are in higher proportions people of 25-54 years of age, with a higher educational level or still students, of managers, and of people belonging to the higher income brackets

Amongst people who believe the opposite, there are higher proportions of men, of young people from 15-24 years of age, of citizens with a middle educational level, of managers and manual workers, and of Europeans belonging to the lower middle income brackets

### 6.3 Immigration problems

The main trend is to answer "Yes" In 1998, 52% of Europeans believe that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving immigration problems (- 2 as compared to 1996) On the other hand, 36% think that it cannot be the case (-1)

Again, the « Don't know » category collects proportionally more votes than two years ago (12%, +3)

Q 47c Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 28 Immigration problems and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	47.7	55.1	40.3	36.4	11.0	8.0
DK	31.0	41.3	61.2	50.5	7.9	8.2
WD	41.3	40.1	51.4	49.0	6.6	10.5
D	40.9	40.9	51.7	48.2	6.7	10.5
OD	39.3	44.0	53.1	45.5	7.1	10.3
GR	70.2	80.1	20.1	11.4	9.6	8.6
E	58.1	55.5	25.6	25.5	16.2	19.0
F	52.1	46.3	42.2	46.7	5.6	7.0
IRL	57.1	59.2	26.2	23.4	16.6	17.4
I	64.6	56.5	24.8	28.9	10.1	14.7
L	56.2	48.8	34.1	39.0	9.7	12.2
NL	64.4	66.5	27.2	26.6	8.4	6.9
A	45.2	44.8	45.7	42.1	9.1	13.0
P	64.4	62.3	25.1	21.8	10.5	15.9
FIN	54.2	50.6	36.4	39.2	9.4	10.1
S	46.1	52.8	40.3	35.2	13.4	12.0
UK	56.7	57.5	32.4	27.7	9.9	14.8
EU15	53.7	52.1	36.6	35.6	9.3	12.2

In spite of the fact that on average the proportion of Europeans believing in the positive influence of development aid on the lessening of immigration problems is smaller than in 1996, one can observe some remarkable increase in particular in Denmark and in Greece (+10), Belgium and Sweden (+7) The most significant decreases are recorded in Italy (- 8) in Luxembourg (- 7) and in France (- 6)

It should be noted that 80% of citizens in Greece 67% in the Netherlands and 62% in Portugal share this positive opinion

Only a few increases are observed in the group of citizens questioning the positive contribution of development aid on the reduction of immigration problems These are collected in Luxembourg and in France (+5), Italy (+4) and Finland (+3)

The main drops are noted in Denmark (-10) and Greece (- 9)

Q 47c Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 29 Immigration problems and development aid - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	54.8	52.7	37.5	36.7	7.2	10.5
Women	52.6	51.5	35.8	34.6	11.3	13.8
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	55.5	51.9	35.0	35.9	9.2	12.2
25-39	56.6	54.2	36.0	35.9	7.0	9.8
40-54	55.5	55.0	37.4	35.1	6.8	9.7
55+	48.7	48.2	37.5	35.7	13.3	16.1
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	48.6	48.4	37.6	34.2	13.4	17.4
16-19	54.0	50.2	38.0	39.0	7.7	10.7
20+	58.1	59.2	35.1	31.9	6.2	8.6
Student	59.5	56.1	30.4	34.4	9.9	9.5
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	60.0	57.1	33.3	32.1	6.5	10.8
Managers	59.7	60.1	34.9	33.7	4.8	6.0
Employees/Other white collars	55.7	54.4	36.8	35.5	6.7	10.1
Manual workers	50.5	49.3	41.1	39.9	7.9	10.7
Housewife/househusband	54.0	50.3	32.8	32.5	12.9	17.1
Unemployed	54.3	49.9	36.2	36.5	9.4	13.2
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	57.3	57.2	37.4	36.1	5.1	6.6
+	54.6	56.0	38.4	34.7	6.7	9.2
-	55.9	48.8	34.5	41.2	9.0	10.0
--	48.9	46.8	39.3	37.3	11.5	15.8
EU15	53.7	52.1	36.6	35.6	9.3	12.2

People who believe that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving immigration problems are found mainly amongst people of 25-54 years of age with a higher educational level, amongst managers and amongst those belonging to the two higher income brackets

On the contrary, those who doubt about this potential positive influence are found mainly amongst men, Europeans with a middle educational level, manual workers and people belonging to the lower middle income brackets

## 6.4 Environmental and pollution problems

Once again, the prevalent trend on a European scale consists of accepting the potentially positive effect that the aid provided by the European Community can have on the environment. Indeed, 57% of citizens give a vote of confidence (- 2 as compared to 1996). On the other hand, 32% do not believe in it (status quo as compared to 1996).

