

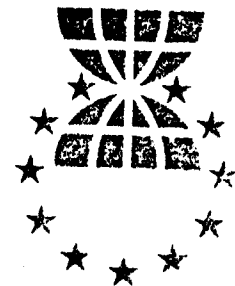


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EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID IN 1987



MARCH 1988

CAMPAIGN NORTH-SOUTH
COUNCIL OF EUROPE

THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN AUTUMN 1987 IN THE TWELVE MEMBER STATES AT THE REQUEST OF ECSO (THE EUROPEAN COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY) IN RELATION WITH THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES. IT FOLLOWS A SIMILAR SURVEY CARRIED OUT IN THE TEN MEMBER STATES IN AUTUMN 1983 (1).

AS IN 1983, A SET OF THIRTY QUESTIONS WAS PUT TO NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF THE POPULATION AGED FIFTEEN AND OVER, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED BEING 11583 (1000 IN EACH MEMBER STATE, EXCEPT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : 1300, AND IN LUXEMBURG : 300). EACH INDIVIDUAL WAS INTERVIEWED AT HOME BY PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWER.

THE SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT BY TWELVE SPECIALISED INSTITUTES (2), ALL MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, UNDER THE GENERAL CO-ORDINATION OF JEAN-FRANÇOIS TCHERNIA AND HÉLÈNE RIFFAULT, FAITS ET OPINIONS, PARIS.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSABILITY FOR THIS REPORT, WHICH WAS WRITTEN BY DOMINIQUE BONNAFÉ.

(1) - "EUROPEANS AND DEVELOPMENT AID" MAY 1984 - ECAD

(2) ITS LIST IS SET APART IN AN APPENDIX.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The days of a world without frontiers has not come yet in the opinion of Europeans: one out of every three Europeans now considers that changes in the third world will have no influence on the life of his country over the next 15 years. One out of every five Europeans would even like Third World problems to be set aside in order to tackle poverty in Europe.
- Although the diversity of the Third World is well perceived, in the eyes of Europeans it still remains a supplier of raw materials (63%) and an outlet for European products (59%). In addition, it has a potential for conflict (62%) and demographic threats (51%).
- Furthermore, only a minority of the most educated Europeans (20%) have a vision of a Third World as a fully-fledged economic partner. 50% of Europeans think that the main reason for our relations with the Third World is based on its need for aid from rich countries.

Europeans are more in favour of Third World aid in 1987 (+ 7 points compared to 1983) but say they are not satisfied with the action of rich countries which are hardly able to ease misery (49%), while priority should be given to self-sufficiency (61%). However, there are more optimistic about the future results of Third World aid.

- In 1987, Europeans were more aware of all sources of Third World aid. Although the actions carried out by national governments were best known, it was those of international organizations (30%) and private associations (27%) which were considered the most useful. In addition, Third World aid is one of the problems for which public opinion considers community action is better (76%).
- Finally, there appear to be reserves of goodwill: 44% of those questioned said they were prepared to consecrate time and 53% to contribute money to the Third World.
- European public opinion has a sustained interest in media information about the Third World (73% of those questioned said they had recently read or seen something about the Third World); this result is ambiguous if anything since there is clearly an increasing interest, particularly from the extreme right-wing.

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**INTRODUCTION: EUROPEANS AND THIRD WORLD AID:
ITS PLACE AMONG MAJOR PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS**

II

Before analysing European opinion of Third World aid, it is necessary to situate the subject among major present-day problems and thus define the place attributed by Europeans.

Question: Here is a list of problems that Europeans are more or less interested in. Could you please tell me for each one if you consider this a very important problem, an important problem, of little importance or not important at all?

The following table shows public opinion's rating of problems and the variation since 1983 (*):

	1983 CE10	1987 CE10	1987 CE12
- fighting unemployment	3.78	3.74	3.75
- fighting against terrorism	3.56	3.59	3.60
- protecting nature and fighting pollution	3.52	3.59	3.58
- ensuring energy supplies are maintained	3.41	3.33	3.32
- defending our interests against the super-powers (United States, U.S.S.R.)	3.28	3.12	3.14
- taking action to reduce the number of very rich and very poor people	3.17	3.14	3.18
- reducing the differences between regions of our country by helping the less developed regions or those in most need	3.04	3.03	3.09
- helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc.	2.85	3.00	3.03
- strengthening our military defence against possible enemies	2.75	2.67	2.71

Europeans as a whole considered all these problems as important: the average score for each item was actually higher than the average scale level which is 2.5.

(*) This index is calculated by giving a coefficient of 4 for "very important", 3 for "important", 2 for "of little importance" and 1 for "no importance." It varies from 1 to 4.

III

In 1987, as in 1983, Europeans' concerns were first of all for measures against unemployment, measures against terrorism, environmental protection and energy supplies. The accent placed on these four problems was practically the same in each European country.

Aid for poor countries came in eighth position. This score should not hide the fact that 75% of Europeans consider this problem important or very important. The variation between 1983 and 1987 even indicates that Europeans have a slightly greater awareness of this subject, especially in Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy and Greece.

Regardless of the socio-political criteria retained, nearly three out of every four Europeans consider that "aid for poor countries" is important. This proportion is higher among younger people, aged 15 to 24 (80%), those with a higher education level (81%) and individuals who are rather left-wing (80%). Inversely, it is much lower on the extreme right wing (63%).

IV

T A B L E A
IMPORTANCE OF HELPING THE THIRD WORLD

. DO YOU CONSIDER THIS PROBLEM AS...

	VERY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X						
Male.....	27	47	17	6	3	100
Female.....	29	48	15	4	4	100
A G E						
15-24 years.....	35	45	13	4	3	100
25-39 years.....	28	48	17	4	3	100
40-54 years.....	25	49	17	5	4	100
55 years and over.....	25	47	16	6	6	100
EDUCATION						
Low.....	28	45	16	6	5	100
Medium.....	27	50	17	4	2	100
High.....	32	49	13	4	2	100
INCOME						
- -	30	44	15	5	6	100
-	27	48	17	5	3	100
+	25	52	16	5	2	100
+ +	28	49	16	4	3	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION (1)						
+ +	35	43	14	6	2	100
+	28	49	16	4	3	100
-	27	49	16	5	3	100
- -	26	43	18	6	7	100
MATERIALISM (2)						
Materialist.....	25	46	19	6	4	100
Mixed.....	27	49	16	5	3	100
Post-materialist.....	39	47	9	2	3	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING (3)						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	35	44	15	4	2	100
3 - 4	32	48	14	4	2	100
5 - 6	27	50	15	4	4	100
7 - 8	23	48	20	6	3	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	23	40	22	10	5	100

Answers classified by countries are set apart in the appendix (see page 39 and following).

(1) See note page 6

(2) See note page 4

(3) See note page 3

CHAPTER I

EUROPEANS' INFORMATION ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

This comes from either the media (TV, radio, press) or personal experience (trips to a Third World country, personal, family or professional relations with nationals of a Third World country). This survey highlights the respective significance of these sources of information and indicates the opinion of Europeans concerning the information they are given about the Third World.

1.1 THE MEDIA: EUROPEANS' MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

Question: Have you recently seen or heard in the papers, or on the radio or on TV anything about Third World countries?

	CE.10 1983	CE.10 1987	CE.12 1987
- Yes	71%	74%	73%
- No	24	23	24
- No answer	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

In 1983, fewer Europeans said they had read or seen something about the Third World. This trend is general in all the countries of the European Community, with the exception of Ireland and Greece. Although Luxemburgers are still the most receptive to information about the Third World (86%), it is difficult to explain the variations from one country to another, in particular the very high number of positive answers in Italy and Belgium.

In both 1987 and 1983, information from the media was the main source for Europeans with a high revenue, especially those with a high education level, aged between 25 and 39.

Younger people (aged 15 to 24) still constitute the age bracket which is less receptive to this information theme.

The attention paid to the Third World by Europeans who admit to being extreme right-wing is the most striking element. (1). In 1983, the more one was left-wing the more one was sensitive to this information theme. This effect of political proximity switched to the extreme right wing in 1987 where great concern was expressed about the Third World. In fact the aim of this question was not to measure the actual media cover but to study the selective perception whereby one remembers having heard about a subject or not depending on whether one is more or less interested or concerned by the problem.

(1) The political tendency is measured by asking the person interviewed to position himself/herself on a scale from 1 to 10. The rating 1 corresponds to the extreme left wing and 10 is the extreme right wing. The results for the entire Community were as follows

Left (1 - 2)	(3 - 4)	(5 - 6)	(7 - 8)	(9 - 10)	N.A.	TOTAL
8	20	36	18	6	12	100

T A B L E B
PERCEPTION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

. HAS RECENTLY SEEN OR HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

	YES	NO	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X				
Male.....	76	21	3	100
Female.....	70	26	4	100
A G E				
15-24 years.....	68	29	3	100
25-39 years.....	77	21	2	100
40-54 years.....	75	22	3	100
55 years and over.....	73	23	4	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	70	27	3	100
Medium.....	73	24	3	100
Hight.....	83	15	2	100
INCOME				
- -	66	30	4	100
-	73	24	3	100
+	76	22	2	100
+ +	77	19	4	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION				
+ +	87	12	1	100
+	78	18	4	100
-	72	25	3	100
- -	62	34	4	100
MATERIALISM				
Materialist.....	70	27	3	100
Mixed.....	76	22	2	100
Post-materialist.....	77	20	3	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	79	19	2	100
3 - 4	73	23	4	100
5 - 6	75	23	2	100
7 - 8	75	22	3	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	84	14	2	100
IMPORTANCE OF HELPING POOR COUNTRIES				
Very important.....	30	24	27	
Important.....	46	48	42	
Of little importance...	16	17	15	
Not important.....	5	5	4	
No answer.....	3	6	12	
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	

1.2 CREDIBILITY OF MEDIA INFORMATION ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

Media information about the Third World is better received and also felt to be more credible. The image of the Third World given by the media is considered as corresponding more to reality in 1987.

Question: In your opinion, are we given a fair picture or not of the situation in the Third World?

	CE 10 1983	CE 10 1987	CE 12 1987
- Yes	33	38	40
- No	35	33	30
- It depends	17	18	17
- No answer	15	11	13
TOTAL	100	100	100

This variation is common to all the countries, except Denmark. The countries where criticism is strongest is Denmark, Holland and the United Kingdom. Trust in the media concerning this subject is much higher in Spain.

Questioning of media information increased with higher education. The more one is materialistic (1), the more one questions information given by the media.

(1) The scale of so-called "materialistic/post-materialistic" values, which has been widely used over the last 20 years for analysing public opinion data, measures the preference expressed by those questioned in a situation of forced choice, either for values of material safety or subsistence (for example: "maintaining order", "fighting inflation"), or for values relative to social standing, personal development and standard of living (for example: "increasing citizens' participation in decisions", "guaranteeing freedom of expression").

T A B L E C
CREDIBILITY OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

. ARE WE GIVEN OF THE SITUATION IN THE THIRD WORLD

	A FAIR PICTURE	NOT A FAIR PICTURE	ITS DEPENDS	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X					
Male.....	41	32	16	11	100
Female.....	40	29	17	14	100
A G E					
15-24 years.....	44	29	18	9	100
25-39 years.....	41	33	16	10	100
40-54 years.....	38	33	16	13	100
55 years and over.....	39	26	17	18	100
EDUCATION					
Low.....	42	26	14	18	100
Medium.....	40	33	18	9	100
Hight.....	38	34	21	7	100
INCOME					
- -	37	27	17	19	100
-	40	30	17	13	100
+	40	32	17	11	100
+ +	42	33	18	7	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION					
+ +	39	40	16	5	100
+	39	33	20	8	100
-	42	28	17	13	100
- -	40	25	12	23	100
MATERIALISM					
Materialist.....	44	23	14	19	100
Mixed.....	40	32	18	10	100
Post-materialist.....	35	37	20	8	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING					
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	39	32	19	9	100
3 - 4	40	32	17	11	100
5 - 6	41	31	17	11	100
7 - 8	43	30	17	10	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	45	26	18	11	100

1.3 - CRITICISMS AND WISHES

Two questions were asked in order to determine Europeans' criticism of information given by the media about the Third World and in order to define their wishes concerning this subject.

1.3.1 - Criticism

Question: Here are some statements about the countries of the Third World. Can you tell me, for each one, if you tend to agree or disagree?

	AGREE	DON'T AGREE	N.A.	TOTAL
- it is always the Europeans or Americans who talk about these countries. It would be good to hear what these countries have to say to us directly	81	10	9	100
- we always hear about what these countries get from us and rarely what we get from them	71	19	10	100
- beside catastrophies and revolutions, we don't hear very much about these countries	73	20	7	100
- they haven't got the same needs and are less unfortunate than people tell us	32	52	16	100

The main wish of Europeans is to hear more about what Third World countries have to tell us: "We would like to hear what Third World countries have to say about themselves" 81%).

Dutch, Germans and Belgians expressed the greatest opposition to this proposal. It is not possible to define groups of countries.

The percentage of those in agreement increases with the leadership index (1).

The more one is right-wing, the less one agrees with the idea of letting the Third World speak

Europeans agree to a considerable extent that "other than disasters and revolutions, we don't hear much about these countries".

The trend is more pronounced in France and the United Kingdom. In Greece, Portugal and West Germany, this idea has less support but is still shared by a fair majority (more than 60%).

This proposal gets less support from those who left school at 15 or those in low income brackets.

One could wonder whether the absence of any really linear link comes from a differentiated consumption of media. For example, people with a higher education level are perhaps less critical because they have access to more extensive means of information.

(1) Cognitive mobilization (or opinion leadership aptitude) is measured by an index combining the answers to two questions: one concerning the frequency of political discussions and the other concerning the tendency to try and influence one's circle of friends. In the present survey, the breakdown of persons questioned according to this index was as follows for the whole Community:

Non-leaders	(- -)	23
	(-)	34
	(+)	31
Leaders	(+ +)	<u>12</u>

Total 100%

T A B L E D
EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

. IT IS ALWAYS EUROPEANS OR AMERICANS WHO TALK ABOUT THESE COUNTRIES. IT WOULD BE GOOD TO HEAR WHAT THESE COUNTRIES HAVE TO SAY TO US DIRECTLY

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
A G E				
15-24 years.....	83	11	6	100
25-39 years.....	84	10	6	100
40-54 years.....	81	10	9	100
55 years and over.....	77	9	14	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	78	8	14	100
Medium.....	84	10	6	100
High.....	81	14	5	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION				
+ +	85	11	4	100
+	83	11	6	100
-	82	10	8	100
- -	74	8	18	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	88	6	6	100
3 - 4	83	11	6	100
5 - 6	82	9	9	100
7 - 8	81	12	7	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	74	16	10	100

. BESIDES CATASTROPHIES AND REVOLUTIONS WE DON'T HEAR VERY MUCH ABOUT THESE COUNTRIES.

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
A G E				
15-24 years.....	73	23	4	100
25-39 years.....	76	20	4	100
40-54 years.....	73	19	8	100
55 years and over.....	70	18	12	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	71	16	13	100
Medium.....	75	22	3	100
High.....	74	23	32	100
INCOME				
- -	70	16	14	100
-	73	20	7	100
+	76	19	5	100
+ +	74	23	3	100
POLICATL POSITIONIING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	77	19	4	100
3 - 4	78	18	4	100
5 - 6	74	20	6	100
7 - 8	73	21	6	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	71	21	8	100

Many Europeans also found that "there is more talk about what the Third World receives than what we receive" (71%)

In all countries of the European Community, there is a clear majority in favour of this statement: the highest score is in Denmark and France. On the other hand, it gets less support in the three countries of southern Europe (Spain, Greece and Portugal).

