



# Special Eurobarometer 511a

Report

## EU Humanitarian Aid

Fieldwork  
November-December 2020  
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Survey requested by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations  
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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

Special Eurobarometer 511a – Wave EB94.2 – Kantar





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(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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## INTRODUCTION

Whenever there is a disaster or humanitarian emergency, the EU can provide assistance for the affected countries and populations. Humanitarian crises in the world are increasing due to conflict, the global refugee crisis and dramatic natural hazards related to climate change. In 2020, nearly 168 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, a significant increase from 130 million people in 2018<sup>1</sup>.

The needs are further increasing because of the coronavirus pandemic, among other factors. It is having major health, social and economic impact on societies around the globe, in particular on the poorest countries and vulnerable people already facing conflict, displacement, natural hazards and the effects of climate change.

The European Union, together with its Member States, is the world's leading humanitarian aid donor. Since 1992, the EU has been helping millions of people in more than 110 countries<sup>2</sup>. Based on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, the European Commission provides life-saving assistance to those in need through its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). DG ECHO works in partnership with UN agencies, NGOs and international organisations.

This report details the results of the Special Eurobarometer survey on humanitarian aid in the EU Member States in order to understand EU citizens' awareness of and, attitude towards and support for EU activities in this area. This survey builds on previous Special Eurobarometer surveys conducted in 2010<sup>3</sup>, 2012<sup>4</sup>, 2015<sup>5</sup> and 2016<sup>6</sup>.

The November–December 2020s Special Eurobarometer was conducted between 20 November and 21 December 2020 and covers the following topics:

- Awareness and general perception of EU funding for humanitarian aid activities;
- Feelings towards the EU as a main humanitarian aid donor;
- Level of appreciation for coordinated humanitarian action at EU level provided by each Member State and by the EU as a whole;
- Preferred level of spending for EU humanitarian aid;
- Support for humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic;
- Preferred sources of information about EU humanitarian aid.

The results are presented for the EU as a whole and by country, and significant variations by gender, age, education and other sociodemographic characteristics are also specified. Whenever possible, the results from the present survey are compared with those from previous surveys, and in particular with the most recent survey of 2016.

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<sup>1</sup> EU budget for recovery: Humanitarian Aid Factsheet: [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/mff\\_ha\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/mff_ha_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> EU boosts humanitarian aid budget for 2021 as needs rise: [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/eu-boosts-humanitarian-aid-budget-2021-needs-rise\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/eu-boosts-humanitarian-aid-budget-2021-needs-rise_en)

<sup>3</sup> Special Eurobarometer 343: <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/humanitarian/surveyKy/838>

<sup>4</sup> Special Eurobarometer 384: <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/humanitarian/surveyKy/1056>

<sup>5</sup> Special Eurobarometer 434: <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/humanitarian/surveyKy/2068>

<sup>6</sup> Special Eurobarometer 453: <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/search/humanitarian/surveyKy/2121>

**Note**

As a result of the UK leaving the European Union on 31 January 2020, the Union now has 27 Member States. The overall EU level results presented in this report are therefore based on EU27, and not EU28 as was the case in previous waves. Care should therefore be taken when comparing the results from the current wave with previous results.

For trend questions, the evolution of results from the previous survey is sometimes shown with EU28 and sometimes with EU27, depending on the data available.

**Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork**

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit). Given the impact of COVID-19 and subsequent health safety measures, the face-to-face methodology was either not possible to apply or was applied only to a certain extent in some countries. In Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and Sweden, a share of interviews were conducted online, while the rest were conducted as usual, via face-to-face interviews. In Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovenia, all interviews were conducted online<sup>7</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report, as are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. For all interviews conducted face-to-face, hygiene and physical distancing measures in line with government regulations have always been respected and, whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance. As a result, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) to reach the targets when face-to-face interviewing presented a challenge to do so. These methodologies could have an impact on some of the results.

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<sup>7</sup> Online interviewing took the form of probabilistic panels and access panels, depending on what is available in the country.

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

Belgium	BE	Latvia	LV
Czechia	CZ	Luxembourg	LU
Bulgaria	BG	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Lithuania	LT		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the ‘acquis communautaire’ has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the ‘CY’ category and in the EU27 average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union  
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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



## KEY FINDINGS

### **Three quarters of the respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities and over nine in ten think this is important**

- Three quarters of the respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, while one quarter say they are not aware.
  - This proportion has increased by four percentage points (pp) since December 2016 and by seven percentage points since March 2012.
  - A majority in all countries are aware, especially in the Netherlands, Czechia and Luxembourg.
- Around nine in ten (91%) think it is important the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, with 44% saying it is ‘very important’. Less than one in ten (7%) believe this is not important.
  - This share is currently at the highest level since 2010 (+3 pp since December 2016 and +12 pp since March 2010).
  - At least eight in ten in all countries think this is important, most notably in Portugal, Cyprus, Ireland and Spain.
- When asked which feelings come to their mind when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main global humanitarian aid donors, around eight in ten respondents (82%) mention positive feelings, with 55% saying they feel ‘satisfaction’, 17% ‘pride’ and 10% ‘enthusiasm’.
  - In contrast, slightly more than one in ten respondents (12%) indicate negative feelings, with significant variations among Member States. On average 7% mention disappointment and smaller proportions mention anger (3%) or shame (2%).

### **Nearly three quarters of respondents think humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole**

- 74% say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU, while 22% think it is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately.
  - Following an eight-percentage point increase compared to 2016, the proportion who think it is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU is now at its highest since 2010.
- Almost half of respondents (48%) say that the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid and around four in ten (41%) state that the EU should invest more, while 7% think it should invest less.

### **Nine in ten respondents support the delivery of humanitarian assistance by the EU to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic**

- Nine in ten say they support the fact that the EU is delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, with 42% saying they ‘totally support’ it. Less than one in ten (8%) say they oppose it.
  - In all countries, more than eight in ten support this, particularly in Portugal, Croatia and Spain.

### **The Internet and TV are the most used sources of information about EU humanitarian aid**

- The Internet (websites, blogs) (56%) and TV (51%) are the two most mentioned sources of information about EU humanitarian aid, followed by online social networks (21%) and the written press (20%).
  - Since 2016, the proportions mentioning the Internet (+18 pp) and online social networks (+5 pp) have increased, while the proportion mentioning TV has decreased (-5 pp).



## I. AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF EU HUMANITARIAN AID

This section reviews EU citizens’ awareness of and general attitude towards EU funding for humanitarian aid activities, as well as their feelings towards the EU as one of the main donors of humanitarian aid.

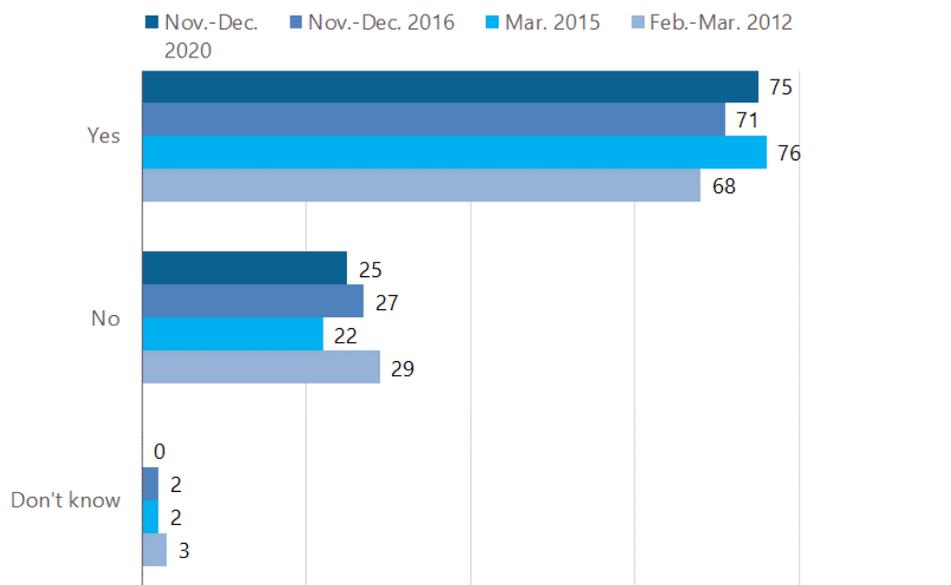
### 1 Awareness of EU humanitarian aid

#### Three quarters of the respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities and the level of awareness has increased since 2016

Three quarters of the respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, while one quarter say they are not aware<sup>8</sup>.

Following a five-percentage-point decline between 2015 and 2016, the proportion of those who say they are aware has increased by four percentage points since December 2016. Overall, this share is now significantly higher than it was when the question was first asked in March 2012 (+7 pp).