The « Don't know » category collects proportionally more votes than two years ago (11%, +2).

Q 47d Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 30 Environmental and pollution problems and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	46.1	54.9	40.4	33.9	12.3	10.8
DK	55.3	65.5	38.2	27.8	6.4	6.6
WD	46.6	41.1	45.0	47.7	7.6	10.5
D	49.1	42.4	43.1	46.8	7.0	10.2
OD	58.8	47.2	36.1	43.0	4.4	9.3
GR	76.3	84.7	17.8	11.1	5.9	4.3
E	55.2	54.0	27.8	28.9	17.0	17.2
F	55.1	55.1	38.3	38.9	6.6	6.0
IRL	72.6	72.6	14.3	12.2	13.1	15.2
I	57.2	51.1	30.0	31.9	12.3	17.0
L	65.1	53.3	27.2	37.6	7.7	9.2
NL	73.0	74.5	21.0	20.5	6.0	5.0
A	47.3	50.5	43.1	36.8	9.5	12.7
P	72.1	68.2	18.6	21.0	9.3	10.8
FIN	65.3	65.3	26.6	26.8	8.1	7.9
S	71.1	76.1	20.7	17.7	7.9	6.2
UK	71.2	69.8	20.5	18.2	7.5	12.0
<b>EU15</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>

On average, the proportion of Europeans believing in the positive influence of development aid on the reduction of environmental and pollution problems is decreasing as compared to the 1996 figures. Nevertheless, it is possible to see an impressive growth in Denmark (+10), in Belgium and Greece (+9 each one). The most significant decreases are recorded in Luxembourg and in the new Länder (-12).

It is still in Greece that the highest percentage of people believing in the positive influence of development aid on solving environmental and pollution problems is found, followed closely by Sweden (76%), the Netherlands (75%) and Ireland (73%).

Although, on average, on a European scale, a status quo is reached in the group of people who do not think that development aid can take part in the reduction of environmental and pollution problems, there are major differences between Member States. Major increases are noted in Luxembourg (+10) and in the new Länder (+7). The most striking drops are recorded in Denmark (-10), Greece and Belgium (-7).

Q.47d Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ...?

Table 31: Environmental and pollution problems and development aid - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	59.7	57.2	32.3	33.1	7.4	9.6
Women	57.7	56.0	31.3	31.0	10.9	12.8
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	60.2	54.6	31.3	35.4	8.3	9.8
25-39	62.1	59.5	30.4	31.7	7.0	8.7
40-54	58.4	59.4	34.6	31.1	6.6	9.2
55+	54.8	52.9	31.1	31.4	13.6	15.7
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	52.9	51.1	33.0	32.0	13.7	17.0
16-19	59.6	56.7	32.3	33.1	7.7	10.0
20+	63.5	63.6	30.5	29.2	5.4	7.0
Student	62.9	58.0	27.7	34.9	9.2	7.1
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	60.5	57.6	32.0	31.0	7.2	11.4
Managers	67.3	62.0	28.2	32.7	4.0	4.9
Employees/Other white collars	61.3	58.3	31.6	34.1	6.1	7.4
Manual workers	58.5	56.8	33.4	33.5	7.6	9.5
Housewife/househusband	56.4	53.8	30.0	29.0	13.2	17.2
Unemployed	57.7	58.0	33.3	30.8	8.9	11.2
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	64.8	60.6	29.3	33.0	5.6	6.2
+	60.7	59.7	32.2	31.5	6.8	8.7
-	60.1	56.1	30.7	35.7	8.7	8.0
--	54.6	52.7	33.4	31.9	12.0	15.3
EU15	58.6	56.6	31.8	32.0	9.2	11.2

People who consider that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving environmental and of pollution problems are found mainly amongst people of 25-54 years of age, having a higher educational level amongst managers, and amongst those belonging to the two higher income brackets.

On the contrary, Europeans who question this influence are observed mainly amongst men, young people, employees and students, and people belonging to the lower-middle income brackets.



## 6.5 Unemployment problems at the national level

In 1998, just like in 1996, a majority of Europeans, 49%, believe that development aid provided by the European Community cannot contribute to solving the problems of unemployment in their own country. However, this opinion lost ground in two years (-8 points).