When one observes the link with the leadership index, the other socio-political variables are less meaningful.

On the other hand, the majority of Europeans refuse to admit that "Third World countries don't have the same needs as us and are less miserable than we are told" (32%)

Agreement was highest in Luxembourg and Holland (respectively 51%). In Portugal, Greece and Spain, this opinion is less widespread : 19%, 20% and 22% of "agrees".

Agreement with this statement decreases when the revenue and education levels increase.

T A B L E D (Following)
EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE THIRD WORLD

. WE ALWAYS HEAR ABOUT WHAT THESE COUNTRIES GET FROM US AND RARELY WHAT WE GET FROM THEM

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
A G E				
15-24 years.....	69	24	7	100
25-39 years.....	74	19	7	100
40-54 years.....	70	19	11	100
55 years and over.....	70	15	15	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	69	15	16	100
Medium.....	73	21	6	100
High.....	72	23	51	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION				
+ +	77	18	5	100
+	73	21	6	100
-	72	18	10	100
- -	63	16	21	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	75	18	7	100
3 - 4	74	19	7	100
5 - 6	71	20	9	100
7 - 8	76	17	7	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	69	20	11	100

. THEY HAVEN'T GOT THE SAME NEEDS AND ARE LESS UNFORTUNATE THAN PEOPLE TELL US

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
A G E				
15-24 years.....	28	58	14	100
25-39 years.....	30	59	11	100
40-54 years.....	33	49	18	100
55 years and over.....	34	43	23	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	33	45	22	100
Medium.....	32	54	14	100
High.....	27	62	11	100
INCOME				
- -	32	45	23	100
-	32	51	17	100
+	31	55	14	100
+ +	30	59	11	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	28	60	12	100
3 - 4	27	60	13	100
5 - 6	32	52	16	100
7 - 8	37	47	16	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	43	41	16	100

1.3.2 - Wishes

A series of themes relative to Third World countries was proposed in order to highlight the type of information wished by Europeans. This involved identification of deficiencies and gaps in present-day media cover of the Third World. The subjects for which Europeans wanted more information were, in decreasing order:

Question: In the following list concerning Third World countries are there things on which you would like to be better informed? Which ones?

	%
- What they are already doing themselves to help their development	48
- The causes of their under-development	47
- The living standards of their population	41
- Their economic situation	31
- What we are doing for them	28
- What they think about us	28
- Their type of government and political situation	25
- Their culture	25
- The real possibilities of helping them	19
- None of these things	7
- No answer.	<u>6</u>

TOTAL (1)

(1) Total higher than 100 due to multiple answers

The wish for information about the Third World is very homogenous in terms of the themes for which Europeans would like more coverage. In fact the items "what they are already doing themselves to help their development", "the causes of their under-development" and "the living standard of their population", are the three subjects most often chosen in each EEC country (with a slight particularity for Spain where the third theme mentioned concerned "their culture").

The level of this requirement varies between two and three themes; the wish for further information is strongest in Luxembourg, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Number of information themes mentioned on average per country

- Luxembourg	3.7
- Denmark	3.4
- United Kingdom	3.3
- Ireland	3.2
- France	3
- Italy	3
- Germany	2.9
- Holland	2.5
- Belgium	2.5
- Portugal	2.4
- Spain	2.3
- Greece	2.2

The level of the requirement is therefore slightly lower in the three most recent members of the European Community.

Women wanted more information than men concerning two themes: the standard of living and the possibilities of providing help.

The requirement for information increases with the education level. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that those who are less educated (school-leaving age less than 15) clearly express a desire for information which does not correspond to any of the themes suggested.

The two leadership and materialism indexes clearly explain the answers concerning the wish for information about the Third World. Leaders express more demands. Inversely, the more one is materialistic, the less one tends to want information about Third World countries.

T A B L E E
WISHES IN RESPECT OF INFORMATION

1. THEIR ECONOMIC SITUATION
2. CAUSES OF THEIR LACK OF DEVELOPMENT
3. WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR THEM
4. THEIR CULTURE
5. THEIR TYPE OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL SITUATION
6. THE WAY OF LIFE OF THE PEOPLE
7. THE PRATICAL POSSIBILITIES FOR PEOPLE TO GIVE HELP PERSONALLY
8. WHAT THEY ARE ALREADY DOING FOR THEMSELVES TO DEVELOP
9. WHAT THEY THINK OF US
- X. NONE OF THESE THINGS
- O. NO ANSWER

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X	O	TOTAL
S E X												
Male.....	34	49	28	25	29	39	17	50	28	6	5	(1)
Female.....	28	46	28	25	22	43	20	47	27	7	7	(1)
EDUCATION												
Low.....	27	42	27	19	20	38	16	41	24	9	9	(1)
Medium.....	32	51	29	24	28	42	18	53	29	5	4	(1)
High.....	39	54	29	39	33	45	26	56	34	5	3	(1)
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION												
+ +	43	54	31	32	40	46	22	56	33	4	1	(1)
+	35	53	30	28	31	41	21	54	31	5	3	(1)
-	30	47	28	24	24	42	18	50	26	7	5	(1)
- -	22	37	24	17	14	37	15	36	23	11	14	(1)
MATERIALISM												
Materialist.....	28	42	27	18	20	40	15	44	26	8	8	(1)
Mixed.....	32	49	29	25	27	42	19	51	28	6	4	(1)
Post-materialist.....	36	56	30	38	35	45	26	56	32	3	3	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

1.4 EUROPEANS AND THEIR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE THIRD WORLD

Question: Besides what you have been able to read in the newspapers or see on television, what personal experience have you had of Third World countries?

	CE.10 1983	CE.10 1987	CE.12 1987
- at your work or where you live, you meet people who come from these countries	15	12	11
- you personally have had or now have friends or acquaintances among people coming from these countries	13	12	11
- somebody in your family has lived in one of these countries	9	7	6
- at school, your children meet other children whose family comes from such countries	5	5	4
- you have visited one or more such countries as a tourist	6	7	6
- you have lived in one or more of these countries	4	3	3
- you have visited one or more such countries for some other reason, not tourism	4	4	4
- None of these	56	60	63
- no answer	7	7	7
	—	—	—
TOTAL	(1)	(1)	(1)

These experiences showed a drop compared to 1983: 63% of Europeans said they had none. This answer is less frequent in Denmark (49%) and in Germany (54%). It is more widespread in Spain (81%), Portugal (78%) and Greece (78%).

Personal experiences of the Third World increased with the school-leaving age, the revenue level, the leadership index and the materialism index.

(1) Total over 100 due to multiple answers

T A B L E F
PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

1. VISIT AS A TOURIST
2. VISIT NO FOR TOURISM
3. HAS LIVED IN A COUNTRY
4. SOMEBODY IN THE FAMILY HAS LIVED
5. CHILDREN AT SCHOOL
6. RELATIONSHIPS AT WORK
7. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
8. OTHER EXPERIENCE
9. NONE OF THESE
0. NO ANSWER

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	TOTAL
EDUCATION											
Low.....	3	3	2	5	3	6	6	2	73	6	(1)
Medium.....	7	4	4	7	5	12	12	3	59	8	(1)
High.....	14	6	5	9	7	21	20	3	45	6	(1)
INCOME											
- -	4	4	2	6	3	8	8	2	69	7	(1)
-	5	3	3	5	3	9	9	2	65	8	(1)
+	7	4	4	7	5	13	13	3	60	5	(1)
+ +	10	6	6	8	6	17	15	3	53	6	(1)
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION											
+ +	12	6	6	12	8	18	20	5	46	5	(1)
+	8	5	3	6	5	14	14	3	56	7	(1)
-	5	3	3	6	4	10	9	2	65	7	(1)
- -	3	2	3	4	2	5	5	2	74	7	(1)
MATERIALISM											
Materialist.....	4	3	3	4	3	8	6	2	72	6	(1)
Mixed.....	7	4	3	7	4	11	11	3	60	6	(1)
Post-materialist.....	10	7	5	8	7	17	20	3	49	7	(1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	ENSEN- BLE
IMAGE GIVEN OF THE THIRD WORLD :											
A fair picture.....	33	39	40	38	33	39	40	34	41	35	40
Not a fair picture.....	41	42	41	40	42	35	37	40	27	30	30
It depends.....	19	14	14	15	18	20	19	16	16	17	16
No answer.....	7	5	5	7	7	6	4	10	16	18	14
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

The link with political proximity is very clear: a more right-wing political positioning goes hand in hand with less frequent personal relations with nationals from Third World countries. Reality or tendency not to accept them, it is difficult to say.

ooOoo

For Europeans, the media remain the essential source of information about the Third World: nearly three-quarters of them stated that they recently read or saw something about the Third World. On the other hand, only three out of 10 have a personal experience, even indirect. The part played by the media seems to be increasing.

More of those who have read or seen something about the Third World find that the problem of Third World aid is very important (30% against a general average of 21%). This also goes hand in hand with a more favourable opinion concerning Third World aid (91% against an average of 87%).

The credibility of media information about the Third World is less among people who have had a personal experience of the Third World, of the "tourist visit" type or "relations through children". People with personal experience of the Third World expressed a greater demand for information about all the themes proposed, with the exception of that relative to "what we are doing for these countries."

CHAPTER II

THE THIRD WORLD SEEN FROM EUROPE

The aim of this chapter is to show Europeans' opinion of the Third World: this amounts to highlighting the appreciation of the situation of these countries, the perception of their diversities as well as an assessment of Europeans' awareness of interdependences between north and south.

2.1 - EUROPEANS' PERCEPTION OF THE THIRD WORLD'S SITUATION

2.1.1 - Development of the Third World over the last 15 years

Question: Do you have the feeling that in the countries of the Third World things are going rather better now than say 15 years ago, or are things rather worse than then?

	CE.12
Rather better	40
Rather worse	22
No change	25
No answer	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	100

Four out of ten Europeans think that things are rather better in Third World countries. This average covers very high disparities from one country to another: although 57% of Italians are optimistic, only 21% of Belgians and 25% of Portuguese think the same.

The percentage of "no answers" in the two new EEC member countries should be noted: more than a quarter of Spanish and Portuguese did not answer this question.

Although age is not a discriminating factor, higher education coincides with an increase in the pessimistic opinions.

In addition, the influence of the position on the right-left political scale is very significant: the more one is right wing, the more one is likely to consider that things have rather improved in the Third World.

T A B L E 6
EVOLUTION IN THE THIRD WORLD

. COMPARED WITH 15 YEARS AGO, IN THE THIRD WORLD THINGS ARE GOING...

	RATHER BETTER	RATHER WORSE	NO CHANGE	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X					
Male.....	40	23	27	10	100
Female.....	39	22	24	15	100
A G E					
15-24 years.....	41	20	25	14	100
25-39 years.....	37	26	27	10	100
40-54 years.....	40	24	24	12	100
55 years and over.....	40	20	25	15	100
EDUCATION					
Low.....	39	20	25	16	100
Medium.....	41	22	27	10	100
High.....	36	31	24	9	100
INCOME					
- -	37	25	22	16	100
-	41	20	29	10	100
+	40	21	28	11	100
+ +	39	27	25	9	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION					
+ +	39	29	24	8	100
+	41	23	26	10	100
-	42	21	25	12	100
- -	34	21	26	19	100
MATERIALISM					
Materialist.....	40	18	25	17	100
Mixed.....	43	23	25	9	100
Post-materialist.....	32	29	28	11	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING					
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	29	31	31	9	100
3 - 4	38	25	25	12	100
5 - 6	41	21	26	12	100
7 - 8	44	23	25	8	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	47	21	22	10	100

2.1.2 - The diversity of Third World countries

The term "Third World" covers highly contrasted facts; the perception of this diversity by Europeans is the subject of a question in the 1987 survey. Ten countries were chosen in different parts of the world. For each of them, three key questions were asked:

Question: Thinking of the countries on this list:

- A. In which countries would you say many people are dying of hunger?
- B. Which ones are developing and making progress?
- C. Which ones seem to be unable to break out of their present situation?

(The person questioned was free to place the same country in more than one group and could also refrain from classifying certain countries which he/she did not know enough about).

The following table gives the average answers for the twelve EEC countries.

	A	B	C
- Brazil	26%	27%	15%
- Ethiopia	82	4	54
- China	10	55	5
- Saudi Arabia	6	34	5
- India	60	14	25
- the Ivory Coast	13	10	9
- Peru	19	5	15
- Singapore	8	16	5
- Bangladesh	62	3	38
- Egypt	7	26	6
- None	1	3	2
- No answer	5	18	19
- Averages	3.0	1.9	0.8

A few striking impressions resulted from the the answers:

A majority of Europeans associated three countries with famine: Ethiopia (82%), Bangladesh (62%) and India (60%). Especially for Ethiopia, and for Bangladesh to a lesser extent, a large proportion of Europeans considered that they could not improve their situation.

Three countries were particularly associated with the idea of progress: China (55%), Saudi Arabia (34%) and Egypt (26%). They were rarely mentioned in other categories of answer.

The image of the other countries mentioned was less remarkable: Brazil is mentioned in equivalent proportions among the countries where many people die of hunger (26%) and among the countries which are progressing or developing (27%). For Singapore, the few answers indicated rather an idea of development (16%). For Peru, most of the answers were pessimistic. For the Ivory Coast, opinions were divided.

Europeans have a good understanding of the diversity of situations in Third World countries. In addition, their perception of the conditions of the different countries mentioned is fairly close to the facts.

An analysis of the results in each European country indicates a similar breakdown of Third World countries: for example, regardless of the EEC member country in question, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and India are by far the countries most associated with famine.

Countries where many people die of hunger

Even though the same score is found in all the EEC countries, certain particularities are worth noting: more Dutch mentioned Bangladesh (84%), more French mentioned Brazil (40%) and more British mentioned Ethiopia (94%).

The countries of southern Europe (Greece, Portugal and Spain) stood out in terms of less mentions.

People aged between 25 and 39 mentioned more Third World countries hit by famine, in particular Bangladesh. As such, they have a more dramatic view than youngsters (15 to 24 years old). One country was the exception: Ethiopia. This could be explained by the media event created by Bob Geldorf concerning famine in Ethiopia.

T A B L E H
PERCEPTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF THE THIRD WORLD

. IN WHICH COUNTRIES WOULD YOU SAY MANY PEOPLE ARE DYING OF HUNGER ?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X	Y	0	TOTAL
1. BRAZIL													
2. ETHIOPIA													
3. CHINE													
4. SAUDI ARABIA													
5. INDIA													
6. IVORY COAST													
7. PERU													
8. SINGAPORE													
9. BENGLADESH													
X. EGYPT													
Y. NONE													
0. NO ANSWER													
S E X													
Male.....	27	85	9	5	61	15	19	8	65	7	1	4	(1)
Female.....	26	80	10	6	59	12	18	8	58	7	1	6	(1)
A G E													
15-24 years.....	26	87	10	7	57	13	19	8	54	7	1	4	(1)
25-39 years.....	30	86	10	7	64	14	20	6	69	8	0	3	(1)
40-54 years.....	26	82	10	5	63	13	20	8	64	7	0	4	(1)
55 years and over.....	24	76	8	4	56	14	16	7	58	6	1	9	(1)
EDUCATION													
Low.....	22	74	10	6	55	11	14	6	51	6	1	9	(1)
Medium.....	27	88	9	5	62	14	21	8	67	7	1	3	(1)
High.....	34	90	10	6	69	18	23	12	77	10	1	2	(1)
INCOME													
- -	24	76	11	6	54	11	18	9	55	8	0	10	(1)
-	26	83	9	6	60	13	19	7	61	6	0	5	(1)
+	30	85	9	6	63	15	20	9	66	6	1	4	(1)
+ +	28	86	10	5	66	16	19	8	68	8	1	3	(1)
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION													
+ +	35	89	9	7	67	19	27	12	71	13	1	2	(1)
+	29	86	9	5	65	15	23	8	68	7	0	3	(1)
-	26	83	10	5	61	13	16	8	62	6	1	5	(1)
- -	20	74	10	6	50	10	13	5	48	5	1	11	(1)
MATERIALISM													
Materialist.....	22	76	9	6	57	11	14	5	54	6	1	8	(1)
Mixed.....	27	85	10	6	62	14	20	9	65	7	0	3	(1)
Post-materialist.....	34	91	9	5	67	18	26	12	74	10	0	2	(1)
POLITICAL POSITIONING													
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	35	82	9	8	67	20	21	10	64	7	0	3	(1)
3 - 4	30	86	10	5	64	16	22	10	66	8	1	3	(1)
5 - 6	26	83	9	6	60	12	18	6	63	6	0	4	(1)
7 - 8	26	87	8	5	61	14	20	7	68	6	0	4	(1)
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	23	83	8	5	61	13	16	8	65	8	0	5	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

The number of countries mentioned increases with the education and revenue level and the leadership tendency. Two countries, China and Saudi Arabia should be singled out: they were mentioned more often by the most underprivileged categories who appear to maintain the traditional images of these two countries.