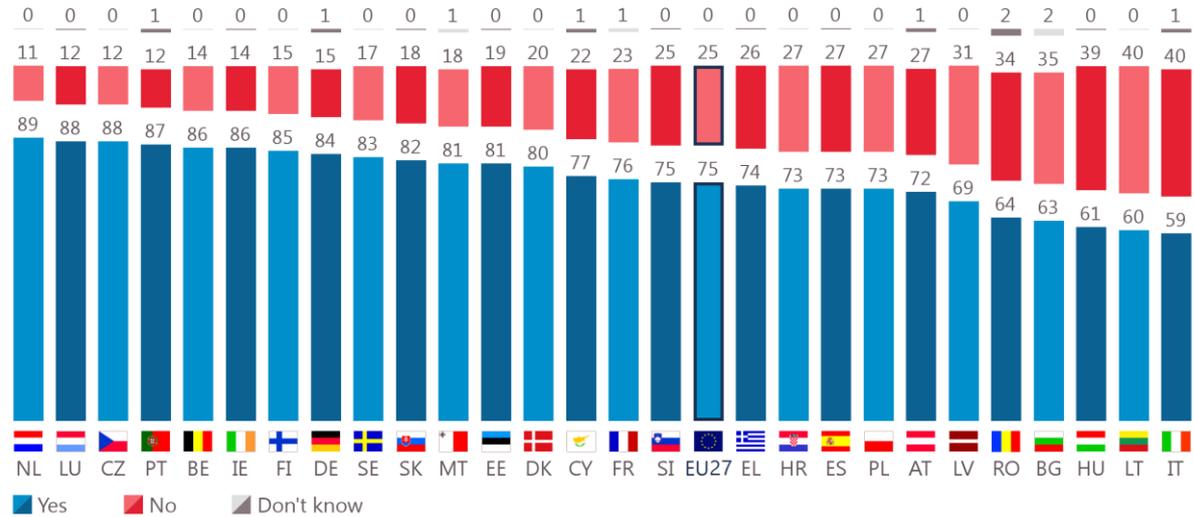
**QD9** Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(% - EU)



<sup>8</sup> QD9 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? Yes; No; DK.

The **country analysis** illustrates that a majority of respondents in each Member State are aware the EU funds humanitarian aid activities and, in 16 Member States, this proportion rises to three quarters or more. Respondents in the Netherlands (89%), Czechia and Luxembourg (both 88%) are the most likely to say this. At the opposite end of the scale, the lowest proportions can be observed in Italy (59%), Lithuania (60%) and Hungary (61%).

**QD9** Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(%)



Compared to 2016, the proportion of respondents who are aware the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased in 15 Member States. The largest increases are observed in Czechia (+20 percentage points), Ireland (+11 pp), Germany and Slovakia (both +9 pp). At the other end of the scale, this share has decreased in eight countries, most notably in Lithuania (-9 pp) and in Bulgaria (-5 pp), and has remained stable in four countries.

**QD9** Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(%)

		Yes	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	No	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Don't know
EU27		75	▲ 4	25	▼ 2	0
CZ		88	▲ 20	12	▼ 19	0
IE		86	▲ 11	14	▼ 10	0
DE		84	▲ 9	15	▼ 8	1
SK		82	▲ 9	18	▼ 7	0
HR		73	▲ 8	27	▼ 8	0
PT		87	▲ 7	12	▼ 7	1
EL		74	▲ 6	26	▼ 5	0
ES		73	▲ 6	27	▼ 5	0
HU		61	▲ 6	39	▼ 5	0
DK		80	▲ 5	20	▼ 3	0
EE		81	▲ 4	19	▼ 3	0
FI		85	▲ 3	15	▼ 3	0
NL		89	▲ 1	11	=	0
BE		86	▲ 1	14	▼ 1	0
AT		72	▲ 1	27	▼ 1	1
LU		88	=	12	▲ 1	0
CY		77	=	22	=	1
FR		76	=	23	=	1
IT		59	=	40	▲ 1	1
PL		73	▼ 1	27	▲ 5	0
LV		69	▼ 1	31	▲ 2	0
RO		64	▼ 1	34	▲ 2	2
SE		83	▼ 2	17	▲ 3	0
MT		81	▼ 2	18	▲ 2	1
SI		75	▼ 2	25	▲ 3	0
BG		63	▼ 5	35	▲ 6	2
LT		60	▼ 9	40	▲ 10	0

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that large majorities in all categories say they are aware the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. However, the following patterns can be observed:

- Men are slightly more likely than women to say they are aware the EU funds humanitarian aid activities (77% vs 73%);
- Respondents in the central age cohorts (aged 25–54) are the most likely to say they are aware, particularly when compared to the youngest respondents (aged 15–24) (77–78% vs 71%);
- The longer respondents have remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to say they are aware. For instance, 84% of those who finished their education aged 20 or more answer this way, compared to 58% of those who completed education before the age of 16;
- Managers (87%) and the self-employed (81%) are the most likely to say they are aware the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, particularly compared to house persons<sup>9</sup> (58%);
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to say they are aware than those who at least from time to time have difficulties paying bills (80% vs 65–66%);
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to say they are aware the EU funds humanitarian aid activities than those who have a neutral or negative image of the European Union (84% vs 66–67%).

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<sup>9</sup> House persons are people responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation/not working, but not looking for a job.

**QD9** Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	75	25	0
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	77	23	0
Woman	73	26	1
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	71	29	0
25-39	78	22	0
40-54	77	23	0
55+	74	25	1
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	58	41	1
16-19	73	26	1
20+	84	16	0
Still studying	75	25	0
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	81	19	0
Managers	87	13	0
Other white collars	77	22	1
Manual workers	71	28	1
House persons	58	41	1
Unemployed	72	27	1
Retired	73	26	1
Students	75	25	0
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	65	34	1
From time to time	66	34	0
Almost never/ Never	80	20	0
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	84	16	0
Neutral	66	33	1
Negative	67	33	0

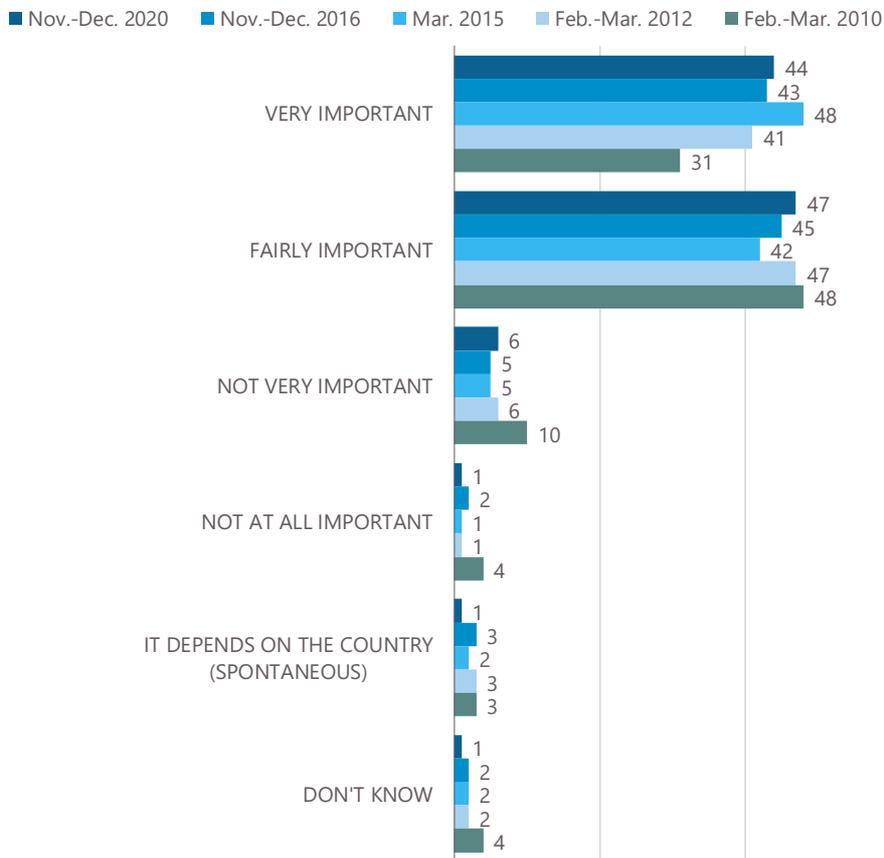
## 2 General attitude towards EU humanitarian aid

### Around nine in ten respondents think it is important the EU funds humanitarian aid activities

A large majority of respondents (91%) think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, with 44% saying it is ‘very important’ and 47% saying it is ‘fairly important’<sup>10</sup>. Conversely, less than one in ten (7%) believe this is not important, with only 1% saying it is ‘not at all important’.

The proportion of those who think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has slightly increased since December 2016 (+3 percentage points) and is currently at the highest level ever observed (+12 pp since March 2010).