It is interesting to note that the opposite opinion, although in minority, increases by six points (from 32% to 38%). Thus, four Europeans out of ten consider today that development aid can contribute to reducing the problems of unemployment at the national level.

The group of hesitant increases by three points (10% in 1996 against 13% in 1998).

Q 47e Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 32 Unemployment problems at the national level and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	23.5	36.9	63.0	53.2	12.2	9.5
DK	22.0	29.2	71.0	63.3	7.0	7.5
WD	23.2	23.1	68.7	63.9	7.4	12.7
D	22.4	22.8	69.7	65.0	7.2	12.0
OD	19.4	21.6	73.2	69.1	6.8	9.0
GR	61.7	78.7	31.3	17.1	6.9	4.2
E	33.0	41.2	49.9	38.4	17.1	20.4
F	28.9	29.8	64.0	62.7	7.1	7.5
IRL	51.8	61.7	35.1	23.1	13.0	15.2
I	38.7	43.7	46.9	37.9	14.0	18.5
L	33.7	27.6	56.2	60.2	10.1	12.2
NL	35.8	40.7	54.4	51.7	9.8	7.6
A	21.4	23.9	69.4	59.4	9.2	16.7
P	55.4	65.1	37.1	24.2	7.4	10.7
FIN	14.3	19.6	78.9	71.8	6.8	8.6
S	22.7	32.7	66.1	58.1	10.9	9.2
UK	37.9	48.2	50.3	36.6	10.8	15.2
EU15	32.3	37.6	57.0	49.2	10.3	13.2

Amongst those who said that they do not believe development aid can have a positive effect on the alleviation of unemployment in their own country, the only growth is recorded in Luxembourg (+4 points). In all the other Member States, one records withdrawals: the most remarkable in Greece and the United Kingdom (-14) but also in Portugal and the United Kingdom (-13 each).

Amongst those who think the opposite, i.e. that development aid can contribute to solving the problems of unemployment in their country, the most significant progress is observed in Greece (+17 points), Belgium (+13), the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden and Portugal (+10).

Indeed, 78% of Greeks, 65% of Portuguese and 62% of Irish share this optimistic opinion.

Q 47e Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 33 Unemployment problems at the national level and development aid - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	32 8	37 3	58 6	51 7	7 9	11 0
Women	31 7	37 8	55 5	46 8	12 5	15 3
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	32 3	37 8	57 2	48 1	10 3	14 1
25-39	31 2	38 1	59 9	50 9	8 5	11 0
40-54	31 8	39 1	59 9	50 0	7 9	10 8
55+	33 6	35 8	52 3	47 7	13 7	16 4
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	33 1	38 6	53 1	44 1	13 4	17 3
16-19	31 7	37 1	59 0	51 1	9 0	11 7
20+	32 1	36 5	59 3	53 3	8 0	10 1
Student	32 2	38 6	56 5	48 2	11 1	13 1
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	33 4	39 4	58 5	48 3	7 6	12 2
Managers	32 0	34 9	59 7	57 6	7 7	7 3
Employees/Other white collars	31 3	36 9	58 0	52 1	10 1	11 0
Manual workers	30 8	36 0	60 1	52 9	8 7	11 0
Housewife/househusband	36 6	40 3	51 1	40 7	12 1	18 9
Unemployed	31 5	42 1	57 0	45 9	11 4	12 0
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	33 3	35 7	60 1	55 7	6 4	8 5
+	30 5	38 3	61 1	50 8	8 2	10 9
-	35 2	35 0	53 6	54 3	10 6	10 7
--	33 5	36 9	54 8	47 2	11 7	15 7
EU15	32 3	37 6	57 0	49 2	10 3	13 2

People who believe that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving the problems of unemployment in their country are found mainly amongst people of 40-54 years of age, amongst those having a lower educational level or amongst students, employees and amongst people belonging to the upper-middle income brackets

On the other hand, Europeans who question the influence that development aid provided by the Community could have on the problems of national unemployment are found in higher proportions amongst men, people of 24-54 years of age, managers and people belonging to the higher income brackets

## 6.6 The problem of AIDS and other diseases

A majority of citizens thinks that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving the problem of AIDS and other diseases (51%, -3 as compared to 1996) On the other hand, 36% think that this cannot be the case (status quo as compared to 1996)

Once again, the « Don't know » category collects proportionally more votes than in 1996 (14%, +4)