Countries which seem incapable of improving their situation:

Here again, the countries mentioned most often were: Ethiopia, Bangladesh and, to a lesser extent, India.

This structure is found in each European country. However, Spain and Portugal stand out in terms of the high number of "no answers".

Danes are very pessimistic about the future of Brazil (24%), Peru (25%) and Bangladesh (50%). Italians are particularly negative about the chances of India developing (39%). On average, Europeans mention two countries.

The most pessimistic belong to the 25 - 39 age bracket (in particular concerning Bangladesh), have a high revenue, are rather leaders and post-materialists, except for China and India. The influence of the political variable is not very marked.

Countries which are developing and progressing

The Danes are confident about the future of China (78%), the Luxemburgers about the future of Egypt (40%) and Brazil (41%), the British about Singapore and Saudi Arabia, the French about the Ivory Coast and the Dutch about India.

Younger people (aged 15 to 39) are generally more optimistic. Higher education and revenue levels correspond to more hope for all the countries mentioned, except Ethiopia and Bangladesh.

T A B L E H (Following)
PERCEPTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF THE THIRD WORLD

. WHICH ONES ARE DEVELOPING AND MAKING PROGRESS ?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X	Y	0	TOTAL
1. BRAZIL													
2. ETHIOPIA													
3. CHINE													
4. SAUDI ARABIA													
5. INDIA													
6. IVORY COAST													
7. PERU													
8. SINGAPORE													
9. BENGALADESH													
X. EGYPT													
Y. NONE													
0. NO ANSWER													
S E X													
Male.....	31	4	60	38	17	11	5	18	3	32	3	12	(1)
Female.....	24	5	51	30	12	9	4	13	2	21	3	23	(1)
A G E													
15-24 years.....	34	4	56	36	12	11	5	17	3	26	4	13	(1)
25-39 years.....	27	5	57	38	16	11	6	16	4	26	3	14	(1)
40-54 years.....	27	4	57	34	14	10	4	15	2	29	3	18	(1)
55 years and over.....	23	3	52	30	15	9	4	15	2	25	2	24	(1)
EDUCATION													
Low.....	24	4	45	28	11	9	4	11	2	21	3	27	(1)
Medium.....	28	4	60	38	15	11	5	18	3	27	3	12	(1)
High.....	34	4	70	42	23	12	6	23	3	36	3	8	(1)
INCOME													
- -	21	4	46	28	12	8	5	12	2	20	4	27	(1)
-	27	4	56	31	12	9	5	14	3	26	2	19	(1)
+	29	5	59	38	15	11	4	17	3	29	3	13	(1)
+ +	33	4	65	40	19	12	6	20	3	32	3	10	(1)
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION													
+ +	28	6	70	42	22	13	6	21	3	33	3	6	(1)
+	30	4	62	39	17	11	6	18	3	31	3	11	(1)
-	29	4	54	34	14	10	4	15	3	26	3	17	(1)
- -	21	4	42	24	8	8	4	10	2	17	3	33	(1)
MATERIALISM													
Materialist.....	25	4	48	28	10	8	4	13	1	21	2	26	(1)
Mixed.....	28	4	58	36	16	11	5	16	3	28	3	13	(1)
Post-materialist.....	30	4	68	44	19	11	7	23	2	33	3	8	(1)
POLITICAL POSITIONING													
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	25	4	60	37	16	11	6	15	4	30	2	13	(1)
3 - 4	32	5	62	38	16	9	5	18	3	31	3	12	(1)
5 - 6	28	5	56	34	15	10	5	15	3	26	2	16	(1)
7 - 8	27	4	58	35	17	11	5	19	3	29	3	16	(1)
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	29	5	54	40	14	8	3	22	2	28	4	17	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

2.1.3 - Prospects

Question: Looking forward over the next ten years or so, how do you think things will develop in our world?

	1983 variation	CE.10 1987	87/83 INDEX	CE.12 1987
Percentage of "Yes"				
- the situation of the poorest countries will have improved due to scientific and technical progress	61%	64%	1.05	63%
- the planet's resources will be used in a more rational way in the interest of future generations	55	58	1.05	57
- there will be better understanding between developed countries and other countries	42	50	1.19	50
- hunger will have been reduced throughout the world	30	36	1.20	36
- the difference in living standards between rich and poor countries will have been reduced	29	32	1.10	32
- international tensions will have lessened	<u>24</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>37</u>
TOTAL	(1)	(1)		(1)

In 1987, Europeans are more optimistic than they were in 1983, in particular concerning the reduction of international tensions, a theme which shows the greatest variation in European opinion: this is explained by the arrival of Gorbachev as leader and disarmament talks between the two super-powers.

Three proposals are now accepted by most Europeans in each EEC country and the future outlook is therefore homogenous.

(1) total more than 100 due to multiple answers

Europeans mentioned an average of two or three themes for which they hoped to see an improvement in 10 years time. Irish and Luxemburgers are the most optimistic: 45% of Irish think that the gap between rich and poor countries will be reduced; 50% of them think that hunger will decrease. In Luxembourg, three out of every four people consider that the planet's resources will be better managed.

Adults between 25 and 34 years have the most pessimistic view of the future. A higher education level goes hand in hand with a more depressing view of the future, in particular with the possibility of less hunger in the world and better understanding between developed countries and other countries. In addition, university graduates are more reticent about the idea that Third World problems will be solved by scientific solutions.

T A B L E I
PERCEPTION OF THE FUTURE IN THE THIRD WORLD

1. INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS WILL HAVE LESSENERD
2. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES AND THE POORER ONES WILL DECREASE
3. FAMINE WILL HAVE LESSENERD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
4. IMPROVEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES DUE TO TECHNOLOGY
5. MORE MUTUAL CONFIDENCE
6. BETTER USE OF THE WORLD'S RESOURCES
7. NO ANSWER

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL
Percentage of positive answers :								
S E X								
Male.....	39	30	36	63	51	56	15	(1)
Female.....	35	33	37	64	50	58	17	(1)
A G E								
15-24 years.....	38	30	35	63	52	58	14	(1)
25-39 years.....	32	27	34	61	47	56	17	(1)
40-54 years.....	37	33	36	64	52	58	15	(1)
55 years and over.....	41	36	40	63	51	57	17	(1)
EDUCATION								
Low.....	37	35	40	64	52	56	18	(1)
Medium.....	38	32	35	64	50	59	13	(1)
High.....	35	25	31	59	45	56	18	(1)
INCOME								
- -	34	33	37	60	50	52	20	(1)
-	38	33	37	65	51	57	15	(1)
+	38	32	36	64	50	58	15	(1)
+ +	39	31	35	64	50	60	13	(1)
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION								
+ +	37	28	34	58	46	56	18	(1)
+	38	32	35	65	51	60	14	(1)
-	38	33	38	65	53	59	14	(1)
- -	33	32	36	61	47	51	21	(1)
MATERIALISM								
Materialist.....	36	31	38	64	52	58	16	(1)
Mixed.....	38	34	38	66	53	60	14	(1)
Post-materialist.....	33	24	28	55	41	49	22	(1)
POLITICAL POSITIONING								
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	34	27	33	51	47	47	21	(1)
3 - 4	35	28	36	61	48	54	18	(1)
5 - 6	38	35	37	67	54	60	13	(1)
7 - 8	42	36	38	68	54	64	10	(1)
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	31	31	37	66	47	64	14	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

2.2 - EUROPEANS AND NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

2.2.1 - Perception of interdependence with Third World countries

Question: Do you feel that in the next ten or fifteen years, what happens in the Third World countries, their political situation, their economies, their population growth could affect our lives in (country)?

	CE.10 1983	CE.10 1987	CE.12 1987
- Yes	53%	50%	47%
- No	25	34	34
- No answer	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Although in 1987 nearly 50% of Europeans still consider that development in the Third World could have an effect on life in their countries, one third now refuse this idea. In the entire European community, with the exception of Denmark, there is less acceptance of the possible influence of the future of the Third World in Europe. As in 1983, the British, Dutch and French acknowledge that the Third World has a potential influence on European countries, but less than in 1983 all the same: (- 13% for Holland, - 8% for the United Kingdom and - 6% for France). In Luxembourg, the answers to this question were inversed compared to 1983.

Less people believe that what will happen in the Third World can have an effect on Europe and this movement covers all socio-political levels. This drop is even more marked in population categories which were and still are the most favourable, i.e. adults between 25 and 39 years old, leaders and persons with higher education and revenue levels. This is explained by the movement of ideas over the last few years, aimed at making Europeans feel less guilty about the Third World.

T A B L E J
PERCEPTION OF INTERDEPENDANCE

. DO YOU FEEL THAT WHAT HAPPENS IN THE THIRD WORLD COULD AFFECT OUR LIVE ?

	YES	NO	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X				
Male.....	50	35	15	100
Female.....	45	33	22	100
A G E				
15-24 years.....	44	38	18	100
25-39 years.....	50	36	14	100
40-54 years.....	49	32	19	100
55 years and over.....	46	29	24	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	40	34	26	100
Medium.....	49	36	15	100
High.....	61	28	11	100
INCOME				
- -	45	30	35	100
-	46	34	20	100
+	49	34	17	100
+ +	52	35	13	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION				
+ +	61	31	8	100
+	55	31	14	100
-	45	36	19	100
- -	33	35	32	100
MATERIALISM				
Materialist.....	40	35	25	100
Mixed.....	50	34	16	100
Post-materialist.....	60	30	10	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	49	33	18	100
3 - 4	50	34	16	100
5 - 6	49	33	18	100
7 - 8	52	33	15	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	48	37	15	100

2.2.2 - Images of relations with the Third World

Question: What should be in your opinion our principal aim in our relations with the countries of the Third World?

- relieve their poverty and misery	17%
- help them to become self-sufficient	61
- cooperate with them so that they become real partners in the world economy	18
- none of these things	2
- no answer	2
TOTAL	100

Our relations with the Third World should lead it towards self-sufficiency: this is what is wished by six out of ten Europeans. Easing misery and the path towards economic cooperation come far behind.

These global results are liable to hide a clear gap:

- in three southern European countries (Greece, Spain and Portugal) the idea of self-sufficiency is not supported by a majority of opinions. On the other hand, the "charitable" vision of our relations with the Third World is much more widespread
- in the other EEC countries, the aim of our relations with the Third World is very clearly that of helping it reach self-sufficiency: this is the opinion of seven out of ten people in Denmark and the United Kingdom. The path towards cooperation has more support in France (29%) and Holland (27%).

The more one is educated, the less one considers that the aim of our relations with the Third World is to ease misery and more the accent is placed on self-sufficiency and prospects of cooperation.

Higher revenue, a leadership tendency and a post-materialistic positioning highlight the same structure of opinions.

T A B L E K
VIEW ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE THIRD WORLD

. WHAT SHOULD BE OUR PRINCIPAL AIM IN RELATION WITH THE THIRD WORLD

1. RELIEVE THEIR POVERTY
2. HELP THEM TO BECOME SELF SUFFICIENT
3. COOPERATE WITH THEM
4. NONE OF THESE THINGS

	1	2	3	4	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X						
Male.....	15	61	20	2	2	100
Female.....	18	62	16	1	3	100
A G E						
15-24 years.....	17	62	17	2	2	100
25-39 years.....	13	62	21	2	2	100
40-54 years.....	16	62	18	2	2	100
55 years and over.....	19	60	15	2	4	100
EDUCATION						
Low.....	23	56	15	2	4	100
Medium.....	14	65	17	2	2	100
High.....	7	65	25	2	1	100
INCOME						
- -	24	55	15	2	4	100
-	17	61	17	2	3	100
+	16	62	19	1	2	100
+ +	11	66	20	2	1	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION						
+ +	12	59	25	3	1	100
+	14	65	19	1	1	100
-	16	63	18	1	2	100
- -	24	54	14	2	6	100
MATERIALISM						
Materialist.....	23	57	15	2	3	100
Mixed.....	14	65	18	1	2	100
Post-materialist.....	11	63	24	1	1	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	16	60	21	1	2	100
3 - 4	16	61	20	1	2	100
5 - 6	16	62	19	1	2	100
7 - 8	14	66	16	2	2	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	16	61	17	4	2	100

2.2.3 - Perception of factors of interdependence between Europe and the Third World

Question: For each of the following statements, can you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree?

	YES	NO	N.A.	TOTAL
- the raw materials of the Third World are vital to us	63%	22%	15%	100%
- our economy needs the Third World countries as customers	59	27	14	100
- if the gap widens between rich and poor countries it will lead to violent confrontations	62	24	14	100
- there is a risk we could be swamped by the growth in the Third World population	51	36	13	100
- if the standard of living rises in the Third World countries they will have less children and the population threat to us will lessen	60	24	16	100
- it is our own interest to cancel the debts of the Third World countries, even if it costs a great deal to do so	44	32	24	100
- we must not help the countries of the Third World to develop because they will become too dangerous as competitors	11	78	11	100
- if the standard of living rises in the countries of the third world, we shall be better able to understand one another	75	13	12	100
- no matter what we do, our own interests go against those of these countries	31	48	22	100

Once they have been explained, the factors of interdependence between Europe and the Third World are widely acknowledged: Europe's dependence on raw materials, the potential of Third World markets and population imbalances.

The answers will be analyzed per decreasing order of agreement with the statements proposed.

"If the standard of living increases in Third World countries, we could understand each other better."

Three out of four Europeans agree with this statement. In all the EEC countries, it gets the majority, lowest in Belgium (59%) and highest in Luxembourg (83%).

Agreement increases along with the revenue level. On the other hand, leaders are rather more reticent (18% of disagreement).

"Raw materials from the Third World are vital for us"

A majority of Europeans in each country agreed with this proposal, with the exception of Spain (44%) and Ireland (44%). Eight out of ten Danes upheld this opinion.

Agreement increased with a higher education, revenue level and leadership index.

"If the gap widens between rich and poor countries, this will lead to violent clashes"

The majority of Europeans agreed with this in every EEC country, although to a lesser extent in Belgium (51%) and Spain (50%). On the other hand, this statement represented the opinion of nine out of ten Luxemburgers.

Younger people (aged 15 to 24) formed the age bracket which is less in favour of this statement (57%). Inversely, leaders have a tendency to be more receptive (72%).

The education level has little effect. The political positioning highlights a very clear difference in sensitivity between the extreme right and left.