**QD10** How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? (% - EU)

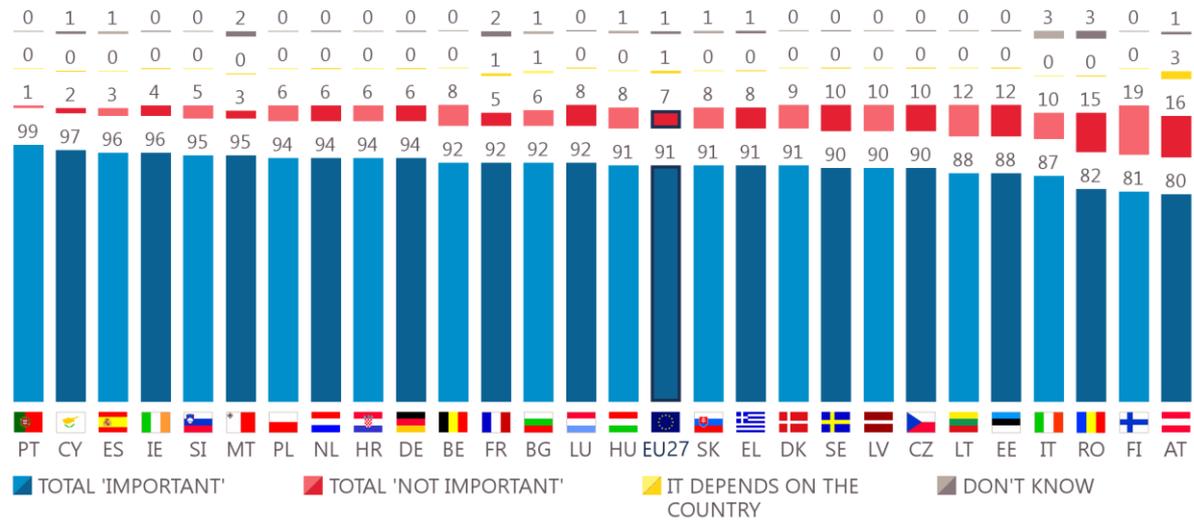


<sup>10</sup> QD10 How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

The **country analysis** shows that, in all 27 EU Member States, at least eight in ten respondents think it is important the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. The highest proportions saying this are recorded in Portugal (99%), Cyprus (97%), Ireland and Spain (both 96%), while the lowest proportions are found in Austria (80%), Finland (81%) and Romania (82%).

In 15 countries, a majority of the respondents think this is ‘very important’, with 66% in Ireland, 61% in Malta and 59% in Slovenia giving this answer.

**QD10** How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? (%)



In 17 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased since 2016. This is especially the case in Bulgaria, Czechia (both +14 percentage points) and Slovakia (+11 pp). Conversely, this share has decreased in nine countries, most notably in Finland (-11 pp), Sweden (-6 pp) and Luxembourg (-5 pp). The proportion of respondents who think this is important has remained stable in Lithuania.

The proportion of respondents who believe that it is ‘very important’ that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased since 2016 by at least ten percentage points in Czechia (+23 pp), Slovakia (+12 pp), Bulgaria, Spain (both +11 pp) and Hungary (+10 pp).

**QD10** How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		It depends on the country		Don't know	Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016		Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016
EU27		44	▲ 1	47	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	1	▼ 2	1	91	▲ 3	7	=
BG		50	▲ 11	42	▲ 3	4	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 10	1	92	▲ 14	6	=
CZ		50	▲ 23	40	▼ 9	8	▼ 6	2	▼ 1	0	▼ 6	0	90	▲ 14	10	▼ 7
SK		38	▲ 12	53	▼ 1	6	▼ 5	2	▼ 1	0	▼ 4	1	91	▲ 11	8	▼ 6
HU		38	▲ 10	53	▼ 2	7	=	1	▼ 2	0	▼ 5	1	91	▲ 8	8	▼ 2
HR		44	▲ 3	50	▲ 4	5	▼ 3	1	▼ 1	0	▼ 2	0	94	▲ 7	6	▼ 4
DE		50	▲ 2	44	▲ 4	5	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	0	▼ 5	0	94	▲ 6	6	=
PL		38	=	56	▲ 6	5	▼ 2	1	=	0	▼ 1	0	94	▲ 6	6	▼ 2
LV		35	▲ 1	55	▲ 5	8	▼ 2	2	=	0	▼ 2	0	90	▲ 6	10	▼ 2
ES		55	▲ 11	41	▼ 7	3	▼ 1	0	▼ 1	0	▼ 3	1	96	▲ 4	3	▼ 2
SI		59	▲ 5	36	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	1	=	0	▼ 2	0	95	▲ 4	5	▼ 1
AT		31	▼ 1	49	▲ 5	13	=	3	▼ 1	3	▼ 4	1	80	▲ 4	16	▼ 1
EE		40	▲ 8	48	▼ 5	8	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	0	▼ 5	0	88	▲ 3	12	▲ 5
IT		30	▼ 2	57	▲ 5	8	▲ 1	2	=	0	▼ 4	3	87	▲ 3	10	▲ 1
PT		40	▼ 3	59	▲ 5	1	=	0	=	0	▼ 1	0	99	▲ 2	1	=
IE		66	▼ 2	30	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	1	=	0	▼ 1	0	96	▲ 1	4	▲ 1
FR		43	▲ 3	49	▼ 2	4	=	1	▼ 2	1	=	2	92	▲ 1	5	▼ 2
EL		52	▲ 3	39	▼ 2	5	=	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 4	1	91	▲ 1	8	▲ 2
LT		▲ 36	▲ 3	52	▼ 3	9	▲ 1	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	88	=	12	▲ 3
CY		74	▼ 8	23	▲ 7	2	▲ 1	0	=	0	▼ 1	1	97	▼ 1	2	▲ 1
MT		61	▼ 1	34	=	2	▲ 1	1	=	0	▼ 1	2	95	▼ 1	3	▲ 1
NL		57	▲ 1	37	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	1	=	0	=	0	94	▼ 1	6	▲ 1
DK		53	▼ 8	38	▲ 6	6	▲ 3	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	0	91	▼ 2	9	▲ 5
BE		48	▲ 3	44	▼ 6	6	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	0	=	0	92	▼ 3	8	▲ 3
RO		32	▼ 7	50	▲ 3	12	▲ 2	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 2	3	82	▼ 4	15	▲ 4
LU		54	▼ 10	38	▲ 5	6	▲ 4	2	▲ 1	0	=	0	92	▼ 5	8	▲ 5
SE		55	▼ 17	35	▲ 11	7	▲ 5	3	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	0	90	▼ 6	10	▲ 7
FI		41	▼ 5	40	▼ 6	13	▲ 8	6	▲ 5	0	▼ 1	0	81	▼ 11	19	13

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that overwhelming majorities in all categories think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. However, a few differences can still be observed:

- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to say it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. For instance, 94% of those who finished their education aged 20 or more state so, compared to 87% of those who completed education aged 15 or less;
- House persons (86%) are the least likely to think it is important, especially when compared to managers (94%), students and other white-collar workers (both 93%);
- The less often respondents have difficulties paying their bills, the more likely they are to think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. For instance, 93% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 86% of those who have difficulties most of the time;
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to say it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities than those who have a negative image (97% vs 76%).

**QD10** How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	44	47	6	1	1	1	91	7
 Education (End of)								
15-	36	51	7	2	1	3	87	9
16-19	40	51	7	1	0	1	91	8
20+	51	43	4	1	0	1	94	5
Still studying	51	42	5	1	0	1	93	6
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	44	46	7	3	0	0	90	10
Managers	50	44	5	1	0	0	94	6
Other white collars	44	49	5	1	0	1	93	6
Manual workers	39	51	6	2	1	1	90	8
House persons	35	51	8	2	2	2	86	10
Unemployed	45	44	6	2	1	2	89	8
Retired	45	46	6	1	0	2	91	7
Students	51	42	5	1	0	1	93	6
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	42	44	8	3	1	2	86	11
From time to time	37	52	8	2	0	1	89	10
Almost never/ Never	47	46	5	1	0	1	93	6
<b>Image of EU</b>								
Positive	55	42	2	1	0	0	97	3
Neutral	36	54	7	1	1	1	90	8
Negative	29	47	15	6	1	2	76	21