Q 47f Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 34 The problems of AIDS and other diseases and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	52 0	51 5	33 6	36 8	13 6	11 0
DK	52 0	60 7	40 4	32 4	7 5	7 0
WD	45 2	40 4	47 2	46 4	6 8	12 9
D	44 7	38 8	47 7	47 7	6 9	13 3
OD	42 7	32 6	49 9	52 5	7 2	14 9
GR	75 9	79 1	18 4	14 7	5 7	6 2
E	53 0	56 3	30 3	26 4	16 6	17 3
F	54 9	47 8	39 8	44 2	5 3	8 0
IRL	64 0	59 9	21 7	20 7	14 2	19 4
I	50 5	42 9	35 5	35 6	13 5	21 5
L	62 0	43 4	31 8	45 3	6 2	11 3
NL	67 3	67 6	26 1	26 6	6 6	5 8
A	42 8	40 4	45 9	42 6	11 3	17 1
P	65 4	62 1	25 5	26 4	9 0	11 5
FIN	61 4	57 0	30 5	34 1	8 1	8 9
S	58 6	63 5	32 1	28 8	9 1	7 8
UK	62 9	59 9	27 2	25 1	9 1	14 9
EU15	54 2	50 6	35 9	35 6	9 5	13 7

At the European scale the proportion of citizens believing in the positive influence of development aid on controlling the spreading of diseases such as AIDS drops as compared to 1996 However one can note a significant increase in Denmark (+9) and in Sweden (+5) The most remarkable decreases are noted in Luxembourg (- 19) and in the new Lander (-10)

Greece (79%), the Netherlands (68%), Sweden (64%), Portugal (62%) Denmark (61%), Ireland and the United Kingdom (60%), Finland (57%) Spain (56%) and Belgium (52%) are found above the European average

Let us recall that a status quo is recorded in the group of people who do not think that development aid can have a positive effect on the transmission of diseases such as AIDS However, there are national differences the main increase is noted in Luxembourg (+13), whilst decreases are smaller, but more common in Denmark (- 8) in Greece and Spain (- 4), Austria and Sweden (- 3)

Q47f Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 35 The problems of AIDS and other diseases and development aid - sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	55.9	51.3	36.0	36.5	7.5	12.2
Women	52.7	50.0	35.7	34.7	11.4	15.1
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	56.8	50.2	34.6	37.1	8.5	12.8
25-39	58.4	53.9	33.7	35.4	7.4	10.7
40-54	53.4	53.6	39.0	34.7	7.2	11.5
55+	49.6	45.7	36.2	35.7	13.7	18.5
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	47.9	46.6	38.1	34.0	13.7	19.4
16-19	54.8	49.2	36.7	38.4	8.2	12.3
20+	60.1	57.9	32.9	32.3	6.5	9.6
Student	60.1	53.2	31.6	36.7	8.0	10.0
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	53.5	53.2	37.6	34.6	8.6	12.2
Managers	61.8	57.6	32.9	35.2	4.7	7.0
Employees/Other white collars	58.4	52.5	33.1	36.9	7.6	10.6
Manual workers	53.9	49.8	38.2	38.4	7.5	11.7
Housewife/househusband	52.1	48.3	34.9	31.2	12.7	20.5
Unemployed	51.3	49.8	37.7	37.0	11.0	13.1
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	59.2	54.1	34.6	37.4	6.0	8.3
+	54.9	51.0	39.1	39.4	5.8	9.7
-	56.6	48.9	33.7	39.1	9.0	12.1
--	51.3	48.6	36.5	34.1	12.2	17.2
EU15	54.2	50.6	35.9	35.6	9.5	13.7

People who think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving the problems of the spreading of diseases such as AIDS are found in higher proportions amongst people of 25-54 years of age with a higher educational level amongst managers and people belonging to the higher income brackets

On the contrary, those who question this influence are represented in higher proportions by men, young people from 15-24 years of age, having a middle educational level, employees, the unemployed and students, and amongst people belonging to the middle income brackets

## 6.7 The problem of trade development

A majority of Europeans thinks that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving the problem of trade development (57% -1 point as compared to 1996) On the other hand, 25% think that it is impossible (- 2)

Once more, the « Don't know » category collects more votes than in 1996 (18%, +4)

Q 47g Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 36 Problems of trade development and development aid - national variables