"If the standard of living increases in Third World countries, they will have less children and the population threat will be less"

This reasoning finds more support in Luxembourg (72%) and Denmark (67%). It is less widespread in the two new EEC member countries (Spain 46% and Portugal 43%). Younger people (aged 15 to 24) are less in favour of this idea.

"Our economy needs Third World countries as customers"

This opinion gets a majority of support in each European country except Spain (42%). Nine out of ten people in Luxembourg agree with this.

Here again, younger people (aged 15 to 24) have the highest level of disagreement (35%). The chances of agreeing with this statement increase with the education and revenue level, along with a tendency towards leadership and post-materialism.

"We are liable to be submerged by the Third World's population growth"

In four European countries, there was more disagreement than agreement: these were Holland (49/36), Portugal (48/20), Ireland (43/36) and Spain (36/31). Three of these countries have a high tradition of emigration which perhaps explains the results obtained.

Inversely, three countries were characterized by a high rate of agreement: France (64%), West Germany (60%) and the United Kingdom (58%), countries which have a large number of immigrant workers.

Agreement increases with age and a more right-wing positioning.

"It's in our interest to write off Third World debt, even if this costs us a lot"

Disagreement is highest in three countries: Portugal (45%), Belgium (41%) and Greece (41%). The recent worsening of the debt situation of these three countries could explain the positioning adopted by their nationals.

The countries which were most in favour of writing off Third World debt were Federal Germany (51%) and Luxembourg (52%).

Agreement with this proposal increases with the level of education, revenue, leadership behaviour and a post-materialistic positioning. The most underprivileged persons were the most reticent.

"No matter what we do, our interests clash with those of Third World countries"

Germans are more in agreement (41%) with the statement than the average European. On the other hand, six out of ten people reject it (58%) in Luxembourg and Denmark.

The frequency of disagreement increases with higher education and revenue levels, leadership tendency, post-materialistic positioning and a more left-wing positioning.

"We should not help Third World countries to develop because they will become dangerous rivals."

Agreement with this proposal was very limited, highest in Luxembourg (16%) and lowest in Holland (6%).

The number of those who disagreed increased with the education level, revenue level and a more left-wing political positioning.

The theme of increasing interdependence between North and South is less upheld by European opinion: one out of three Europeans now rules out the idea that the Third World could have an influence on the life of his country.

For the vast majority of Europeans, the Third World is often seen as a supplier of raw materials and a source of outlets for European products, which traps it in a situation of underdevelopment.

It is also seen as a potential source of clashes and a population threat.

In addition, the main reason for our relations with the Third World, for six out of ten Europeans, is to help it become self-sufficient. Only a small minority of Europeans (20%) considers Third World countries as future economic partners. The education level plays a very important part here.

T A B L E L
PERCEPTION OF THE ROOTS OF INTERDEPENDENCE

1. NEED OF RAW MATERIALS
2. NEED OF THE THIRD WORLD AS CUSTOMER
3. RISK OF CONFRONTATIONS
4. WE COULD BE SWAMPED BY THEIR POPULATION
5. THE POPULATION THREAT WILL LESSEN
6. OUR INTEREST : TO CANCEL THE DEBT
7. THEY WILL BECOME COMPETITORS
8. BETTER UNDERSTANDING
9. OUR OWN INTERESTS GO AGAINST THEIRS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Percentage of positive answers :									
S E X									
Male.....	69	64	63	54	61	47	12	77	33
Female.....	58	54	60	49	58	42	9	74	29
A G E									
15-24 years.....	62	52	57	47	54	45	9	75	33
25-39 years.....	62	60	64	48	59	47	8	75	30
40-54 years.....	62	59	64	53	61	42	12	78	31
55 years and over.....	65	61	62	56	63	43	13	74	30
EDUCATION									
Low.....	59	54	60	50	58	39	13	74	32
Medium.....	63	59	63	54	61	45	10	77	31
High.....	73	68	64	48	61	54	7	76	28
INCOME									
- -	60	56	63	49	58	40	13	71	32
-	62	59	62	53	62	45	11	75	31
+	65	59	62	53	61	47	9	76	30
+ +	66	64	65	52	63	48	9	80	31
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION									
+ +	76	73	72	50	66	55	11	75	29
+	67	63	66	54	63	49	10	80	33
-	64	59	61	52	61	42	10	77	31
- -	50	46	54	49	50	35	12	67	29
MATERIALISM									
Materialist.....	57	54	58	51	56	34	11	73	29
Mixed.....	65	61	63	54	63	46	11	77	32
Post-materialist.....	69	66	70	46	61	61	6	79	29
POLITICAL POSITIONING									
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	66	65	68	44	61	51	9	78	29
3 - 4	66	62	64	47	61	54	10	77	29
5 - 6	64	60	64	55	64	44	10	79	32
7 - 8	66	61	63	58	62	40	13	76	34
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	68	61	56	61	56	39	17	74	36

T A B L E L (Suite)
PERCEPTION OF THE ROOTS OF INTERDEPENDENCE

1. NEED OF RAW MATERIALS
2. NEED OF THE THIRD WORLD AS CUSTOMER
3. RISK OF CONFRONTATIONS
4. WE COULD BE SWAMPED BY THEIR POPULATION
5. THE POPULATION THREAT WILL LESSEN
6. OUR INTEREST : TO CANCEL THE DEBT
7. THEY WILL BECOME COMPETITORS
8. BETTER UNDERSTANDING
9. OUR OWN INTERESTS GO AGAINST THEIRS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Percentage of negative answers :									
S E X									
Male.....	22	27	26	37	26	35	80	14	51
Female.....	22	27	23	34	23	30	77	12	45
A G E									
15-24 years.....	25	35	31	42	30	34	84	15	48
25-39 years.....	25	28	26	42	29	33	84	15	54
40-54 years.....	23	26	22	34	24	33	77	11	48
55 years and over.....	16	21	20	27	17	31	70	10	42
EDUCATION									
Low.....	20	25	22	31	20	30	69	9	38
Medium.....	25	30	26	37	28	37	83	15	51
High.....	19	25	27	45	29	29	89	14	62
INCOME									
- -	18	23	18	31	20	30	66	12	38
-	22	25	24	36	24	31	78	13	47
+	23	29	26	37	27	35	83	14	51
+ +	24	28	26	40	26	34	85	12	57
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION									
+ +	18	21	23	43	26	32	85	18	59
+	21	28	24	38	27	34	84	13	53
-	23	27	26	35	24	33	79	12	48
- -	23	28	22	29	22	30	65	11	34
MATERIALISM									
Materialist.....	22	25	24	30	22	35	72	11	42
Mixed.....	23	29	26	36	25	34	80	14	50
Post-materialist.....	21	26	23	47	29	23	89	13	58
POLITICAL POSITIONING									
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	20	22	20	44	27	28	84	13	55
3 - 4	21	26	24	42	26	26	82	13	55
5 - 6	23	26	24	34	23	33	80	12	47
7 - 8	21	29	26	33	24	39	78	15	47
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	23	27	32	29	31	45	70	12	43

CHAPTER III

EUROPEANS' OPINION OF THIRD WORLD AID

3.1 - EUROPEANS' APPRECIATION OF AID

3.1.1 - General opinion

Question: Some people are in favour and some people are against Third World aid. Are you personally:

	CE.10 1983	CE.10 1987	CE.12 1987
- very much in favour	27) 82	34) 88	37) 89
- rather in favour	55)	54)	52)
- rather against	10) 13	7) 9	6) 8
- very much against	3)	2)	2)
- no answer	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Answers very much in favour of Third World aid showed a clear increase (+ 7 points) and this tendency was apparent in each European country with the exception of Belgium and France. In Spain and Greece, six out of ten persons declared that they were very much in favour of Third World aid. Europeans' support for development aid is therefore greater in 1987.

The countries where opinions against aid exceeded 10% were Belgium (17%), France (12%) and the United Kingdom (12%). Nevertheless, opposition to aid is tending to decrease in these countries.

3.1.2 - Europeans' opinion of the bases of Third World aid

Question: Of the following three statements, which one comes closest to what you think?

- we have to help the countries of the Third World because they are poor and need our help	49%
- we have to help the countries of the Third World because we need them to continue our own development	20
- we should pay less attention to the Third World and concentrate first on fighting against poverty in Europe	24
- none of these things	3
- no answer	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	100

T A B L E M
GENERAL OPINION ON HELPING THE THIRD WORLD

	VERY MUCH FOR	FOR TO SOME EXTEND	SOMEWHAT AGAINST	VERY MUCH AGAINST	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X						
Male.....	35	53	7	2	3	100
Female.....	39	51	6	1	3	100
A G E						
15-24 years.....	41	51	4	1	3	100
25-39 years.....	37	52	7	1	3	100
40-54 years.....	36	52	8	1	3	100
55 years and over.....	36	53	6	2	3	100
EDUCATION						
Low.....	38	50	7	2	3	100
Medium.....	34	55	7	1	3	100
High.....	41	50	4	1	4	100
INCOME						
- -	40	48	6	2	4	100
-	35	53	7	2	3	100
+	35	55	7	1	2	100
+ +	39	52	6	1	2	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION						
+ +	49	41	5	2	3	100
+	38	53	6	1	2	100
-	35	55	6	1	3	100
- -	33	51	9	2	5	100
MATERIALISM						
Materialist.....	35	53	7	2	3	100
Mixed.....	36	54	6	2	2	100
Post-materialist.....	48	44	4	1	3	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	47	45	4	1	3	100
3 - 4	43	48	5	1	3	100
5 - 6	35	55	6	1	3	100
7 - 8	29	59	8	2	2	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	34	48	11	5	2	100

Our relations with Third World countries are mainly based on their need for our aid: this image is strongest in Ireland and Holland (65%). Inversely, this is only accepted by a third of Belgians and French.

A quarter of Europeans consider that poverty in Europe should be tackled first: this priority is felt most in France (41%), Belgium (34%) and the United Kingdom (32%), which indicates more awareness of the "Fourth World" in these countries.

Answers representing awareness of real interdependence between the Third World and Europe arrive in third place (20%). Only Denmark stands out for this question: for one out of three Danes, Europeans' interest in helping the Third World should come first.

Priority is given to the need for Third World aid in every European country, with the exception of France and Belgium, countries where nationals are more concerned with poverty in their country.

Women are less aware of Europeans' interest in helping the Third world. Younger people (aged 15 to 24) are more sensitive to requirements (54%) and are less aware of interdependence (17%).

Priority for poverty in Europe gets more support from less educated and less privileged categories. Inversely, the perception of the common interests of Europe and the Third World increases with the revenue and education levels, a leadership behaviour and a more left-wing positioning. The education level and political positioning are the two variables which give the best explanation of differences of appreciation in regard to the reasons for Third World aid.

T A B L E N
REASONS FOR HELPING THE THIRD WORLD

1. IT NEEDS OUR AID
2. WE NEED THEM TO CONTINUE OUR OWN DEVELOPMENT
3. WE SHOULD PAY LESS ATTENTION TO THE THIRD WORLD
4. NONE OF THESE THINGS

	1	2	3	4	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X						
Male.....	47	23	24	3	3	100
Female.....	50	18	25	3	4	100
A G E						
15-24 years.....	54	17	22	4	3	100
25-39 years.....	47	23	23	4	3	100
40-54 years.....	49	20	25	3	3	100
55 years and over.....	47	20	27	2	4	100
EDUCATION						
Low.....	49	16	28	3	4	100
Medium.....	49	21	25	3	2	100
High.....	49	28	16	5	2	100
INCOME						
- -	47	16	29	3	5	100
-	48	20	25	4	3	100
+	48	21	25	3	3	100
+ +	51	24	20	3	2	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION						
+ +	47	29	17	5	2	100
+	48	23	23	4	2	100
-	51	19	25	3	2	100
- -	47	14	30	2	7	100
MATERIALISM						
Materialist.....	49	15	30	2	4	100
Mixed.....	49	21	24	3	3	100
Post-materialist.....	50	28	14	6	2	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	49	22	19	6	4	100
3 - 4	53	21	20	3	3	100
5 - 6	50	20	24	3	3	100
7 - 8	47	24	25	2	2	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	40	17	38	3	2	100

3.1.3 - Evaluation of present and future actions of rich countries in favour of Third World countries

Question: And do you think that what the rich countries are currently doing for the countries of the Third World ...

	YES	NO	N.A.	TOTAL
- is relieving the poverty and misery of the people	48	42	10	100
- is teaching them to be self-sufficient	37	50	13	100
- is preparing them to become real partners in the world economy	17	67	16	100

Nearly one out of two Europeans thinks that the action of rich countries eases misery in the Third World, while it is only the second reason given for relations with these countries. On the other hand, only 37% of Europeans consider that this action helps the Third World towards self-sufficiency, despite the fact that this aim is considered as priority. This answer structure is found in all European countries, except the F.R.G., and in all socio-political categories.

There were many negative answers for each of the items proposed. Europeans' overall appreciation of the action of rich countries in favour of the Third World is therefore rather mediocre. Portuguese have the highest percentage of those who consider that the action of rich countries eases misery (67%), with the Danes and Spanish being the most reticent (37% and 35%). The Irish more readily accept the impact on self-sufficiency (58%). In Greece, Spain and Portugal, only one out of five persons agrees with this view. A third of Luxemburgers (32%) consider that rich countries are preparing the Third World as an economic partner. Seven out of ten persons in France and Italy think the opposite.

Negative views about the impact of rich countries' actions dominate for all the items proposed for those with a higher education level, leaders and a left-wing tendency.

T A B L E 0
EVALUATION OF THE POLICY CARRIED OUT BY THE RICH COUNTRIES

1. IS RELIEVING THE POVERTY
 2. IS TEACHING THEM TO BE SELF SUFFICIENT
 3. IS PREPARING THEM TO BECOME REAL PARTNERS

	1		2		3	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
S E X						
Male.....	48	44	37	52	18	68
Female.....	48	41	38	48	17	63
A G E						
15-24 years.....	50	42	35	55	15	12
25-39 years.....	45	47	35	55	14	13
40-54 years.....	49	42	37	51	17	17
55 years and over.....	49	38	42	41	22	24
EDUCATION						
Low.....	48	40	38	45	20	57
Medium.....	50	42	39	51	16	72
High.....	45	48	33	58	13	75
INCOME						
- -	47	41	37	46	20	56
-	51	39	39	49	19	63
+	50	43	37	53	14	73
+ +	47	46	37	54	16	74
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION						
+ +	43	53	34	58	16	75
+	48	45	38	54	15	73
-	49	41	39	48	19	63
- -	49	36	36	44	19	54
MATERIALISM						
Materialist.....	51	38	35	48	16	62
Mixed.....	50	42	41	49	19	66
Post-materialist.....	38	56	30	63	13	77
POLITICAL POSITIONING						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	40	53	29	63	13	72
3 - 4	42	50	33	56	14	72
5 - 6	50	41	40	49	18	66
7 - 8	56	36	45	45	21	65
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	54	36	47	41	22	59

Question: And do you think that as time goes by it will eventually happen that

	YES	NO	N.A.	TOTAL
- the poverty and misery of the people will be relieved	55	32	13	100
- they will become self-sufficient	49	35	16	100
- they will become real partners in the world economy	27	52	21	100

As such, Europeans are more optimistic about the future effects of the action of rich countries, with a majority believing that the aims of easing misery and achieving self-sufficiency are possible. On the other hand, only one out of four Europeans sees Third World countries as real economic partners in the future.

Here again, there is the same structure as for the previous question. But the level of positive answers is higher for each item.

Luxemburgers and Irish are the most optimistic about the action of rich countries and the general development of the international situation (see 2.1.3).

The Danes are the most pessimistic as regards the chances of easing misery and achieving conditions of self-sufficiency in the Third World. Belgians are the most pessimistic as regards the possibility of the Third World becoming real economic partners.