### 3 Feelings towards the EU as a main humanitarian aid donor

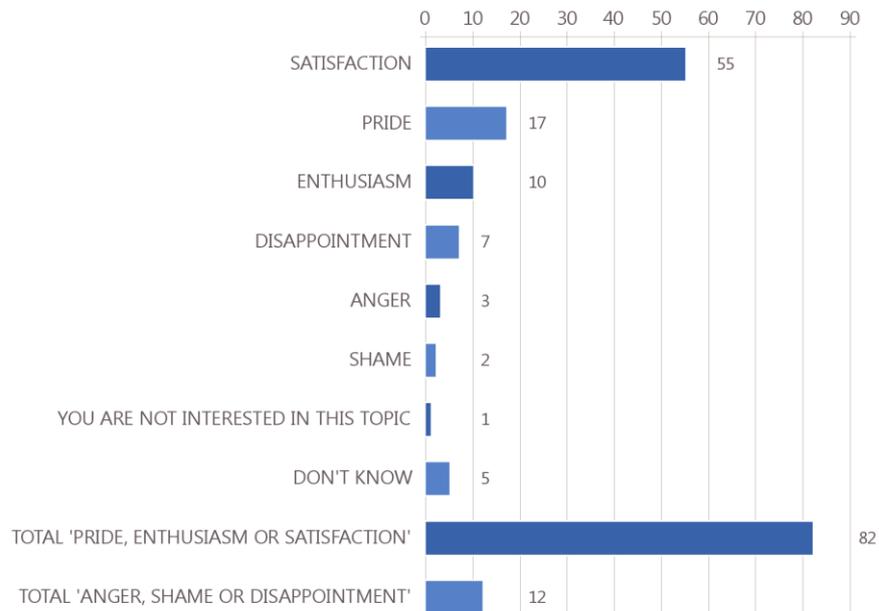
#### More than half of the respondents say they feel satisfaction when thinking that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid

Respondents were asked what feeling first comes to their mind when thinking about the fact that, along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid<sup>11</sup>. A large majority (82%) mention positive feelings when answering this question. In particular, more than half of the respondents say they feel satisfaction (55%) when thinking that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid, followed by 17% mentioning pride and one in ten citing enthusiasm.

Conversely, slightly more than one in ten (12%) indicate negative feelings, with 7% mentioning disappointment and smaller proportions mentioning anger (3%) or shame (2%).

Only 1% *spontaneously* say they are not interested in this topic, while 5% say they don't know.

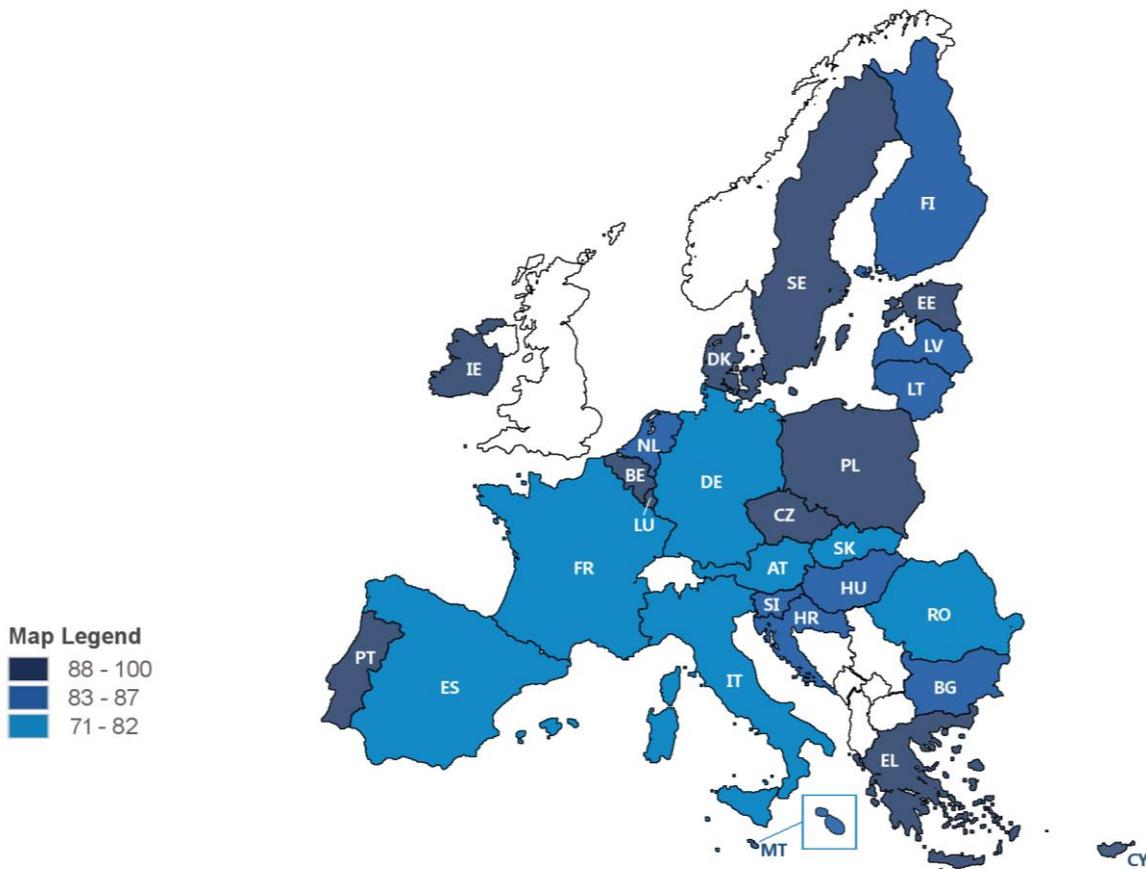
**QD11** Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind? (% - EU)



<sup>11</sup> QD11 Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind? Pride; Enthusiasm; Satisfaction; Disappointment; Anger; Shame; You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

The **country analysis** illustrates that more than seven in ten respondents in all Member States mention positive feelings (pride, enthusiasm or satisfaction) when thinking that the EU is amongst the main global donors of humanitarian aid. Respondents in Portugal (94%), Denmark and Sweden (both 92%) are the most likely to mention positive feelings, while those in Austria, Romania (both 71%), Italy and Spain (both 75%) are the least likely to do so.

**QD11** Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind?  
 (% - TOTAL 'PRIDE, ENTHUSIASM OR SATISFACTION')



In all countries, ‘satisfaction’ is the feeling most mentioned by respondents when they think about the EU being amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. At least two thirds mention this in Estonia (75%), Cyprus (74%), Latvia, Malta and Slovenia (all 66%). At the opposite end of the scale, 44% in Austria, 42% in Ireland and 33% in Romania say this.

‘Pride’ is the second most mentioned feeling in all Member States, with more than one quarter citing this in Ireland (33%), Sweden (31%), Lithuania (28%) and Portugal (27%). Conversely, 11% in Cyprus and 12% in Estonia and Latvia answer this way.

In 12 countries, at least one in ten respondents says ‘enthusiasm’ first comes to mind when thinking that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Respondents in Romania (18%), Ireland and Hungary (both 15%) are the most likely to mention this. This compares to one in twenty or less who give this answer in Estonia, Finland (both 2%), Slovenia and Spain (both 5%).

Less than one in ten in all countries mention ‘disappointment’, with the only exceptions of Romania (13%), Finland (12%), Italy (11%) and Austria (10%). At the other end of the spectrum, less than 1% cite this in Portugal, 2% in Bulgaria and 3% in Malta.

Austria (6%), Italy and Romania (both 5%) are the only countries where at least one in twenty say ‘anger’ first comes to mind when thinking that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid.

Finally, only 3% or less in all countries mention ‘shame’.

Slovakia (7%) and Bulgaria (6%) are the only country where more than one in twenty *spontaneously* say they are not interested in this topic, while a significant share of respondents in Spain (14%) say they don’t know.

The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the share of respondents mentioning positive feelings (pride, enthusiasm or satisfaction) when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid:

- Respondents aged 15–39 are more likely than those aged 40 or more to mention positive feelings (85% vs 80%);
- The longer the respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to cite positive feelings. For instance, 87% of those who ended education aged 20 or more answer this way, compared to 71% of those finishing education aged 15 or younger;
- Managers, students (both 87%) and other white-collar workers (86%) are the most likely to mention positive feelings, especially when compared to house persons (72%);
- The less often respondents have difficulties paying their bills, the more likely they are to mention positive feelings. For instance, more than eight in ten (84%) of those who never or almost never have difficulties answer this way, compared to less than three quarters (73%) of those who most of the time have difficulties paying bills;
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to mention positive feelings than those who have a negative image of the EU (90% vs 62%).