Countries	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
B	48.3	56.1	34.3	29.9	16.2	13.3
DK	52.5	66.6	31.3	21.4	16.2	12.0
WD	46.1	43.3	37.7	38.1	15.6	18.1
D	49.2	46.0	35.9	35.9	14.3	17.6
OD	60.8	56.5	29.3	27.4	9.5	15.6
GR	78.0	87.3	13.0	6.4	9.0	6.3
E	51.1	56.6	23.8	17.1	25.1	26.4
F	58.7	55.9	32.0	31.8	9.3	12.3
IRL	65.3	67.1	14.5	11.0	20.2	21.9
I	66.0	57.2	18.7	22.1	14.8	20.8
L	63.5	58.7	21.8	25.0	14.6	16.3
NL	72.5	76.5	18.2	14.6	9.3	8.9
A	44.6	46.7	40.1	31.6	15.3	21.7
P	69.8	68.3	18.4	17.0	11.8	14.7
FIN	60.6	61.6	28.9	25.4	10.5	13.0
S	54.5	64.2	26.3	20.6	18.8	15.2
UK	63.4	59.7	22.5	19.8	13.3	20.5
EU15	58.3	56.9	26.9	25.2	14.4	17.8

Amongst those who think that development aid can have a positive effect on trade development problems, one notes an increase in Denmark (+14) Sweden (+10) Greece (+9) and Belgium (+8), and an impressive drop in Italy (- 9)

Greece (87%) and the Netherlands (77%) come at the top of Member States sharing this positive view of development aid

Whilst amongst those who share the opposite opinion one notes a modest growth in Italy and Luxembourg (+3) Drops are more significant in Denmark (- 10) Austria (- 8) Spain and Greece (- 7), Sweden (- 5)

Q 47g Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving ?

Table 37 Problems of trade development and development aid- sociodemographic variables

Variables	Yes		No		DK	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
<b>Sex</b>						
Men	60.4	58.4	27.6	26.1	11.3	15.3
Women	56.4	55.5	26.2	24.3	17.3	20.0
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	59.7	55.4	25.7	25.9	14.4	18.7
25-39	61.1	60.5	26.3	24.4	12.1	14.9
40-54	59.6	60.8	29.0	24.2	11.1	14.9
55+	54.1	51.7	26.4	26.3	19.0	21.9
<b>Education</b>						
<= 15	51.1	50.6	29.3	25.3	19.2	24.0
16-19	58.2	56.5	28.4	26.7	13.0	16.7
20+	66.2	64.5	23.3	23.2	10.1	12.1
Student	65.6	62.5	19.7	23.0	14.5	14.5
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	61.2	61.1	28.0	22.8	10.6	15.6
Managers	67.5	63.6	22.9	26.5	9.0	9.7
Employees/Other white collars	64.2	61.3	25.5	24.6	9.5	14.0
Manual workers	54.8	55.6	31.2	28.5	13.6	15.8
Housewife/househusband	54.4	51.8	26.5	23.4	18.8	24.8
Unemployed	57.8	55.5	25.7	24.1	16.3	20.2
<b>Income scale</b>						
++	66.8	66.0	23.6	23.9	9.6	9.8
+	60.5	60.1	28.0	25.9	11.3	13.9
-	59.3	55.1	26.6	28.5	13.5	16.4
--	52.6	51.5	29.8	27.5	17.6	20.9
EU15	58.3	56.9	26.9	25.2	14.4	17.8

People who think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute to solving trade development problems are found in higher proportions amongst men people of 25-54 years of age, having a higher educational level amongst managers and students. Propensity to give such a credit to development aid provided by the Community increases proportionally with income.

On the contrary, those who question this influence are found mainly amongst men young people, but also amongst the older generation of Europeans, amongst those with a lower or middle educational level, within the group of manual workers or managers, and amongst those with a lower-middle income.

## APPENDIX

TOUS

2.42. a) Selon vous, est-il très important, important, peu important, ou pas du tout important d'aider les populations des pays pauvres en Afrique, Amérique du Sud, Asie, etc. à se développer ?

Tres important.....	173	1	PASSER A LA Q.43
Important.....		2	PASSER A LA Q.43
Peu important.....		3	PASSER A LA Q.42.b
Pas du tout important.....		4	PASSER A LA Q.42.b
NSP.....		5	PASSER A LA Q.43

EB46.0 - Q.57.a - TREND

2.42. b) (SI "PEU IMPORTANT" OU "PAS DU TOUT IMPORTANT", CODES 3 OU 4 EN Q.42a)  
 Dans cette liste, pourriez-vous me dire pourquoi vous pensez qu'il n'est pas important de les aider ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