The oldest persons (aged over 55) are the most confident about the possibilities of a partnership with the Third World. The more one is right wing, the more one considers that the Third World is capable of succeeding.

T A B L E P
OUTCOME OF THE POLICY OF THE RICH COUNTRIES IN THE FUTURE

. DO YOU THINK THAT....

1. THE POVERTY WILL BE RELIEVED
2. THEY WILL BECOME SELF SUFFICIENT
3. THEY WILL BECOME REAL PARTNERS

	1		2		3	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
S E X						
Male.....	54	35	47	39	28	54
Female.....	55	29	50	31	26	50
A G E						
15-24 years.....	57	31	49	36	24	58
25-39 years.....	52	37	50	37	27	56
40-54 years.....	54	33	47	37	25	54
55 years and over.....	56	28	50	30	31	43
EDUCATION						
Low.....	54	30	47	33	28	46
Medium.....	56	33	51	37	26	58
High.....	52	36	50	37	27	56
INCOME						
- -	53	31	45	34	28	45
-	58	29	55	30	30	49
+	56	33	49	39	27	57
+ +	51	34	50	37	27	59
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION						
+ +	55	36	52	37	32	54
+	54	35	50	37	27	56
-	57	31	50	35	28	53
- -	53	28	44	32	25	45
MATERIALISM						
Materialist.....	56	29	46	36	24	51
Mixed.....	57	32	52	34	29	53
Post-materialist.....	47	41	48	40	27	58
POLITICAL POSITIONING						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	54	37	48	41	26	55
3 - 4	54	33	49	36	27	54
5 - 6	57	32	51	35	29	53
7 - 8	56	34	51	35	28	55
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	59	32	56	33	34	47

3.2 - AID METHODS3.2.1 - Visibility of different sources of aid

Question: As far as you know, do the Third World countries receive help from

	1983 variation	CE.10 1987	CE.12 1987
- from the government (of your country)			
- yes	82	89	86
- no	5	6	8
- don't know	13	5	6
TOTAL	100	100	100
- the European Community (Common Market)			
- yes	65	79	77
- no	8	12	13
- don't know	17	9	10
TOTAL	100	100	100
- from international organizations like the United Nations			
- yes	76	83	82
- no	4	8	9
- don't know	20	9	9
TOTAL	100	100	100
- via business and industrial investments			
- yes	45	53	49
- no	19	31	33
- don't know	26	16	18
TOTAL	100	100	100
- from voluntary organizations			
- yes	76	83	77
- no	7	8	12
- don't know	37	9	11
TOTAL	100	100	100

As in 1983, Europeans are first of all aware of the aid provided by their own government, then the action of international organizations then the action of the European Community and voluntary organizations and finally the effect of investments by business and industry.

T A B L E Q
THE DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS HELPING THE THIRD WORLD

	1	2	3	4	5
1. THE GOVERNMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY					
2. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY					
3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (UNITED NATIONS)					
4. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS					
5. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS					
Percentage of positive answers					
S E X					
Male.....	88	79	84	52	78
Female.....	84	74	80	46	77
A G E					
15-24 years.....	82	76	81	42	75
25-39 years.....	87	80	85	50	80
40-54 years.....	86	78	82	51	78
55 years and over.....	86	74	79	51	76
EDUCATION					
Low.....	82	73	77	45	69
Medium.....	87	79	83	51	84
High.....	90	82	90	56	83
INCOME					
- -	81	68	74	44	72
-	86	77	82	48	77
+	88	80	85	50	81
+ +	89	83	88	57	81
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION					
+ +	89	84	88	58	83
+	88	80	86	54	82
-	86	78	83	49	78
- -	79	68	72	39	67
MATERIALISM					
Materialist.....	83	73	79	42	70
Mixed.....	87	79	84	52	81
Post-materialist.....	89	81	86	55	86
POLITICAL POSITIONING					
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	81	74	82	44	69
3 - 4	87	79	84	49	80
5 - 6	87	78	83	52	80
7 - 8	89	81	85	56	83
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	88	79	84	58	80

The different sources of Third World aid are much better known than in 1987: the "no answers" showed a considerable drop and positive answers increased, especially for the EEC's action.

This trend is common to all European countries. Progress is spectacular in West Germany and Greece (+ 75% of positive answers). It is very low in Denmark, Holland and Luxembourg.

The visibility of aid increases with the education level, the revenue level, a leader behaviour and a post-materialistic positioning.

Political proximity has little effect, except for aid from companies and industries to which those on the right wing are more sensitive (58%).

3.2.2 - Perception of their usefulness

Question: Of these five, which do you think provides the most useful help to these countries?

	1983 variation	CE.10 1987	CE.12 1987
- the (country) government	12	12	11
- the European Community (Common Market)	9	12	13
- International organizations like United Nations	26	28	30
- business and industry	6	4	4
- voluntary organizations	25	31	27
- none of these	2	2	2
- no answer	20	11	13
TOTAL	100	100	100

According to Europeans, aid from UNO organizations and voluntary organizations is the most useful. Aid from the EEC and governments is a long way behind.

This overall view is liable to hide major disparities between countries: although 57% of Irish consider that the most useful aid comes from private associations, less than 5% of Greeks, Spanish and Portuguese agree with this.

Although the actions of UNO organizations is little appreciated in the United Kingdom (20%), Ireland (19%) and especially West Germany (16%), it is preferred by 50% of Spanish.

As for the action of the EEC, it is only backed by 5% of Danes and 6% of British, while it is preferred by one out of three Portuguese (31%).

Danes are characterized by support for aid from companies and industries (12%). Although it is best known by Europeans, government aid is rarely seen as the most useful. However, it is placed in 2nd position in West Germany.

Socio-political variables highlight slighter differences, which do not challenge the following order of preferences on a European scale.

- aid from governments is considered better by older people (15%), those in the lowest income brackets (15%) and those positioned on the extreme right wing (17%)
- EEC aid is more appreciated by those aged 15 to 24 (15%) and by materialists (15%)
- aid from UNO organizations is more favoured by those with a higher education (35%) and those with high revenues (35%)
- the action of private companies and industries is rather better perceived by those with a higher education (7%) and on the extreme right wing (11%)
- private associations are considered less useful by those with the least education and by materialists.

T A B L E R
PERCEPTION OF THEIR EFFICIENCY

1. THE GOVERNMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY
2. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
4. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS
5. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS
6. NONE OF THESE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X								
Male.....	12	12	32	5	26	2	11	100
Female.....	10	13	28	4	28	2	15	100
A G E								
15-24 years.....	8	15	33	4	27	3	11	100
25-39 years.....	8	11	34	4	30	3	10	100
40-54 years.....	13	11	30	4	27	2	13	100
55 years and over.....	15	13	26	5	23	2	16	100
EDUCATION								
Low.....	12	14	30	3	23	2	17	100
Medium.....	11	12	29	4	31	2	10	100
High.....	8	9	35	7	28	3	10	100
INCOME								
- -	15	12	25	3	25	2	18	100
-	11	14	31	4	26	2	12	100
+	11	14	31	4	28	2	10	100
+ +	9	10	35	6	29	2	9	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION								
+ +	9	10	33	6	32	3	5	100
+	11	11	31	4	30	2	11	100
-	11	13	32	3	26	2	13	100
- -	14	14	26	4	22	2	19	100
MATERIALISM								
Materialist.....	14	15	31	3	20	2	15	100
Mixed.....	10	13	31	4	29	2	11	100
Post-materialist.....	7	8	28	5	38	3	11	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING								
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	9	14	36	2	25	3	11	100
3 - 4	10	13	32	4	28	3	10	100
5 - 6	11	12	30	4	30	1	12	100
7 - 8	12	13	29	6	28	2	10	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	17	13	27	11	25	1	7	100

In order to help poor countries, fight terrorism and protect the environment, three out of four Europeans declare that they prefer a community action to the independent action of each government:

Question: For each of these problems, could you tell me whether decisions about it should be made by all members of the EEC acting jointly or by each country separately?

CE.12 1987

	TOGETHER	SEPARATELY	N.A.	TOTAL
- fighting unemployment	59	32	9	100
- fighting against terrorism	79	11	10	100
- protecting nature and fighting pollution	74	17	9	100
- ensuring energy supplies are maintained	67	22	11	100
- defending our interests against the super-powers (United States, Soviet Union)	63	24	13	100
- reducing the number of very rich and very poor people	57	29	14	100
- reducing differences between regions of our country by helping the less developed regions and those in most need	49	39	12	100
- helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc.	76	12	1	100

Most of the support for joint action still comes from Luxemburgers (87%), Italians (85%) and Germans (85%). This preference is lower in Belgium (60%), Greece (63%), Spain (63%) and Portugal (61%), although it still gets a high majority. It should be noted that one out of four Belgians, Spanish and Portuguese gave no answer.

The preference for community action increases with the education level (82%); the revenue level (79%).

T A B L E S
BEST WAY OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELPING THE THIRD WORLD

	COUNTRIES ACTING TOGETHER	EACH ONE SEPARATLY	NO ANSWER	TOTAL
S E X				
Male.....	77	13	10	100
Female.....	76	11	13	100
A G E				
15-24 years.....	78	13	9	100
25-39 years.....	78	13	9	100
40-54 years.....	77	11	12	100
55 years and over.....	72	13	15	100
EDUCATION				
Low.....	72	13	15	100
Medium.....	78	13	9	100
High.....	82	11	8	100
INCOME				
- -	71	12	17	100
-	77	13	10	100
+	78	11	11	100
+ +	79	12	9	100
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION				
+ +	78	13	9	100
+	79	11	10	100
-	79	11	10	100
- -	68	14	18	100
MATERIALISM				
Materialist.....	74	13	13	100
Mixed.....	78	12	10	100
Post-materialist.....	81	12	7	100
POLITICAL POSITIONING				
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	77	12	11	100
3 - 4	81	11	8	100
5 - 6	78	12	10	100
7 - 8	76	13	11	100
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	69	19	12	100

3.2.3 - Europeans degree of mobilization

Question: Coming back to the Third World:

	YES	NO	N.A.	TOTAL
- are you aware of any actions in your town or area or where you work to help in some way a country or countries of the Third World?	37	57	6	100
- have you been asked to give money for particular activities in the Third World: medical aid, building schools, wells, etc.?	57	41	2	100
- have you been asked to give some of your time in taking an active part in campaigns or activities to help the Third World?	16	82	2	100
- are you a member of a group or association which does things to help the Third World?	7	91	2	100
- would you be prepared to give some of your time to help in some activity for the Third World?	44	42	14	100
- would you be prepared to give money or give more money than you do now to support some activity to help the Third World?	53	36	11	100

Actions carried out in order to mobilize public opinion in favour of the Third World have already had a great impact: 57% of Europeans say they have already been asked to give money for precise actions concerning the Third World and 37% are aware of actions organized in their town, their region or their company.

To date, not many people been asked to devote their time and efforts to the Third World (16%). But it seems that there are reserves of goodwill since four out of ten Europeans declare that they are ready to devote their time. At the same time, 53% declared that they were prepared to give, or give more money.

Awareness of actions in favour of the Third World, organized in a town, a region or a company is very high in Belgium (59%) and Ireland (52%). These are also the two countries where the highest percentage said they had been asked to give money (69% in Belgium and 71% in Ireland). On the other hand, only 16% of Portuguese said they were aware of such actions and only 11% has been asked to give money.

Slightly more Germans were asked to devote their time to an action in favour of the Third World (22%).

More British (12%), Luxemburgers (10%), Dutch (10%) and Danes (10%) belong to associations aiding the Third World.

In Ireland (55%) and Luxembourg (51%), a large majority said they were prepared to devote time to the Third World. In Luxembourg (69%) and Greece (68%), nearly one out of seven persons would accept to give more money to poor countries.

Actions in favour of the Third World are better known by people who are more educated, have higher revenues, are leaders and post-materialists. These are also the people who are most asked to give money and, to a lesser extent, devote time.

It is interesting to note that 13% of those who continued their studies beyond the age of 20 belong to Third World aid associations.

It is younger people (aged 15 to 24), those with the best education (51%) and post-materialists (56%) who form the categories most inclined to devote time to aiding the Third World. This way of thinking is shared by more than 30% of the persons questioned, regardless of the socio-political variable in question.

A higher education and revenue level and a more left-wing political positioning are the factors which go hand in hand with the acceptance of financial contributions in favour of Third World countries.

Although Europeans are more in favour of Third World aid in 1987 (+ 7 points compared to 1983), this opinion is due more to the perception of the Third World's need for aid from rich countries, more to a real awareness of the common interests of the North and the South.

In 1987, Europeans knew a lot more about the different sources of Third World aid. Many of them declared that they were prepared to devote time and money to the Third World.

Europeans who had a "personal experience of the Third World" were the most sensitive to the problem of aid and were also the most motivated to provide their support.

T A B L E T
AWARENESS OF THE EUROPEANS

1. AWARE OF ANY ACTIONS
2. ASKED TO GIVE MONEY
3. ASKED TO GIVE SOME TIME
4. MEMBER OF A GROUP OR ASSOCIATION
5. PREPARED TO GIVE SOME TIME
6. PREPARED TO GIVE MORE MONEY

Percentage of positive answers	1	2	3	4	5	6
S E X						
Male.....	38	58	16	6	42	52
Female.....	37	56	16	7	45	53
A G E						
15-24 years.....	36	56	18	5	52	55
25-39 years.....	39	58	15	8	46	57
40-54 years.....	40	61	17	7	42	54
55 years and over.....	35	54	14	8	38	46
EDUCATION						
Low.....	31	49	12	4	39	48
Medium.....	39	61	16	7	46	53
High.....	49	68	23	13	51	62
INCOME						
- -	32	50	14	6	40	44
-	35	54	14	5	42	50
+	38	59	16	8	45	53
+ +	42	64	18	8	49	62
COGNITIVE MOBILIZATION						
+ +	54	70	27	14	51	63
+	41	63	18	8	48	56
-	34	56	14	6	44	53
- -	29	43	10	4	35	43
MATERIALISM						
Materialist.....	34	51	12	4	38	48
Mixed.....	38	60	16	7	45	54
Post-materialist.....	46	62	22	13	56	61
POLITICAL POSITIONING						
1 - 2 (Far left wing)..	38	54	20	8	52	58
3 - 4	39	59	18	7	47	57
5 - 6	39	59	15	7	46	54
7 - 8	39	59	15	8	45	53
9 - 10 (Far right wing)	42	58	15	6	33	43

APPENDIX

T A B L E 1
Questions 211 to 219

Question : Here is a list of problems that people of (our country) are more or less interested in. Could you please tell me for each one whether you personally consider it is a very important problem, important problem, of little importance, or not important at all.