**QD11** Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind?

(% - EU)

	Satisfaction	Pride	Enthusiasm	Disappointment	Anger	Shame	You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Pride, Enthusiasm or satisfaction'	Total 'Anger, shame or disappointment'
EU27	55	17	10	7	3	2	1	5	82	12
 Age										
15-24	50	20	15	5	3	2	1	4	85	10
25-39	53	20	12	6	2	2	1	4	85	10
40-54	54	17	9	8	3	2	2	5	80	13
55+	58	15	7	8	2	2	2	6	80	12
 Education (End of)										
15-	47	17	7	9	4	3	3	10	71	16
16-19	54	15	10	9	3	2	2	5	79	14
20+	60	18	9	6	2	1	1	3	87	9
Still studying	51	22	14	5	2	2	1	3	87	9
 Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	53	17	9	9	3	3	2	4	79	15
Managers	58	19	10	6	2	2	1	2	87	10
Other white collars	56	18	12	6	2	1	1	4	86	9
Manual workers	53	16	10	8	3	2	2	6	79	13
House persons	45	17	10	8	4	3	2	11	72	15
Unemployed	55	17	7	8	3	2	2	6	79	13
Retired	58	15	6	9	3	2	2	5	79	14
Students	51	22	14	5	2	2	1	3	87	9
 Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	48	17	8	10	6	2	2	7	73	18
From time to time	49	17	11	10	4	2	2	5	77	16
Almost never/ Never	58	17	9	6	2	2	1	5	84	10
<b>Image of EU</b>										
Positive	56	23	11	4	1	1	1	3	90	6
Neutral	56	13	8	8	3	2	2	8	77	13
Negative	47	8	7	17	8	4	3	6	62	29

## II. EU HUMANITARIAN AID APPROACH, SPENDING AND POLICY

This section examines EU citizens' preferred approach to and level of spending for the provision of EU humanitarian aid. It also covers their level of support for humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

### 1 Preferred approach to the provision of humanitarian aid

#### **Nearly three quarters of respondents think humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole**

Respondents were asked whether they think humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each individual Member State, or coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole<sup>12</sup>. Close to three quarters (74%) say it is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the European Union, while more than one in five (22%) think it is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately.

1% *spontaneously* say 'it depends' or 'neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient', and 2% say they don't know.

This question has been asked in previous editions of the survey, beginning in 2010. Although the wording of this answer has slightly changed in the present survey<sup>13</sup>, compared to 2016, there has been an eight-percentage point increase in the proportion who think it would be more efficient if aid was coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole. This share is now 16 percentage points higher than it was when the question was first asked in 2010 and has reached its highest level ever recorded.

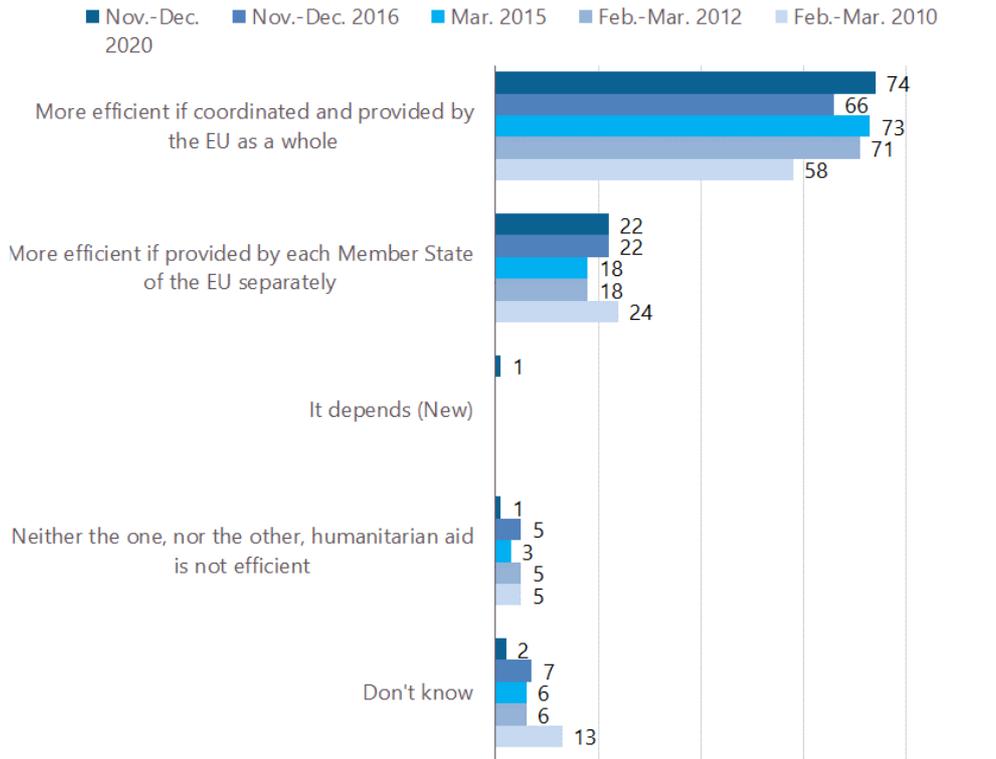
In parallel, the proportion who think aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately has remained stable since 2016. Conversely, the shares of respondents *spontaneously* answering 'neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient' (-4 pp) and 'don't know' (-5 pp) have both decreased over the same period.

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<sup>12</sup> QD12 Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately, or if it is coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole? More efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately; More efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

<sup>13</sup> Until 2016, this was phrased as follows: "More efficient provided by the EU and coordinated by the European Commission".

**QD12** Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately, or if it is coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole  
 (% - EU)



The **country analysis** shows that, in all Member States, a majority say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole, even though these proportions vary considerably. Respondents in Belgium, Portugal (both 87%) and Spain (85%) are the most likely to think so. At the other end of the spectrum, 54% in Romania and 58% in Austria and Bulgaria believe aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole.

Respondents in Romania (39%), Poland (37%), Hungary and Slovakia (both 35%) are the most likely to think humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately.

In 22 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in 2016 to say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole. The largest increase in this proportion can be found in Estonia (+25 percentage points), followed by Slovenia (+18 pp) and Belgium (+12 pp). In contrast, this share of respondents has declined in four Member States: Malta (-7 pp), Romania (-5 pp), Croatia and Bulgaria (both -3 pp). Results have remained stable in Slovakia.

The largest increases in the proportion saying humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately are found in Bulgaria (+14 pp), Croatia and Slovakia (both +8 pp).

**QD12** Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately, or if it is coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole? (%)

	More efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately		More efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole		It depends		Neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient		Don't know
	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020		Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	
EU27 	22	=	74	▲ 8	1	N.A	1	▼ 4	2
EE 	20	▼ 8	79	▲ 25	1	N.A	0	▼ 6	0
SI 	22	▼ 10	78	▲ 18	0	N.A	0	▼ 5	0
BE 	11	▼ 12	87	▲ 12	1	N.A	0	▼ 1	1
ES 	12	▼ 3	85	▲ 11	0	N.A	1	▼ 3	2
DK 	18	▼ 2	78	▲ 11	1	N.A	1	▼ 1	2
LV 	19	▼ 2	79	▲ 11	1	N.A	0	▼ 3	1
DE 	17	▼ 2	78	▲ 10	3	N.A	0	▼ 7	2
IE 	24	▼ 3	75	▲ 10	1	N.A	0	▼ 3	0
NL 	13	▼ 8	83	▲ 10	2	N.A	1	▼ 1	1
CZ 	34	=	65	▲ 8	1	N.A	0	▼ 4	0
SE 	18	▼ 1	79	▲ 8	1	N.A	0	▼ 4	2
LT 	24	▼ 1	75	▲ 7	0	N.A	0	▼ 1	1
PT 	9	▼ 5	87	▲ 6	1	N.A	0	▼ 1	3
FR 	16	▼ 3	79	▲ 6	1	N.A	1	▼ 2	3
HU 	35	▲ 2	62	▲ 6	1	N.A	0	▼ 6	2
FI 	20	▲ 2	79	▲ 5	0	N.A	0	▼ 1	1
CY 	19	▼ 1	79	▲ 5	1	N.A	0	▼ 3	1
AT 	34	=	58	▲ 4	4	N.A	2	▼ 5	2
IT 	26	▲ 5	68	▲ 3	1	N.A	1	▼ 4	4
PL 	37	▲ 6	59	▲ 3	1	N.A	1	▼ 1	2
EL 	26	▲ 5	73	▲ 2	1	N.A	0	▼ 6	0
LU 	20	▲ 2	79	▲ 2	1	N.A	0	▼ 3	0
SK 	35	▲ 8	59	=	3	N.A	1	▼ 5	2
BG 	31	▲ 14	58	▼ 3	4	N.A	1	▼ 4	6
HR 	31	▲ 8	67	▼ 3	2	N.A	0	▼ 3	0
RO 	39	▲ 6	54	▼ 5	1	N.A	1	▼ 1	5
MT 	21	▲ 7	74	▼ 7	1	N.A	0	▼ 1	4

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that more than seven in ten respondents in most categories say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole. However, the following patterns can be observed:

- Respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or more are more likely to say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole than those who finished education aged 19 or younger (78% vs 71%);
- Managers (77%), the unemployed and students (both 76%) are the most likely to say this, particularly when compared to house persons (70%) and manual workers (71%);
- Those who have the least difficulties paying their bills are more likely to think this way than those who have difficulties from time to time or most of the time (77% vs 67%);
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those who have a negative image to say this (79% vs 57%).