On devrait d'abord regler les problemes (pauvrete, chômage, economie) en (NOTRE PAYS)...	174	1,
Cette aide est trop chere pour (NOTRE PAYS).....		2,
Aider les pays pauvres est un gaspillage car leur situation ne s'ameliore pas.....		3,
L'argent sera detourné et n'atteindra pas ceux qui en ont besoin.....		4,
Nous (notre pays/Europe) leur donnons déjà assez d'argent.....		5,
Plus on aide les pays pauvres, plus ils ont d'enfants.....		6,
Les pays pauvres devraient arrêter de se battre et d'acheter des armes.....		7,
Il y aura toujours des pays riches et des pays pauvres.....		8,
Je ne connais pas assez ces pays pour decider si cela a un sens de les aider.....		9,
Les pays pauvres ne m'intéressent pas.....		10
Je n'aime pas les étrangers (SPONTANE).....		11
Autres (SPONTANE).....		12
NSP.....		13

EB46.0 - Q.57.b. - TREND MODIFIE



Now, let's talk about developing countries.

SK ALL

Q.42. a) In your opinion, is it very important, important, not very important or not at all important to help the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc. to develop ?

Very important.....	173	1	GO TO 0.43
Important.....		2	GO TO 0.43
Not very important.....		3	GO TO 0.42.b
Not at all important.....		4	GO TO 0.42.b
DK.....		5	GO TO 0.43

EB46.0 - 0.57.a - TREND

Q.42. b) (IF "NOT VERY IMPORTANT" OR "NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT", CODES 3 OR 4 IN Q.42a)  
From this list, please tell me why you think it is not important to help them ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS, POSSIBLE)

First we should solve problems (poverty, unemployment, the economy) in (OUR COUNTRY)....	174	1,
This aid is too expensive for (OUR COUNTRY).....		2,
It is a waste of money to help poor countries because their situation does not improve..		3,
The money will be misused and will not reach those who need it.....		4,
We (our country/Europe) already give them enough money.....		5,
The more aid we give to poor countries, the more children they have.....		6,
Poor countries should stop fighting and stop buying arms.....		7,
There will always be rich and poor countries.....		8,
I don't know enough about these countries to decide whether it makes sense or not to help them.....		9,
Poor countries don't interest me.....		10
I don't like foreigners (SPONTANEOUS).....		11
Others (SPONTANEOUS).....		12
DK.....		13

EB46.0 - 0.57.b. - TREND MODIFIED

- Q.43. Nous ne parlons pas ici d'aide humanitaire, c'est-à-dire d'aide qui intervient dans des situations d'urgence comme des guerres, des famines, etc. mais d'aide au développement. D'après vous, le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) aide-t-il ou non les populations des pays pauvres en Afrique, Amérique du Sud, Asie, etc. à se développer ?  
(SI OUI) A votre avis, environ quelle part de son budget le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) consacre-t-il à cette aide ?  
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Non.....	175	1
Oui, moins de 1%.....		2
Oui, entre 1 et 4%.....		3
Oui, entre 5 et 9%.....		4
Oui, entre 10 et 14%.....		5
Oui, entre 15 et 19%.....		6
Oui, entre 20 et 24%.....		7
Oui, entre 25 et 29%.....		8
Oui, 30% ou plus.....		9
Oui, mais je ne sais pas combien de pourcents (SPONTANE).....		10
NSP.....		11

EB46.0 - Q.58 - TREND

- Q.44. Et la Commission européenne, pensez-vous ou non qu'elle aide les populations des pays pauvres en Afrique, Amérique du Sud, Asie, etc. à se développer ?  
(SI OUI) A votre avis, environ quelle part de son budget la Commission européenne consacre-t-elle à cette aide ?  
(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Non.....	176	1
Oui, moins de 1%.....		2
Oui, entre 1 et 4%.....		3
Oui, entre 5 et 9%.....		4
Oui, entre 10 et 14%.....		5
Oui, entre 15 et 19%.....		6
Oui, entre 20 et 24%.....		7
Oui, entre 25 et 29%.....		8
Oui, 30% ou plus.....		9
Oui, mais je ne sais pas combien de pourcents (SPONTANE).....		10
NSP.....		11

EB46.0 - Q.59 - TREND

- Q.45. a) D'après vous, le gouvernement (NATIONALITE) devrait-il augmenter fortement, augmenter un peu, diminuer un peu ou diminuer fortement son aide au développement ? (MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE)  
b) Et la Commission européenne ? (MONTRER MEME CARTE)