Average answers (4 = Very important, 1 = Not important at all)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Reducing the differences between regions of our country by helping the less developed regions or those in most need.....	2.85	2.89	2.96	2.96	2.90	3.18	2.96	2.66	3.11	3.50	3.42	3.45	3.09
Ensuring energy supplies are maintained	3.27	3.71	3.36	3.19	3.21	3.37	3.52	3.20	3.42	3.39	3.26	3.15	3.32
Try and reduce the number both of very rich people and very poor people.....	3.14	3.04	3.10	3.28	3.10	3.26	3.28	3.02	2.89	3.63	3.38	3.52	3.18
Fighting against terrorism.....	3.40	3.79	3.53	3.64	3.47	3.64	3.60	3.51	3.60	3.62	3.72	3.49	3.60
Helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc.....	2.79	3.11	3.14	2.86	2.81	3.10	3.25	3.02	2.87	3.07	3.21	3.15	3.03
Fighting unemployment.....	3.67	3.75	3.71	3.81	3.88	3.80	3.67	3.57	3.68	3.81	3.79	3.79	3.75
Defend our interests against the super-powers such as U.S.A. and Soviet Union.....	2.89	3.21	3.09	3.27	2.72	3.15	2.93	2.77	3.11	3.37	3.27	3.10	3.14
Protecting nature and fighting pollution.....	3.47	3.86	3.67	3.53	3.34	3.67	3.71	3.60	3.46	3.64	3.54	3.55	3.58
Strengthen our military defense against possible enemies.....	2.45	2.52	2.52	2.79	2.55	2.44	2.30	2.31	2.97	3.49	2.97	2.85	2.71

dr

T A B L E 2
Questions 211 to 219

Question : Here is a list of problems that people of (our country) are more or less interested in. For each of these problems, could you tell me whether decisions about it should be taken by the countries of the Community acting together or by each one separately ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Reducing the differences between regions of our country by helping the less developed regions or those in most need :													
. Countries acting together.....	40	21	76	48	52	41	65	36	42	47	38	40	49
. Each one separately.....	37	65	17	47	38	52	24	55	42	38	36	33	39
. No answer.....	23	14	7	5	10	7	11	9	16	15	26	27	12
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ensuring energy supplies are maintained													
. Countries acting together.....	61	53	76	72	53	79	87	74	58	53	49	45	67
. Each one separately.....	19	38	20	23	39	15	10	20	29	31	25	18	23
. No answer.....	20	9	4	5	8	6	3	6	13	16	26	37	10
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Try and reduce the number both of very rich people and very poor people :													
. Countries acting together.....	54	34	71	62	52	62	75	63	37	52	50	54	57
. Each one separately.....	23	49	22	31	37	29	17	25	40	35	24	20	29
. No answer.....	23	17	7	7	11	9	8	12	23	13	26	26	14
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

T A B L E A U 2
(Following)
Questions 211 to 219

Question : Here is a list of problems that people of (our country) are more or less interested in. For each of these problems, could you tell me whether decisions about it should be taken by the countries of the Community acting together or by each one separately ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Fighting against terrorism :													
. Countries acting together.....	67	82	88	88	58	86	94	85	75	59	57	63	79
. Each one separately.....	14	12	7	8	36	9	3	10	12	28	19	11	11
. No answer.....	19	6	5	4	6	5	3	5	13	13	24	26	10
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia etc... :													
. Countries acting together.....	60	71	85	80	75	85	87	78	70	63	63	61	76
. Each one separately.....	15	16	9	13	17	9	9	14	15	23	12	12	12
. No answer.....	25	13	6	7	8	6	4	8	15	14	25	27	12
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fighting unemployment :													
. Countries acting together.....	52	33	70	68	40	69	74	57	44	46	46	53	59
. Each one separately.....	30	60	27	28	54	26	23	35	46	42	31	23	32
. No answer.....	18	7	3	4	6	5	3	8	10	12	23	24	9
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 2
(Following)
Questions 211 to 219

Question : Here is a list of problems that people of (our country) are more or less interested in. For each of these problems, could you tell me whether decisions about it should be taken by the countries of the Community acting together or by each one separately ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Defend our interests against the super-powers such as U.S.A. and Soviet Union :													
. Countries acting together.....	58	56	69	75	63	62	69	65	61	44	50	43	63
. Each one separately.....	17	28	23	20	22	27	23	12	26	41	22	25	24
. No answer.....	25	16	8	5	15	11	8	23	13	15	28	32	13
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Protecting nature and fighting pollution :													
. Countries acting together.....	61	74	86	76	45	82	89	82	69	52	56	57	74
. Each one separately.....	20	19	10	20	49	14	8	9	22	35	20	18	17
. No answer.....	19	7	4	4	6	4	3	9	9	13	24	25	9
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Strengthen our military defence against possible enemies :													
. Countries acting together.....	51	41	65	64	46	53	66	59	55	35	44	38	56
. Each one separately.....	22	37	22	27	39	31	21	25	31	52	26	31	28
. No answer.....	27	22	13	9	15	16	13	16	14	13	30	31	16
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

T A B L E 3
Questions 220/221

Question : Looking forward over the next ten years or so, how do you think things will develop in our world ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Percentages of positive answers													
International tensions will have lessened.....	31	33	40	33	44	36	41	29	37	34	41	49	37
The differences in standard of living between the industrial countries and the poorer countries will have become smaller.....	27	23	33	27	45	32	30	22	37	33	31	42	32
Famine will have lessened throughout the world.....	29	24	31	36	50	46	30	22	36	48	37	47	36
Progress in science and technology will have allowed us to improve the situation of poorest countries.....	60	60	61	63	72	66	66	54	73	63	55	57	63
There will be more mutual confidence and trust between the developed countries and the other countries than there is at present.....	44	42	51	49	56	57	62	42	48	38	51	54	50
The world's resources will be used more thoughtfully in the interest of future generations.....	51	64	61	54	70	53	74	58	65	48	51	55	57
No answer.....	19	12	16	15	11	13	8	18	11	23	26	22	16
TOTAL.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

ht

T A B L E 4
Questions 222/224

Question : Thinking of the countries on this list...

- A. In which countries would you say many people are dying of hunger ?**
- B. Which ones are developing and making progress ?**
- C. Which ones seem to be unable to break out of their present situation ?**

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Brazil :	A.....	32	15	22	40	23	27	27	20	27	19	16	29	26
	B.....	23	31	29	23	21	36	41	26	24	17	26	28	27
	C.....	19	24	12	21	11	15	19	11	17	13	11	13	15
Ethiopia :	A.....	90	90	82	89	93	65	92	93	94	89	73	73	82
	B.....	4	3	3	3	14	6	7	5	6	2	1	1	4
	C.....	63	56	57	61	53	39	71	64	66	43	42	31	54
Chine :	A.....	10	3	7	9	10	11	9	6	10	7	14	13	10
	B.....	56	78	59	67	33	55	75	43	60	50	37	32	55
	C.....	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	2	4	10	6	6	5
Saudi Arabia :	A.....	6	3	4	7	4	7	8	4	5	4	6	10	6
	B.....	36	39	34	36	35	33	34	20	46	33	24	13	34
	C.....	6	7	5	5	3	8	8	3	4	5	6	4	5
India :	A.....	55	59	59	66	45	71	69	53	57	46	58	39	60
	B.....	13	19	18	13	15	10	17	27	21	9	6	4	14
	C.....	25	30	24	23	18	39	34	16	23	19	24	12	25
Ivory Cost :	A.....	13	14	22	9	9	13	10	15	14	7	8	4	13
	B.....	16	5	9	21	7	12	12	6	5	3	5	4	10
	C.....	8	15	15	5	6	9	9	10	9	5	7	2	9

TABLE 4
Questions 222/224
(Following)

Question : Thinking of the countries on this list...

A. In which countries would you say many people are dying of hunger ?

B. Which ones are developing and making progress ?

C. Which ones seem to be unable to break out of their present situation ?

		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Peru	A.....	24	16	21	21	23	18	23	19	22	11	9	5	19
	B.....	5	4	6	3	8	5	7	5	4	3	6	4	5
	C.....	14	25	17	14	12	17	17	14	14	8	11	3	15
Singapore :	A.....	14	7	13	8	6	4	12	9	6	6	7	7	8
	B.....	14	24	12	15	19	16	18	15	30	14	3	3	16
	C.....	9	7	8	3	3	4	8	2	3	7	6	2	5
Bangladesh :	A.....	67	82	65	75	80	54	70	84	81	23	26	21	62
	B.....	3	3	2	1	11	2	5	5	5	1	2	1	3
	C.....	46	50	44	46	42	34	46	56	48	12	13	9	38
Egypt :	A.....	13	6	7	9	5	5	7	6	7	8	7	7	7
	B.....	30	35	33	27	20	30	40	26	23	18	16	9	26
	C.....	5	12	5	6	4	6	10	5	6	10	5	3	6
None :	A.....	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	B.....	3	1	6	2	4	1	-	10	2	3	2	3	3
	C.....	2	1	3	1	2	1	-	4	1	2	1	4	2
No answer :	A.....	6	2	5	3	4	7	1	2	1	9	12	20	5
	B.....	19	9	11	13	22	16	9	21	11	27	38	46	18
	C.....	16	14	17	13	23	19	11	14	10	31	36	50	19

TABLE 5
Question 225

Question : Have you recently seen or heard in the papers, or on the radio or on T.V. anything about Third World ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
. Yes.....	72	80	67	73	69	81	86	80	75	65	70	71	73
. No.....	25	16	26	26	28	18	12	18	24	32	25	25	24
. No answer.....	3	4	7	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	5	4	3
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 6
Question 226

Question : in your opinion, are we given a fair picture or not of the situation in the Third World ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
. Yes.....	30	16	37	36	47	46	35	35	40	28	54	46	40
. No.....	25	46	28	35	25	24	35	41	41	34	16	14	30
. It depends.....	32	25	26	18	9	15	25	13	11	15	8	13	17
. No answer.....	13	13	9	11	19	15	5	11	8	23	22	27	13
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

tt

T A B L E 7
Questions 227/230

Question : Here are some statements about the countries of the Third World. Can you tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or disagree ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
It is always the Europeans or Americans who talk about these countries. It would be good to hear what these countries have to say to us directly :													
. Agree.....	72	84	80	84	78	85	86	75	85	70	76	66	81
. Disagree.....	15	8	14	8	11	7	6	16	10	9	5	8	10
. No answer.....	13	8	6	8	11	8	8	9	5	21	19	26	9
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
We always hear about what these countries get from us and rarely what we get from them :													
. Agree.....	66	81	68	79	72	70	72	69	77	61	60	64	71
. Disagree.....	21	14	25	14	20	20	19	20	18	17	16	11	19
. No answer.....	13	5	7	7	8	10	9	11	5	22	24	25	10
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Beside catastrophies and revolutions, we don't hear very much about these countries :													
. Agree.....	69	72	64	83	79	74	80	71	81	64	68	64	73
. Disagree.....	22	24	32	13	15	19	16	25	16	15	14	12	20
. No answer.....	9	4	4	4	6	7	4	4	3	21	18	24	7
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
They haven't got the same needs and are less unfortunate than people tell us :													
. Agree.....	36	23	37	28	25	33	51	51	33	20	22	19	31
. Disagree.....	43	57	46	59	59	50	37	35	56	51	56	51	52
. No answer.....	21	20	17	13	16	17	12	14	11	29	22	30	17
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

T A B L E 8
Question 231

Question : In the following list concerning Third World countries, are there things on which you would like to be better informed ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Their economic situation : resources and production.....	22	40	30	35	29	31	30	26	36	29	25	23	31
Causes of their lack of development...	38	50	48	54	52	48	59	36	56	45	32	38	47
What we are doing for them.....	28	22	28	25	31	39	32	14	29	21	23	26	28
Their culture : customs, history, artistic heritage.....	21	38	28	24	18	19	37	28	23	16	31	23	25
Their type of government and political situation.....	18	33	27	26	36	22	28	22	35	25	17	15	25
The way of life of the people : health, housing, education.....	33	45	45	43	47	42	54	34	42	35	33	41	41
The practical possibilities for people like myself to give help personally...	15	19	22	13	22	25	36	15	16	11	19	14	19
What they are already doing for themselves to develop.....	47	56	51	52	58	46	54	45	62	31	30	32	48
What they think of us.....	29	37	20	35	30	31	38	30	29	14	24	27	28
None of these things.....	15	4	6	6	3	4	6	9	7	15	8	5	7
No answer.....	6	3	7	4	4	3	3	7	2	6	16	16	6
TOTAL.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

T A B L E 9
Question 232

Question : Do you have the feeling that in the countries of the Third World, things are going rather better now than say 15 years ago, or are things rather worse than then ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Things are going rather better.....	21	29	32	38	43	57	43	38	42	46	31	25	39
Things are going rather worse.....	23	18	28	23	23	13	23	21	27	23	21	31	23
No change.....	45	39	31	29	21	21	24	30	21	14	19	18	25
No answer.....	11	14	9	10	13	9	10	11	10	17	29	26	13
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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T A B L E 10
Question 233

Question : Some people favour, other are against helping the Third World countries. Are you personally...

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Very much for.....	20	30	33	23	47	44	44	36	32	61	62	32	37
For to some extent.....	55	60	56	61	45	49	49	57	55	31	31	61	52
Somewhat against.....	14	6	6	10	3	5	3	3	9	3	2	2	6
Very much against.....	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	2
No answer.....	8	4	4	4	4	1	2	3	1	4	4	5	3
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

08

T A B L E 1 1
Question 234

Question : What should be in your opinion our principal aim in our relations with the countries of the Third World ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Relieve their poverty and misery.....	14	6	16	10	20	13	13	8	8	43	35	48	17
Help them to become self sufficient.....	61	72	68	57	66	69	68	58	71	28	45	30	61
Co-operate with them so that they become real partners in the world economy.....	18	19	13	29	9	16	15	27	17	19	13	14	18
None of these things.....	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2
No answer.....	2	1	1	2	4	1	3	6	2	6	6	7	2
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

T A B L E 1 2
Questions 235/237

Question : And do you think that what the rich countries are currently doing for the countries of the Third World ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Percentages of positive answers :													
... is relieving the poverty and misery of the people.....	53	37	47	51	59	50	45	60	47	45	35	67	48
... is teaching them to be self suffi- cient.....	46	38	52	33	58	30	35	53	46	20	15	21	37
... is preparing them to become real partners in the world economy.....	16	14	26	16	28	11	32	17	20	15	10	15	17

T A B L E 1 3
Questions 238/240

Question : And do you think that as time goes by it will eventually happen that...

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Percentages of positive answers :													
... the poverty and misery of the people will be relieved.....	46	34	52	61	61	65	74	53	48	53	50	59	55
... they will become self sufficient....	49	31	50	59	58	56	62	54	49	32	31	31	49
... they will become real partners in the world economy.....	19	22	26	35	35	24	49	22	30	24	23	22	27

TABLE 14
Question 241

Question : Of the following three statements which one comes closest to what you think ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
We have to help the countries of the Third World simply because they are poor and need our help.....	33	45	55	33	65	56	50	65	43	51	58	46	49
We have to help the countries of the Third World because we need them to continue our own development.....	20	32	26	22	10	17	24	17	21	18	13	14	20
We should pay less attention to the Third World and concentrate first on fighting against poverty in our own country.....	34	12	12	41	21	21	21	11	32	22	21	26	25
None of these things.....	8	7	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	4	3
No answer.....	5	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	6	6	10	3
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 15
Question 242

Question : Besides what you have been able to read in the newspapers or see on television, what personal experience have you had of Third World countries ?

	B	OK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
You have visited one or more such countries as a tourist.....	8	14	6	10	3	4	10	7	7	3	3	2	6
You have visited one or more such countries for some other reason, not tourism.....	5	5	3	5	2	2	4	3	9	3	2	2	4
You have lived in one or more of these countries.....	4	2	1	6	1	1	2	3	7	2	2	8	3
Somebody in your family has lived in one of these countries.....	10	9	3	10	5	4	8	10	10	4	5	4	6
At school your children meet other children whose family comes from such countries.....	5	10	3	8	1	1	5	6	6	1	2	2	4
In your work or where you live you meet people who come from these countries...	10	19	9	18	5	8	14	13	16	3	4	7	11
You personally have had or have now friends or acquaintances among people coming from these countries.....	9	13	8	13	12	10	13	13	16	3	6	10	11
Other experience.....	3	14	2	1	3	2	3	3	4	-	1	1	2
None of these.....	62	49	54	56	73	70	63	59	56	78	81	78	63
No answer.....	6	1	22	3	3	4	2	2	-	10	3	2	7
TOTAL.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Total over 100, because of multiple answers.