**QD12** Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately, or if it is coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole?  
(% - EU)

	More efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately	More efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	22	74	1	1	2
 Education (End of)					
15-	20	71	1	2	6
16-19	25	71	1	1	2
20+	19	78	1	1	1
Still studying	20	76	2	0	2
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	23	73	2	1	1
Managers	20	77	2	0	1
Other white collars	23	74	1	1	1
Manual workers	25	71	1	1	2
House persons	21	70	1	1	7
Unemployed	20	76	1	0	3
Retired	21	73	1	1	4
Students	20	76	2	0	2
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	26	67	2	1	4
From time to time	28	67	1	1	3
Almost never/ Never	19	77	1	1	2
<b>Image of EU</b>					
Positive	19	79	1	0	1
Neutral	21	72	2	1	4
Negative	37	57	2	2	2

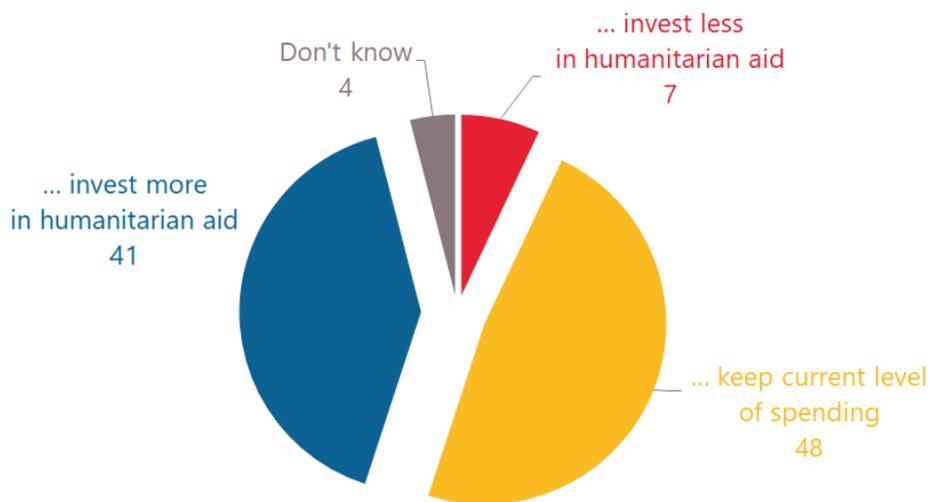
## 2 EU humanitarian aid spending level

### Almost half of the respondents think the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid

In light of the fact that, every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU, almost half of the respondents (48%) say the current level of spending should be kept<sup>14</sup>. More than four in ten (41%) think the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid, while less than one in ten (7%) say it should invest less. Around one in twenty (4%) say they don't know.

**QD13** The EU is a leading humanitarian aid donor worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should...

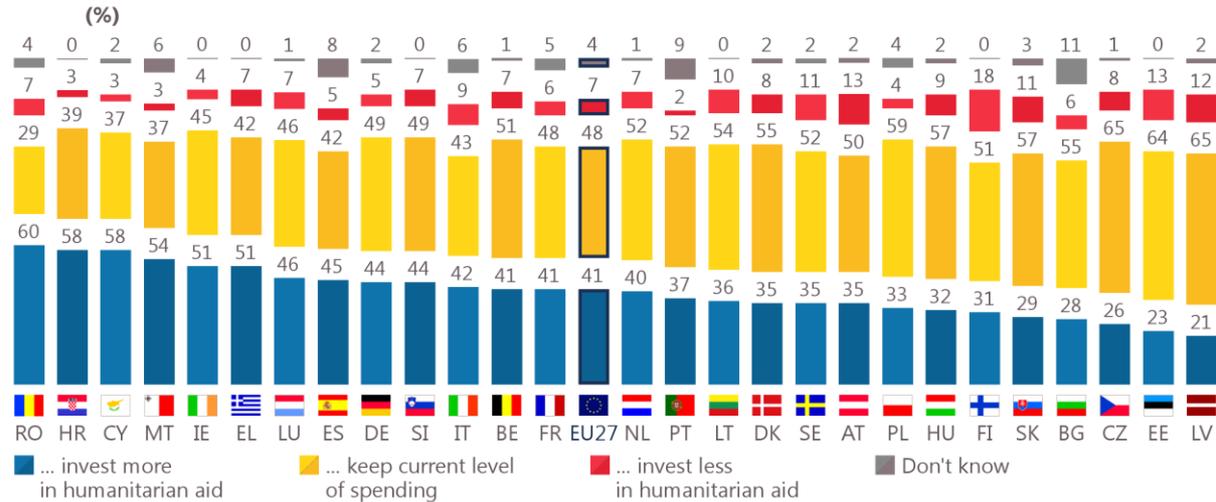
(% - EU)



<sup>14</sup> QD13 The EU is a leading humanitarian aid donor worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should... keep current level of spending; ...invest more in humanitarian aid; ...invest less in humanitarian aid; DK.

The **country analysis** highlights that, in 19 Member States, a majority of respondents think the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid, while, in seven countries, a majority say the EU should invest more. Opinions are divided in Luxembourg, where equal proportions (46%) believe the EU should keep the current level of spending and that it should invest more.

**QD13** The EU is a leading humanitarian aid donor worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should...



In 15 countries, at least half of the respondents think the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid. These proportions range from more than six in ten in Czechia, Latvia (both 65%) and Estonia (64%) to less than four in ten in Romania (29%), Cyprus, Malta (both 37%) and Croatia (39%).

In 14 countries, at least four in ten say the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid. Respondents in Romania (60%), and Croatia and Cyprus (both 58%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Latvia (21%), Estonia (23%) and Czechia (26%) are the least likely to say this.

Lastly, at least one in ten respondents in seven Member States believes that the EU should invest less in humanitarian aid. The highest proportions saying this are observed in Finland (18%), Austria and Estonia (both 13%). At the opposite end of the scale, 2% in Portugal and 3% in Croatia, Cyprus and Malta answer this way.

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following differences:

- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to think the EU should keep the current level of spending in humanitarian aid (44% vs 47-49% among those aged 25 or more), but the most likely to say it should invest more (47% vs 39-42%);
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to think the EU should invest more. For instance, 44% of those ending education aged 20 or more say this, compared to 34% of those who finished their education aged 15 or younger;
- At least half among white-collar workers (51%) and the retired (50%) think the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid, compared to slightly more than four in ten among house persons (42%). Students (47%) and managers (46%) are the most likely to say the EU should invest more, particularly when compared to the unemployed and the retired (both 38%). Finally, the proportion who think the EU should invest less is below one in ten among all socio-professional categories, with the exception of house persons (11%);
- The less often respondents have difficulties paying their bills, the more likely they are to think the current level of spending in humanitarian aid should be kept. For instance, half of those who never or almost never have difficulties say this, compared to 42% of those who have difficulties most of the time. Conversely, those who have difficulties most of the time are the most likely to think the EU should invest less (11% vs 6-7% of those who have difficulties less often);
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those who have a negative image to think the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid (45% vs 33%).

**QD13** The EU is a leading humanitarian aid donor worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should...

(% - EU)

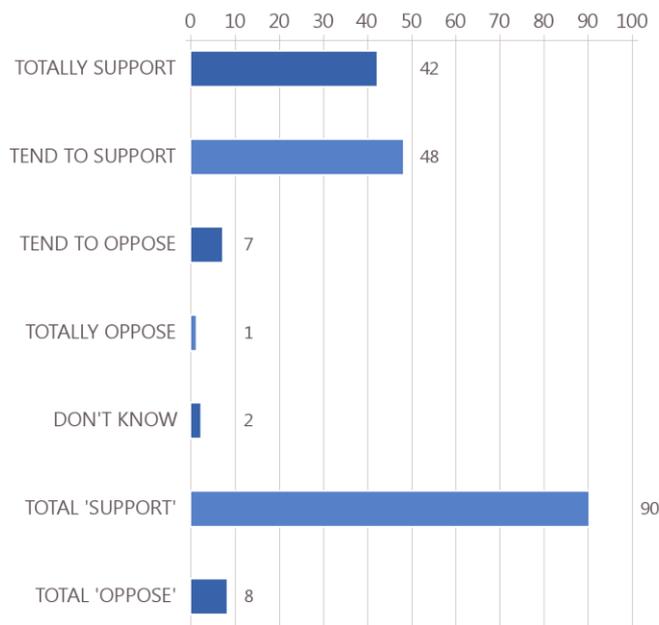
	... keep current level of spending	... invest more in humanitarian aid	... invest less in humanitarian aid	Don't know
EU27	48	41	7	4
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	44	47	6	3
25-39	49	42	6	3
40-54	47	42	7	4
55+	49	39	7	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	47	34	9	10
16-19	50	39	7	4
20+	48	44	5	3
Still studying	44	47	6	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	49	39	9	3
Managers	47	46	5	2
Other white collars	51	42	5	2
Manual workers	48	41	7	4
House persons	42	40	11	7
Unemployed	49	38	8	5
Retired	50	38	6	6
Students	44	47	6	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	42	42	11	5
From time to time	45	44	7	4
Almost never/ Never	50	40	6	4
<b>Image of EU</b>				
Positive	50	45	2	3
Neutral	48	40	7	5
Negative	42	33	20	5

### 3 Humanitarian assistance outside the EU in response to the coronavirus pandemic

#### **Nine in ten respondents support the delivery of humanitarian assistance by the European Union to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic**

Respondents were asked whether they support the fact that the EU is delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material<sup>15</sup>. Nine in ten say they are in favour of this assistance, with 42% saying they ‘totally support’ it and 48% saying they ‘tend to support’ it. Conversely, less than one in ten respondents (8%) say they oppose it, with only 1% saying they ‘totally oppose’ this.