LIRE	AUGMENTER FORTEMENT	AUGMENTER UN PEU	DIMINUER UN PEU	DIMINUER FORTEMENT	NSP	
a) Le gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	177	1	2	3	4	5
b) La Commission européenne	178	1	2	3	4	5

EB46.0 - Q.60.a&amp;b - TREND

- Q.46. a) D'après vous, qui est le mieux placé pour aider les populations pauvres en Afrique à se développer : l'Europe, les Etats-Unis ou le Japon ? (MONTRER CARTE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)  
b) Et pour aider les populations d'Amérique du Sud ? (MONTRER MEME CARTE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)  
c) Et celles d'Asie ? (MONTRER MEME CARTE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

LIRE	L'EUROPE	LES ETATS-UNIS	LE JAPON	NSP	
a) aider les populations en Afrique	179	1	2	3	4
b) aider les populations en Amérique du Sud	180	1	2	3	4
c) aider les populations en Asie	181	1	2	3	4

EB46.0 - Q.64.a&amp;b&amp;c - TREND

.43. We are not talking about humanitarian aid, that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, famine, etc., but about development aid. Do you think the (NATIONALITY) government helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc. to develop, or not ?

(IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the (NATIONALITY) government spends on this aid ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No.....	175	1
Yes, less than 1%.....		2
Yes, between 1 and 4%.....		3
Yes, between 5 and 9%.....		4
Yes, between 10 and 14%.....		5
Yes, between 15 and 19%.....		6
Yes, between 20 and 24%.....		7
Yes, between 25 and 29%.....		8
Yes, 30% or more.....		9
Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS).....		10
DK.....		11

EB46.0 - Q.58 - TREND

.44. And do you think that the European Commission helps the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc. to develop, or not ?

(IF YES) Roughly how much of its budget do you think the European Commission spends on this aid ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No.....	176	1
Yes, less than 1%.....		2
Yes, between 1 and 4%.....		3
Yes, between 5 and 9%.....		4
Yes, between 10 and 14%.....		5
Yes, between 15 and 19%.....		6
Yes, between 20 and 24%.....		7
Yes, between 25 and 29%.....		8
Yes, 30% or more.....		9
Yes, but I do not know the percentage (SPONTANEOUS).....		10
DK.....		11

EB46.0 - Q.59 - TREND

.45. a) Do you think the aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) government should increase a lot, increase a little, decrease a little or decrease a lot ? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

b) And by the European Commission ? (SHOW SAME CARD)

READ OUT	INCREASE A LOT	INCREASE A LITTLE	DECREASE A LITTLE	DECREASE A LOT	DK
a) The (NATIONALITY) government	177 1	2	3	4	5
b) The European Commission	178 1	2	3	4	5

EB46.0 - Q.60.a&b - TREND

.46. a) Who do you think is best placed to help poor people in Africa to develop : Europe, the United States or Japan ? (SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

b) And to help people in South America ? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

c) And to help people in Asia ? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

READ OUT	EUROPE	THE UNITED STATES	JAPAN	DK
a) help people in Africa	179 1	2	3	4
b) help people in South America	180 1	2	3	4
c) help people in Asia	181 1	2	3	4

EB46.0 - Q.64.a&b&c - TREND

Q.46. d) (SI "ETATS-UNIS" OU "JAPON" CITES POUR AIDER LES POPULATIONS EN AFRIQUE, CODES 2 OU 3 EN Q.46.a)  
 Dans cette liste, pourriez-vous me dire pourquoi vous pensez que l'Europe est moins bien placée que les Etats-Unis ou le Japon pour aider les populations pauvres en Afrique ? (MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Ils (USA et/ou Japon) sont plus riches, plus forts que l'Europe.....	182	1,
Ils (USA et/ou Japon) ont un plus grand intérêt économique que l'Europe.....		2,
Ils (USA et/ou Japon) ont un plus grand intérêt politique que l'Europe.....		3,
Ils (USA et/ou Japon) profitent des pays pauvres.....		4,
Ils (USA et/ou Japon) sont plus impliqués dans les affaires étrangères.....		5,
Les USA ont plus de relations politiques et économiques avec les pays en développement en Afrique.....		6,
Il y a aussi des régions pauvres dans l'Union européenne qui devraient être aidées en premier lieu.....		7,
Il vaut mieux que l'Europe aide les pays d'Europe de l'Est.....		8,
L'Europe n'est ni assez unie ni assez développée pour aider l'Afrique.....		9,
L'Europe est trop petite pour aider l'Afrique.....		10
L'Europe n'a jamais été très intéressée d'aider l'Afrique.....		11
L'Europe a assez fait pour aider l'Afrique.....		12
Autres raisons (SPONTANE).....		13
NSP.....		14

EB46.0 - Q.64.d. - TREND MODIFIE

TOUS

Q.47. Pensez-vous ou non que l'aide au développement fournie par la Communauté européenne peut contribuer à résoudre ... ?