TABLE 16
Question 243

Question : Do you feel that in the next ten or fifteen years, what happens in the Third World countries, their political situation, their economies, their population growth could affect our lives in (country) ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
. Yes.....	36	54	44	60	37	40	32	54	61	36	28	40	47
. No.....	37	31	38	25	36	41	54	32	30	34	35	31	34
. No answer.....	27	15	18	15	27	19	14	14	9	30	37	29	19
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

T A B L E 1 7
Questions 244/246

Question : For each of the following statements can you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
The raw materials of the Third World are vital to us :													
Agree.....	63	80	73	67	44	58	76	72	63	67	44	52	63
Disagree.....	23	10	18	21	29	27	15	16	27	13	20	16	22
No answer.....	14	10	9	12	27	15	9	12	10	20	36	32	15
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Our economy needs the Third World countries as customers :													
Agree.....	54	55	62	65	52	54	71	64	64	60	43	55	59
Disagree.....	27	31	29	25	25	32	20	24	27	18	24	14	27
No answer.....	19	14	9	10	23	14	9	12	9	22	33	31	14
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
If the gap widens between the rich and the poor countries it will lead to violent confrontations :													
Agree.....	51	70	67	66	57	58	88	62	64	67	50	56	62
Disagree.....	29	17	24	24	19	28	7	22	26	13	23	17	24
No answer.....	20	13	9	10	24	14	5	16	10	20	27	27	14
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

T A B L E 17
Questions 244/246
(Following)

Question : For each of the following statements can you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
There is a risk we could be swamped by the growth in the Third World population :													
Agree.....	47	52	60	64	36	47	57	36	58	42	31	20	51
Disagree.....	36	31	32	28	43	43	34	49	35	32	36	48	36
No answer.....	17	17	8	8	21	10	9	15	7	26	33	32	13
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
 If the standard of living rises in the Third World countries, they will have less children and the population threat to us will lessen :													
Agree.....	48	67	63	63	54	60	72	62	64	53	46	43	60
Disagree.....	26	19	27	25	22	26	18	23	25	23	19	23	24
No answer.....	26	14	10	12	24	14	10	15	11	24	35	34	16
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
 It is our own interest of cancel the debts of the Third World countries even if it costs a great deal to do so :													
Agree.....	29	44	51	49	32	47	52	42	47	28	32	20	44
Disagree.....	41	32	35	27	33	29	31	35	37	41	24	45	32
No answer.....	30	24	14	24	35	24	17	23	16	31	44	35	24
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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TABLE 17
 Questions 244/246
 (Following)

Question : For each of the following statements can you tell me if you tend to agree or disagree ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
We must not help the countries of the Third World to develop because they would become too dangerous as competitors :													
Agree.....	13	9	10	14	8	8	16	6	10	13	12	11	11
Disagree.....	68	82	83	76	74	82	76	86	83	66	66	56	78
No answer.....	19	9	7	10	18	10	8	8	7	21	22	33	11
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
If the standard of living increases in the countries of the Third World we shall be better able to understand one another :													
Agree.....	59	72	76	77	79	77	83	74	79	78	71	71	75
Disagree.....	21	15	16	13	7	11	11	14	13	4	8	7	13
No answer.....	20	13	8	10	14	12	6	12	8	18	21	22	12
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No matter what we do, our own interests go against those of these countries													
Agree.....	33	17	41	28	20	32	30	34	34	19	18	20	31
Disagree.....	40	58	46	52	51	45	58	45	46	52	50	41	47
No answer.....	27	25	13	20	29	23	12	21	20	29	32	39	22
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 18
Questions 247/248

Question : As far as you know, do the Third World countries receive help...

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Percentages of positive answers													
... from the government of (your country)	82	92	96	86	85	87	67	93	91	58	66	62	86
... from the European Community (The Common Market).....	81	82	82	73	77	81	78	82	79	70	62	73	77
... from international organisations like the United nations.....	85	89	85	77	75	84	81	86	88	74	74	70	82
... via business and industrial invest- ments.....	51	56	67	38	43	45	55	65	60	32	24	33	49
.. from voluntary organisations.....	74	94	93	83	96	66	79	83	97	38	42	35	77

T A B L E 1 9
Question 249

Question : Of these five, which one, do you think provides the most useful help to these countries ?

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
The (country) government.....	5	4	17	16	5	11	3	13	8	2	5	7	11
The European Community (Commun Market)..	17	5	9	14	9	16	12	15	6	18	13	31	13
International organisations like United Nations).....	33	35	16	27	19	44	38	34	20	46	49	36	30
Business and industry.....	5	12	4	4	1	3	7	7	6	1	3	2	4
Voluntary organisations.....	22	25	37	26	57	13	24	19	53	3	5	2	27
None of these.....	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	3	1	2
No answer.....	15	18	14	10	8	12	13	11	6	26	22	21	13
TOTAL.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE 20
Questions 250/252

Question : Coming back to the Third World...

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	G	E	P	EURO 12
Percentages of positive answers													
Are you aware of any actions in your town or area or where you work to help in some way a country or countries of the Third World ?	59	31	37	39	52	36	49	41	42	25	31	16	37
Have you been asked to give money for particular activities in the Third World such as medical aid, building schools, wells, etc... ?	69	62	64	54	71	56	56	63	64	29	49	11	57
Have you been asked to give some of your time in taking an active part in campaign or activities to help the Third World ?	19	17	22	14	15	14	20	9	17	7	15	3	16
Are you a member of a group or association which does things to help the Third World ?	18	10	6	5	7	6	10	10	12	3	4	1	7
Would you be prepared to give some of your time to help in some activity for the Third World ?	25	37	49	36	55	48	51	33	46	48	45	44	44
Would you be prepared to give money or to give more money than you do now to support some activity to help the Third World.....	38	45	52	35	63	61	69	63	56	68	60	48	53

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Pour tous renseignements sur les études d'opinion publique faites à l'initiative de la Commission des Communautés européennes, écrire à Karlheinz REIF, "Sondages, recherches, analyses, 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Bruxelles.

(*) Les douze instituts chargés de ces sondages sont représentés par la société THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS s.c., dont le comité de direction comprend : Jan Stapel (NIPO, Amsterdam), Norman Webb (GALLUP INTERNATIONAL, Londres), Hélène Riffault et Jean-François Tchernia (FAITS & OPINIONS, Paris) et Nicole Jamar (THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS, Bruxelles).

(**) Le sondage en Northern Ireland est fait en collaboration par Irish Marketing Surveys et Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

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For all information regarding opinion surveys carried out for the Commission of the European Communities, please write to Karlheinz REIF, "Surveys, Researches, Analyses", 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

The twelve institutes which carried out these surveys are represented by THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS s.c., of which the board members are : Jan Stapel (NIPO, Amsterdam), Norman Webb (GALLUP INTERNATIONAL, London), Hélène Riffault and Jean-François Tchernia (FAITS ET OPINIONS, Paris) and Nicole Jamar (THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEYS, Brussels).

The Northern Ireland survey is conducted jointly by Irish Marketing Surveys and Social Surveys (Gallup Poll).

ECHANTILLONNAGE/SAMPLING

L'objectif de la méthode d'échantillonnage est de couvrir de façon représentative la totalité de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus, des douze pays de la Communauté élargie. L'échantillonnage de chaque pays est constitué à deux niveaux :

1°) Régions et localités d'enquête

L'enquête a lieu sur l'ensemble du territoire des douze pays, soit 138 régions. (Voir liste ci-jointe page 64)

Chaque pays a constitué aléatoirement un échantillon-maître de localités d'enquête, de telle sorte que toutes les catégories d'habitat soient représentées proportionnellement à leurs populations respectives.

Au total, les interviews ont lieu dans environ 1.350 points d'enquête.

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 years and over of the twelve countries of the enlarged Community. In each country a two stage sampling method is used :

1°) Geographical distribution

The survey covers the whole territory of the twelve countries i.e. 138 regions. (See attached page 64).

In each country a random selection of sampling points is made in such a way that all types of area (urban, rural, etc..) are represented in proportion to their populations.

The interviews are distributed in more or less 1.350 sampling points.

2°) Choix des personnes interrogées

Les personnes interrogées sont toujours différentes d'une enquête à l'autre. L'échantillon-maître aléatoire évoqué ci-dessus indique le nombre de personnes à interroger à chaque point d'enquête. Au stade suivant, les personnes à interroger sont désignées :

- soit par un tirage au sort sur liste dans les pays où on peut avoir accès à des listes exhaustives d'individus ou de foyers : Danemark, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas. ;
- soit par échantillonnage stratifié sur la base des statistiques de recensement, l'échantillon étant construit à partir des critères de sexe, âge et profession : Belgique, France, Italie, Royaume-Uni, Irlande ;
- soit par une méthode combinant les deux précédentes (cheminement systématique) : Allemagne, Grèce, Espagne, Portugal.

2°) Choice of respondents

For each survey different individuals are interviewed in the master sample of sampling point described above. Within these sampling points the individuals to be interviewed are chosen :

- either at random from the population or electoral lists in those countries where access to suitable lists of individuals or households is possible : Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands ;
- or by quota sampling. In these cases the quotas are established by sex, age and occupation on the basis of census data : this system is used in Belgium, France, Italy, United-Kingdom, Ireland ;
- or by a method combining the two precedent ones ("random route") : Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal.

	Population (1)			Echantillons/ Samples (2) (Euro-Baromètre n° 28)	Dates (Euro-Baromètre n° 28)
	Milliers /Thou- sands	% CE/EC 10	% CE/EC 12		
B	7.924	3.64	3.12	1.005	08/10 au 16/10/1987
DK	4.133	1.90	1.62	1.008	26/10 au 20/11/1987
D	51.466	23.62	20.26	957	21/10 au 19/11/1987
GR	7.715	3.54	3.04	1.000	12/10 au 10/11/1987
F	42.851	19.67	16.87	999	19/10 au 19/11/1987
IRL	2.455	1.13	.97	998	20/10 au 04/11/1987
I	44.438	20.39	17.49	1.032	23/10 au 05/11/1987
L	300	.14	.12	302	15/10 au 05/11/1987
NL	11.400	5.23	4.49	965	28/10 au 05/11/1987
UK	45.207	20.75	17.79	1.309	10/10 au 08/11/1987
CE/EC 10	217.889	100.00	85.77	9.575	08/10 au 20/11/1987
E	28.854	-	11.36	1.019	05/10 au 23/10/1987
P	7.314	-	2.88	1.000	26/10 au 24/11/1987
CE/EC 12	254.057	-	100.00	11.594	05/10 au 24/11/1987

Il est rappelé que les résultats obtenus par sondage sont des estimations dont le degré de certitude et de précision dépend, toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, du nombre des individus constituant l'échantillon. Avec des échantillons de l'ordre de 1.000, on admet généralement qu'une différence inférieure à cinq pour cent entre deux pourcentages est au-dessous du niveau acceptable de confiance.

Readers are reminded that sample survey results are estimations, the degree of certainty and precision of which, everything being kept equal rests upon the number of cases. With samples of about 1.000, it is generally admitted that a percentage difference of less than five per cent is below the acceptable level of confidence.

(1) 15 ans et plus. / 15 years and over.

(2) Nombre d'interviews. / Number of interviews.

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Thraki
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Interior Sul

A TOUS

211/ Voici une liste de différents problèmes auxquels s'intéressent plus ou moins les (nationalité). (MONTRER LA CARTE 1).

- a) Pour chacun d'eux, je voudrais que vous me disiez si vous le considérez, vous-même, comme un problème très important, important, peu important, ou pas important du tout. (REponses DE 1 A 5 AUX COLONNES DE "A" A "E").
- b) Et pour chacun de ces problèmes, pouvez-vous me dire s'il est préférable que les décisions à leur sujet soient prises par l'ensemble des pays membres de la Communauté agissant ensemble ou par chaque pays séparément ? (REponses DE "F" A "H").

- A- Très important
- B- Important
- C- Peu important
- D- Pas important du tout
- E- ?

- F- Décisions prises ensemble
- G- Décisions prises séparément
- H- ?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
211. Réduire les écarts entre les régions de notre pays en aidant les régions moins développées ou en crise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
212. Assurer l'approvisionnement en énergie	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
213. Faire en sorte qu'il y ait moins de gens très riches et moins de gens très pauvres	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
214. Lutter contre le terrorisme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
215. Aider les pays pauvres en Afrique Amérique du Sud, Asie, etc	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
216. Lutter contre le chômage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
217. Défendre les intérêts de notre pays face aux super-puissances (Etats-Unis, URSS)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
218. Protéger la nature et lutter contre la pollution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
219. Renforcer notre capacité de défense militaire contre des ennemis éventuels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 161/169 (POUR LA QUESTION A, ET ADDITION DE LA QUESTION B)

220/ En pensant à ce que sera le monde dans une dizaine d'années, comment estimez-vous que les choses auront évolué ? (LIRE SUCCESSIVEMENT LES ITEMS. UNE REponse PAR LIGNE. MULTI PERFORATION).

	Oui 220	Non 221
. Les tensions internationales seront moins fortes	1	1
. L'écart entre le niveau de vie des pays riches et celui des pays pauvres aura diminué	2	2
. La faim dans le monde aura reculé	3	3
. Le progrès de la science et de la technologie aura permis d'améliorer la situation des pays les plus pauvres	4	4
. Il y aura une meilleure entente entre les pays développés et les autres pays	5	5
. Les ressources de la planète seront utilisées d'une façon plus réfléchie dans l'intérêt des générations futures	6	6

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 170/171

TO ALL

211/ Here is a list of problems that people of (our country) are more or less interested in. (SHOW CARD 1).

- a) Could you please tell me for each one whether you personally consider it is a very important problem, important problem, of little importance, or not important at all. (ANSWERS FROM 1 TO 5 IN COLUMNS "A" TO "E")
- b) And for each of these problems, could you tell me whether decisions about it should be taken by the country of the Community acting together or by each one separately ? (ANSWERS FROM 6 TO 0 IN COLUMNS "F" TO "H")

- A- Very important
- B- Important
- C- Fairly important
- D- Not important at all
- E- ?

- F- (Countries acting together)
- G- (Each one separately)
- H- ?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
211. Reducing the differences between regions of our country by helping the less developed regions or those in most need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212. Ensuring energy supplies are maintained	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
213. Try and reduce the number both of very rich people and very poor people	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
214. Fighting against terrorism ...							
215. Helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
216. Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
217. Defend our interests against the Super-powers such as USA and Soviet Union	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
218. Protecting nature and fighting pollution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
219. Strengthen our military defence against possible enemies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 161/169 (FOR QUESTION A, AND ADDITION OF QUESTION B)

220/ Looking forward over the next ten years or so, how do you think things will develop in our world ? (ONE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM, MULTIPLE PUNCH).

	YES 220	NO 221
. International tensions will have lessened	1	1
. The differences in standard of living between the industrial countries and the poorer countries will have become smaller	2	2
. Famine will have lessened throughout the world	3	3
. Progress in science and technology will have allowed us to improve the situation of poorest countries	4	4
. There will be more mutual confidence and trust between the developed countries and the other countries than there is at present	5	5
. The world's resources be used more thoughtfully the interest of future generations	6	6

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 170/171

222/ Pensant aux pays qui figurent sur cette liste ... (MONTRER LA LISTE)

222/ Thinking of the countries on this list (SHOW LIST)

224. a) Quels sont ceux dont vous diriez que beaucoup de gens y meurent de faim ?
 b) Quels sont ceux qui se développent et progressent ?
 c) Quels sont ceux qui semblent ne pas pouvoir sortir de leur situation ?