**QD14** The EU is also delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material. To what extent do you support or oppose this? (% - EU)

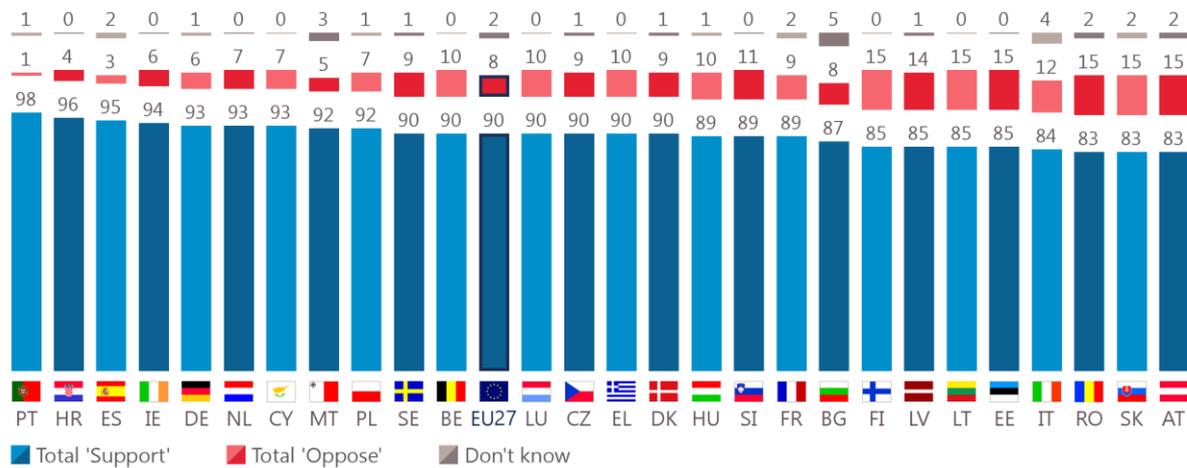


<sup>15</sup> QD14 The EU is also delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material. To what extent do you support or oppose this? Totally support; Tend to support; Tend to oppose; Totally oppose; DK.

The **country analysis** illustrates that, in all Member States, more than eight in ten respondents support the fact that the EU is delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the European Union affected by the coronavirus pandemic. This proportion ranges from 98% in Portugal, 96% in Croatia and 95% in Spain to 83% in Austria, Romania and Slovakia.

In 12 countries, a majority of respondents ‘totally support’ the delivery of humanitarian assistance, with more than six in ten in Cyprus (64%) and Ireland (61%), and 58% in Denmark and the Netherlands giving such reply.

**QD14** The EU is also delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material. To what extent do you support or oppose this?  
(%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that large majorities in all categories support the fact that the EU is delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the European Union affected by the coronavirus pandemic. However, a few differences could still be observed:

- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic. For instance, 93% of those finishing education aged 20 or more support this, compared to 86% of those who left education before the age of 16;
- Managers (94%) are the most likely to be in favour of the EU assistance, particularly compared to house persons (83%);
- The less often respondents have difficulties paying their bills, the more likely they are to support this. For instance, 92% of those who never or almost never have difficulties say this, compared to 84% of those who have difficulties most of the time;
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to give such an answer than those who have a negative image of the European Union (96% vs 74%).

**QD14** The EU is also delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material. To what extent do you support or oppose this?

(% - EU)

	Totally support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Totally oppose	Don't know	Total 'Support'	Total 'Oppose'
EU27	42	48	7	1	2	90	8
 Education (End of)							
15-	32	54	8	2	4	86	10
16-19	36	53	8	2	1	89	10
20+	50	43	5	1	1	93	6
Still studying	46	45	7	1	1	91	8
 Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	43	47	7	2	1	90	9
Managers	52	42	5	1	0	94	6
Other white collars	41	51	6	1	1	92	7
Manual workers	35	55	7	2	1	90	9
House persons	34	49	10	3	4	83	13
Unemployed	41	46	9	2	2	87	11
Retired	42	47	7	2	2	89	9
Students	46	45	7	1	1	91	8
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	37	47	11	3	2	84	14
From time to time	32	55	9	2	2	87	11
Almost never/ Never	46	46	6	1	1	92	7
<b>Image of EU</b>							
Positive	53	43	3	0	1	96	3
Neutral	33	56	8	1	2	89	9
Negative	25	49	18	6	2	74	24



### III. PREFERRED INFORMATION SOURCES

This final section analyses the respondents’ preferences for information sources on EU humanitarian aid<sup>16</sup>.

#### The Internet and TV are the most used sources of information about EU humanitarian aid

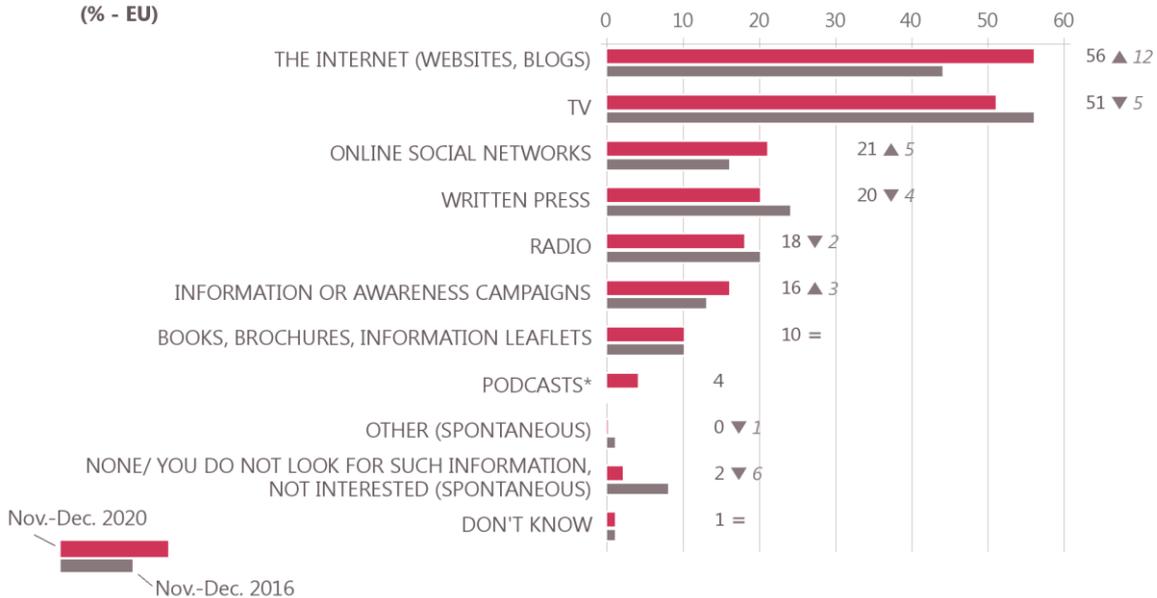
**The Internet (websites, blogs)** (56%) and **TV** (51%) are the two most mentioned sources of information about EU humanitarian aid. More than one in five respondents say they would use **online social networks** (21%) or the **written press** (20%), while 18% cite the **radio** and 16% mention **information or awareness campaigns** to get such information. One in ten respondents would use **books, brochures, information leaflets** and around one in twenty-five mention **podcasts** (4%) as the source of information on EU humanitarian aid.

Only 2% of respondents *spontaneously* do not mention any of the information sources, state that they do not look for such information or they are not interested in it, and 1% say they don’t know.

This question was also asked in the 2012, 2015 and 2016 surveys<sup>17</sup>. The share of respondents mentioning the Internet has increased by 12 percentage points since the last survey in 2016, making it the first most mentioned source of information about EU humanitarian aid. The shares mentioning online social networks (+5 pp)<sup>18</sup> or information and awareness campaigns (+3 pp) have also increased over the same period of time.

Conversely, respondents are now less likely to mention TV (-5 pp since 2016), the written press (-4 pp) and the radio (-2 pp). Preference for books, brochures and information leaflets remains stable.