LIRE	OUI	NON	NSP
a) les problèmes de drogue	183 1	2	3
b) les problèmes de surpopulation	184 1	2	3
c) les problèmes d'immigration	185 1	2	3
d) les problèmes d'environnement et de pollution	186 1	2	3
e) les problèmes de chômage en (NOTRE PAYS)	187 1	2	3
f) les problèmes du SIDA et d'autres maladies	188 1	2	3
g) les problèmes liés au développement du commerce	189 1	2	3

EB46.0 - Q.66 - TREND

Q.46. d) (IF "UNITED STATES" OR "JAPAN" MENTIONED FOR HELPING PEOPLE IN AFRICA, CODES 2 OR 3 IN Q.46.a)  
 From this list, please tell us why you think that Europe is less well-placed than the United States or Japan to help poor people in Africa? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- They (USA and/or Japan) are wealthier, stronger than Europe..... 182 1,
- It is more in their (USA and/or Japan) economic interest than it is for Europe..... 2,
- It is more in their (USA and/or Japan) political interest than it is for Europe..... 3,
- They (USA and/or Japan) take advantage of the poor countries..... 4,
- They (USA and/or Japan) are more involved in foreign affairs..... 5,
- USA have more political and economical relations / dealings with developing countries in Africa..... 6,
- The European Union also has poor regions and should help them first..... 7,
- It is better for Europe to help Eastern European countries..... 8,
- Europe is neither united nor developed enough to give aid to Africa..... 9,
- Europe is too small to give aid to Africa..... 10
- Europe has never been very interested to give aid to Africa..... 11
- Europe has done enough to aid Africa..... 12
- Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)..... 13
- DK..... 14

EB46.0 - Q.64.d. - TREND MODIFIED

SK ALL

Q.47. Do you think that development aid provided by the European Community can contribute or not to solving... ?

READ OUT	YES	NO	DK
a) drugs problems	183 1	2	3
b) overpopulation problems	184 1	2	3
c) immigration problems	185 1	2	3
d) environment and pollution problems	186 1	2	3
e) unemployment problems in (OUR COUNTRY)	187 1	2	3
f) the problem of AIDS and other diseases	188 1	2	3
g) the problem of trade development	189 1	2	3

EB46.0 - Q.66 - TREND

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

# STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 50.1

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

**Between** 29 October and 10 December 1998, INRA (EUROPE), a European Network of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, **earned out** wave 50.1 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DGX PUBLIC OPINION ANALYSIS UNIT

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 50.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the 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 Member States according to the EUROSTAT-NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+<x 000)
Belgium	INRA BELGIUM	1058	06/11 - 26/11	8,326
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1000	14/11 - 10/12	4,338
Germany(East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1012	04/11 - 24/11	13028
Gennany(Wesl)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1041	03/11 - 24/11	55,782
Greece	KEME	1009	04/11 -25/11	8,793
Spain	INRA ESPANA	1000	09/11 -25/11	33024
France	TMO	1002	29/10-29'11	46945
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1000	04/11 - 25/11	2.980
Italy	PRAGMA	1004	10/11 -30/11	49.017
Luxembourg	ILReS	598	09/11 -07/12	364
The Netherlands	NIPO	1017	13/11 -08/12	12,705
Austria	SPECTRA	1085	04/11 - 25/11	6,668
Portugal	METRIS	1001	07/11 -29/11	8217
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1026	04/11 -06/12	4 165
Sweden	TEMO	1000	09/11 -04/12	7183
Great Britain	INRA UK	1039	03/11 -06/12	46,077
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	322	04/11 -25/11	1,273
	TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	16214		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was earned out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure using marginal and intercellular weighting was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries minimum sex, age region NUTS II were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages) INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook (data for 1997 or 1996). The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the 'Public Opinion Analysis' Unit of DGX of the European Commission, Rue de la Loi 200 B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the internet server of the European Commission <http://www.europa.eu.int/en/comm/dolo/mfcom/epo/polls.html>. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universitat Koln, Bachemer Strasse 40 D-50869 Koln-Lindenthal) available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes, members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex) of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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

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

**STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 50.1  
CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES**

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