224. a) In which countries would you say many people are dying of hunger ?
 b) Which ones are developing and making progress
 c) Which ones seem to be unable to break out of their present situation ?

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES POUR CHAQUE QUESTION. UN MEME PAYS PEUT ETRE CITE EN REPONSE A PLUSIEURS DES QUESTIONS).

(SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE FOR EACH QUESTION. A COUNTRY CAN BE MENTIONED AS AN ANSWER TO SEVERAL QUESTIONS).

	a) 222	b) 223	c) 224
. Brésil	1	1	1
. Ethiopie	2	2	2
. Chine	3	3	3
. Arabie Saoudite	4	4	4
. Inde	5	5	5
. Côte d'Ivoire	6	6	6
. Pérou	7	7	7
. Singapour	8	8	8
. Bangladesh	9	9	9
. Egypte	X	X	X
. Aucun (SPONTANE)	Y	Y	Y
. ?	0	0	0

	a) 222	b) 223	c) 224
. Brazil	1	1	1
. Ethiopia	2	2	2
. China	3	3	3
. Saudi Arabia	4	4	4
. India	5	5	5
. Ivory Coast	6	6	6
. Peru	7	7	7
. Singapore	8	8	8
. Bangladesh	9	9	9
. Egypt	X	X	X
. None (SPONTANEOUS)	Y	Y	Y
. ?	0	0	0

On emploie différentes expressions pour désigner les pays pauvres du monde, en Asie, en Afrique, en Amérique du Sud, etc. Par exemple on dit : pays en voie de développement, pays pauvres, pays sous-développés, Tiers Monde. Disons que, dans la suite de cet entretien, nous les désignerons par l'expression Tiers Monde.

People use different names and expressions to describe the poor countries of the world such as those in Asia, Africa, South America, and so on. For instance people say : developing countries, poor countries, under-developed countries, Third World. For the rest of the interview I will call the countries the Third World.

225. Avez-vous récemment lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision quelque chose au sujet des pays du Tiers Monde ?

225. Have you recently seen or heard in the papers, or on the radio, or on T.V. anything about Third World countries ?

1. Oui
 2. Non
 0. ?

1. Yes
 2. No
 0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 178

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 178

226. Selon vous, est-ce que l'on nous présente de ces pays, une image qui correspond à la réalité ?

226. In your opinion, are we given a fair picture or not of the situation in the Third World ?

1. Oui
 2. Non
 3. Cela dépend (SPONTANE)
 0. ?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
 0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 180

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 180

227/ Voici quelques affirmations au sujet des Pays du Tiers Monde
 230. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune, si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord ?

227/ Here are some statements about the countries of the Third World. Can you tell me for each statement if you tend to agree or disagree ?

	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	?
227. Ce sont toujours des Européens ou des Américains qui parlent de ces pays. On aimerait entendre ce que ces pays ont à nous dire	1	2	0
228. On nous parle toujours de ce que ces pays reçoivent de nous et rarement de ce que nous recevons d'eux	1	2	0
229. En dehors des catastrophes et des révolutions on ne nous dit pas grand chose sur ces pays	1	2	0
230. Ils n'ont pas les mêmes besoins que nous et sont moins malheureux qu'on nous le dit	1	2	0

	Dis-Agree	Agree	?
227. It is always the Europeans or Americans who talk about these countries. It would be good to hear what these countries have to say to us directly	1	2	0
228. We always hear about what these countries get from us and rarely what we get from them	1	2	0
229. Beside catastrophes and revolutions, we don't hear very much about these countries	1	2	0
230. They haven't got the same needs and are less unfortunate than people tell us ...	1	2	0

231. A propos des pays du Tiers Monde, y a-t-il dans la liste suivante (MONTRER LA LISTE), des sujets sur lesquels vous souhaiteriez être mieux informés ? Lesquels ? (REPOSES MULTIPLES).

- 1. Leur situation économique : productions et ressources
- 2. Les causes de leur sous-développement
- 3. Ce que nous faisons pour eux
- 4. Leurs cultures : coutumes, histoire, patrimoine artistique
- 5. Leur régime et leur situation politique
- 6. Les conditions de vie des populations : santé, logement, éducation
- 7. Les possibilités concrètes pour des gens comme moi de les aider personnellement
- 8. Ce qu'ils font déjà eux-mêmes pour se développer
- 9. Ce qu'ils pensent de nous
- X. Rien de tout cela (SPONTANE)
- 0. ?

232. Avez-vous le sentiment que, dans les pays du Tiers Monde, les choses vont maintenant plutôt mieux qu'il y a une quinzaine d'années, ou que les choses vont plutôt plus mal ?

- 1. Les choses vont plutôt mieux
- 2. Les choses vont plutôt plus mal
- 3. Pas de changement (SPONTANE)
- 0. ?

233. Certaines personnes sont pour, d'autres sont contre, aider les pays du Tiers Monde. Vous personnellement êtes-vous ...

- 1. Très pour
- 2. Plutôt pour
- 3. Plutôt contre
- 4. Très contre
- 0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 225

234. Quel devrait être, à votre avis, notre principal but dans nos relations avec les pays du Tiers Monde ? (UNE SEULE REPONSE).

- 1. Soulager leur misère
- 2. Les aider à se suffire à eux-mêmes
- 3. Coopérer avec eux afin qu'ils deviennent de réels partenaires dans l'économie mondiale
- 4. Rien de tout cela (SPONTANE)
- 0. ?

235/ 237. Et pensez-vous que ce que les pays riches font actuellement pour les pays du Tiers Monde ...

Oui Non ?

235... soulage la misère des populations	1	2	0
236... leur apprend à se suffire à eux-mêmes	1	2	0
237... les prépare à devenir de réels partenaires dans l'économie mondiale	1	2	0

238/ 240. Et pensez-vous que, avec le temps, on parviendra ...

Oui Non ?

238... à soulager la misère de ces pays	1	2	0
239... à ce qu'ils se suffisent à eux-mêmes	1	2	0
240... à ce qu'ils soient de réels partenaires dans l'économie mondiale	1	2	0

231. In the following list concerning Third World countries, (SL LIST) are there things on which you would like to be better informed ? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)

- 1. Their economic situation : resources and production
- 2. Causes of their lack of development
- 3. What we are doing for them
- 4. Their culture : customs, history, artistic heritage
- 5. Their type of government and political situation
- 6. The way of life of the people : health, housing, education
- 7. The practical possibilities for people like myself to give help personally
- 8. What they are already doing for themselves to develop
- 9. What they think of us
- X. None of these things (SPONTANEOUS)
- 0. ?

232. Do you have the feeling that in the countries of the Third World, things are going rather better now than say 15 years ago, or are things rather worse than then ?

- 1. Things are going rather better
- 2. Things are going rather worse
- 3. No change (SPONTANEOUS)
- 0. ?

233. Some people favour, other are against helping the Third World countries. Are you personally ...

- 1. Very much for
- 2. For to some extent
- 3. Somewhat against
- 4. Very much against
- 0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 225

234. What should be in your opinion our principal aim in our relations with the countries of the Third World ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY).

- 1. Relieve their poverty and misery
- 2. Help them to become self sufficient
- 3. Co-operate with them so that they become real partners in the world economy
- 4. None of these things (SPONTANEOUS)
- 0. ?

235/ 337. And do you think that what the rich countries are currently doing for the countries of the Third World ...

Yes No ?

235. is relieving the poverty and misery of the people	1	2	0
236. is teaching them to be self sufficient	1	2	0
237. is preparing them to become real partners in the world economy	1	2	0

238/ 240. And do you think that as time goes by it will eventually happen that ...

Yes No ?

238. the poverty and misery of the people will be relieved	1	2	0
239. they will become self sufficient	1	2	0
240. they will become real partners in the world economy	1	2	0

241. De ces trois phrases, quelle est celle qui correspond le mieux à ce que vous pensez ? (UNE SEULE REPONSE).

1. Nous devons aider les pays du Tiers Monde simplement parce qu'ils sont pauvres et qu'ils ont besoin de notre aide
2. Nous devons aider les pays du Tiers Monde parce que nous avons besoin d'eux pour continuer à nous développer nous-mêmes
3. Nous devons oublier un peu le Tiers Monde et nous occuper d'abord de lutter contre la pauvreté chez nous
4. Rien de tout cela (SPONTANE)
0. ?

242. En dehors de ce que vous avez pu lire dans les journaux ou voir à la télévision, vous personnellement, quelle expérience avez-vous des pays du Tiers Monde ? (MONTRER LA CARTE). (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES).

1. Vous avez visité un ou plusieurs de ces pays comme touriste
2. Vous avez visité un ou plusieurs de ces pays pour une raison autre que le tourisme
3. Vous avez vécu dans un ou plusieurs de ces pays
4. Un membre de votre famille a vécu dans un ou plusieurs de ces pays
5. Vos enfants, à l'école, rencontrent des enfants dont la famille vient d'un de ces pays
6. Vous rencontrez à votre travail ou dans votre quartier des gens originaires de ces pays
7. Vous-même avez eu ou avez actuellement des relations personnelles ou des amis parmi des gens originaires de ces pays
8. Autre expérience (NOTER)
9. Rien de tout cela
0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 227

243. Avez-vous le sentiment que dans les dix ou quinze ans à venir, ce qui se passera dans les pays du Tiers Monde, leur situation politique, économique, la croissance démographique, etc., peut avoir un effet sur notre vie en (pays) ?

1. Oui
2. Non
0. ?

TREND EURO 20 Q. - 230

241. Of the following three statements which one comes closest what you think ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY).

1. We have to help the countries of the Third World simply because they are poor and need our help
2. We have to help the countries of the Third World because we need them to continue our own development
3. We should pay less attention to the Third World and concentrate first on fighting against poverty in our own countries
4. None of these things (SPONTANEOUS)
0. ?

242. Besides what you have been able to read in the newspapers or see on television, what personal experience have you had of Third World countries ? (SHOW LIST). (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

1. You have visited one or more such countries as a tourist
2. You have visited one or more such countries for some other reason, not tourism
3. You have lived in one or more of these countries
4. Somebody in your family has lived in one of these countries
5. At school your children meet other children whose family comes from such countries
6. In your work or where you live you meet people who come from these countries
7. You personally have had or have now friends or acquaintances among people coming from these countries
8. Other experience (WRITE OUT)
9. None of these
0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 227

243. Do you feel that in the next ten or fifteen years, what happens in the Third World countries, their political situation, their economies, their population growth could affect our lives in (country) ?

1. Yes
2. No
0. ?

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 230

244/ Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pouvez-vous dire
246. si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord ?

	Plutôt d'accord 244	Plutôt pas d'acc. 245	? 246
.Les matières premières du Tiers Monde nous sont indispensables	1	1	1
.Notre économie a besoin des pays du Tiers Monde comme clients	2	2	2
.Si le fossé augmente entre pays pauvres et pays riches, cela conduira à des affrontements violents	3	3	3
.Nous risquons d'être submergés par l'accroissement de la population du Tiers Monde	4	4	4
.Si, dans les pays du Tiers Monde, le niveau de vie s'élève, ils auront moins d'enfants, et la menace démographique qu'ils représentent pour nous diminuera	5	5	5
.C'est notre intérêt d'annuler la dette du Tiers Monde, même si cela nous coûte cher	6	6	6
.Il ne faut pas aider les pays du Tiers Monde à se développer parce qu'ils deviendraient des concurrents trop dangereux	7	7	7
.Si le niveau de vie augmente dans les pays du Tiers Monde, on pourra beaucoup mieux se comprendre	8	8	8
.Quoi qu'on fasse, nos intérêts sont opposés à ceux de ces pays	9	9	9

247/ D'après ce que vous en savez, est-ce que les Pays du Tiers
248. Monde reçoivent une aide ... (MONTRER LA CARTE). (UNE SEULE
REPONSE PAR LIGNE) (MULTI PERFORATIONS)

	Oui 247	Non 248
... du gouvernement de (votre pays)	1	1
... de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun)	2	2
... des organismes internationaux comme l'ONU (Organisation des Nations Unies)	3	3
... par les investissements des entreprises et des industries	4	4
... par l'action d'associations privées	5	5

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 231/232

244/ For each of the following statements can you tell me if you
246. tend to agree or disagree ?

	Agree 244	Dis- agree 245	? 246
.The raw materials of the Third World are vital to us	1	1	1
.Our economy needs the Third World countries as customers	2	2	2
.If the gap widens between the rich and the poor countries it will lead to violent confrontations	3	3	3
.There is a risk we could be swamped by the growth in the Third World population	4	4	4
.If the standard of living rises in the Third World countries they will have less children and the population threat to us will lessen ...	5	5	5
.It is our own interest to cancel the debts of the Third World countries even if it costs a great deal to do so	6	6	6
.We must not help the countries of the Third World to develop because they would become too dangerous as competitors	7	7	7
.If the standard of living increases in the countries of the Third World, we shall be better able to understand one another	8	8	8
.No matter what we do, our own interests go against those of these countries	9	9	9

247/ As far as you know, do the Third World countries receive
248. help ... (SHOW CARD). (ONE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM). (MULTIPLE PUNCH)

	Yes 247	No 248
... from the government of (your country)	1	1
... from the European Community (the Common market)	2	2
... from international organisations like the United Nations	3	3
... via business and industrial investments	4	4
... from voluntary organisations	5	5

TREND EURO 20 - Q. 231/232

249. Dans cette liste, qui, à votre avis, fournit l'aide la plus utile à ces pays (MONTRER LA MEME CARTE). (UNE SEULE REPONSE)

1. Le gouvernement (de votre pays)
2. La Communauté européenne (Marché commun)
3. Les organismes internationaux comme l'ONU (Organisation des Nations Unies)
4. Les entreprises et les industries
5. Les associations privées
6. Aucune de ces institutions ou organisations

0. ?
TREND EURO 20 - Q. 233

250/
252. Pour revenir au Tiers Monde

	Oui 250	Non 251	? 252
. Avez-vous eu connaissance d'actions en faveur d'un ou plusieurs pays du Tiers Monde organisées dans votre ville, votre région ou votre entreprise ?	1	1	1
. Avez-vous été sollicité pour donner de l'argent pour des actions précises dans le Tiers Monde : aide médicale, construction d'écoles, de puits, etc. ?	2	2	2
. Avez-vous été sollicité pour participer activement et donner de votre temps à des campagnes ou des actions en faveur du Tiers Monde	3	3	3
. Faites-vous partie d'une association qui est active pour l'aide au Tiers Monde ?	4	4	4
. Seriez-vous prêt à donner de votre temps pour soutenir une action en faveur du Tiers Monde ?	5	5	5
. Seriez-vous prêt à donner ou à donner davantage d'argent pour soutenir une action en faveur du Tiers Monde ?	6	6	6

249. Of these five, which one, do you think provides the most useful help to these countries ? (SHOW THE SAME CARD). (ONE ANSWER ONLY).

1. The (country) government
2. The European Community (Common Market)
3. International organisations like United Nations
4. Business and industry
5. Voluntary organisations
6. None of these

0. ?
TREND EURO 20 - Q. 233

250/
252. Coming back to the Third World ...

	Yes 250	No 251	? 252
. Are you aware of any actions in your town or area or where you work to help in some way a country or countries of the Third World ?	1	1	1
. Have you been asked to give money for particular activities in the Third World, such as medical aid, building schools, wells, ect. ?	2	2	2
. Have you been asked to give some of your time in taking an action part in campaign or activities to help the Third World ?	3	3	3
. Are you a member of a group or association which does things to help the Third World ?	4	4	4
. Would you be prepared to give some of your time to help in some activity for the Third World ?	5	5	5
. Would you be prepared to give money or to give more money than you do now to support some activity to help the Third World ?	6	6	6