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)



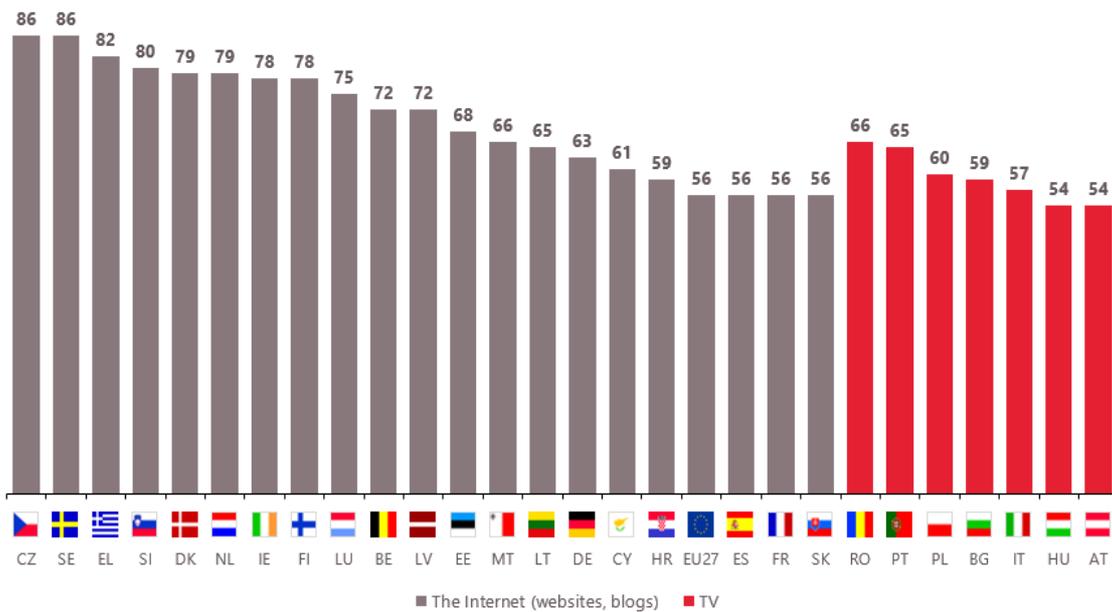
<sup>16</sup> QD15 If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) The Internet (websites, blogs); Online social networks; Books, brochures, information leaflets; Written press; Radio; Podcasts; TV; Information or awareness campaigns; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None/you do not look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

<sup>17</sup> It should be noted that, in previous surveys, the question asked about “EU humanitarian aid policy”.

<sup>18</sup> This answer was worded as “online social media” in previous surveys.

The **country analysis** shows that, in 20 Member States, respondents are most likely to mention the Internet (website, blogs) as their main source of information about EU humanitarian aid, while TV is the first most mentioned source in seven countries.

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use?  
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



In 20 Member States, more than half of the respondents say they would use **the Internet (websites, blogs)** if they wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, with more than eight in ten answering this way in Czechia, Sweden (both 86%) and Greece (82%). At the opposite end of the scale, less than four in ten mention the Internet in Romania (24%), Bulgaria (37%) and Austria (39%).

More than half in 11 countries mention **TV** as their source of information about EU humanitarian aid. This proportion ranges from at least six in ten in Romania (66%), Portugal (65%) and Poland (60%) to 25% in Sweden, 26% in Finland and 27% in Ireland and Luxembourg.

In nine countries, at least one quarter of the respondents say they would use **online social networks** as their source of information about EU humanitarian aid. Respondents are most likely to mention this in Cyprus (47%), Malta (44%) and Greece (42%). At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest proportion answering this way can be observed in Finland (9%), Sweden (11%) and the Netherlands (14%).

At least one fifth in eight Member States cite the **written press** as their information source, with at least one third giving this answer in the Netherlands (46%), Austria (35%) and Belgium (33%). Conversely, respondents in Bulgaria (7%), Cyprus, Hungary and Latvia (all 8%) are the least likely to answer this way.

The share of respondents who would use the **radio** reaches at least one in five in eight countries, with the highest proportions recorded in Germany (31%), Austria (28%) and Slovakia (27%). Less than one in ten say this in Italy (7%), Bulgaria and Spain (both 9%).

More than one quarter in Greece (33%) and Ireland (28%) mention **information or awareness campaigns** as their source of information about EU humanitarian aid, while less than one in ten do so in Portugal (8%), Cyprus and Hungary (both 9%).

More than two in ten in Luxembourg (22%) say they would use **books, brochures, information leaflets**, followed by 19% in Ireland and 17% in Sweden. At the other end of the scale, only 3% in Lithuania, 5% in Spain and 6% in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia and Poland provide this answer.

Less than one in ten respondents in all Member States mention **podcasts**, with the highest shares of respondents citing this information source in Austria, Slovakia (both 8%), Czechia, Ireland and Luxembourg (all 7%).

In 26 out of the 27 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in 2016 to say they would use **the Internet (websites, blogs)** if they wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid. This proportion has increased by at least ten percentage points in 24 countries, and most notably in Greece (+38 percentage points), Czechia (+35 pp) and Slovenia (+32 pp). Romania is the only country where this share has not increased (-1 pp).

In contrast, the proportion mentioning **TV** has declined in 22 Member States in total, and by at least ten percentage points in 14 countries. The largest decreases are observed in Greece (-30 pp), Finland (-23 pp), Belgium, Czechia and Malta (all -22 pp). This proportion has consistently increased in the Netherlands (+10 pp), followed by Cyprus (+5 pp) and Bulgaria (+2 pp).

In 21 countries, respondents are more likely to mention **online social networks** than they were in 2016. The largest increases are recorded in Greece (+22 pp), Slovakia (+18 pp) and Cyprus (+16 pp). Conversely, this proportion has decreased in five countries, most notably in Denmark, Finland (both -12 pp) and the Netherlands (-9 pp).

The proportion of respondents saying they would use the **written press** as their source of information about EU humanitarian aid has decreased in 22 Member States, and this is particularly the case in Luxembourg (-16 pp), Finland (-14 pp), Italy and Sweden (both -13 pp). The reverse is true in the Netherlands (+10 pp), where respondents are now much more likely to mention the written press than they were in 2016, followed by Ireland (+5 pp).

In 18 Member States, respondents are less likely to mention the **radio** compared to 2016, even though decreases by at least ten percentage points are recorded only in Luxembourg (-14 pp), Belgium (-12 pp) and Hungary (-10 pp). This contrasts with increases by 7 percentage points in the Netherlands and 5 percentage points in Greece and Portugal.

In 20 countries, the proportion citing **information or awareness campaigns** as their source of information on EU humanitarian aid has increased since 2016, most notably in Greece (+24 pp), Ireland (+18 pp) and Malta (+14 pp). This share has only slightly decreased in France (-4 pp), Belgium, Italy and Portugal (all -2 pp).

Lastly, the share of respondents who say they would use **books, brochures, information leaflets** as information source on EU humanitarian aid has increased in 15 countries, albeit by only one or two percentage points in most of them. The largest increases can be found in Luxembourg (+10 pp), Malta (+8 pp), Greece and Ireland (both +7 pp). This contrasts with decreases by 5 percentage points in Belgium and by 3 percentage points in Spain.

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use? (%)

		The internet (websites, blogs)		TV		Online social networks		Written press		Radio	
		Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016
EU27		56	▲12	51	▼5	21	▲5	20	▼4	18	▼2
BE		72	▲15	41	▼22	17	▼7	33	▼6	22	▼12
BG		37	▲15	59	▲2	25	▲12	7	▼4	9	=
CZ		86	▲35	32	▼22	22	▲5	16	▼10	13	▼8
DK		79	▲14	28	▼20	16	▼12	19	▼11	11	▼8
DE		63	▲15	56	▼11	24	▲5	32	▼6	31	=
EE		68	▲19	41	▼5	31	▲12	18	=	26	▲3
IE		78	▲21	27	▼9	21	=	25	▲5	21	▲2
EL		82	▲38	31	▼30	42	▲22	15	▲2	13	▲5
ES		56	▲13	43	▼9	20	▲7	10	▼4	9	▼6
FR		56	▲13	48	▼6	20	▲5	20	▼5	18	▼6
HR		59	▲25	46	▼11	23	▲7	13	▼6	10	▼5
IT		44	▲21	57	▼8	17	▲6	19	▼13	7	▼8
CY		61	▲14	56	▲5	47	▲16	8	▼4	14	▼1
LV		72	▲16	33	▼12	23	▲5	8	▼4	15	▼3
LT		65	▲18	46	▼16	34	▲15	11	▼6	19	▼7
LU		75	▲14	27	▼16	23	▲5	26	▼16	19	▼14
HU		43	▲10	54	▼5	20	▲8	8	▼9	10	▼10
MT		66	▲18	36	▼22	44	▲13	13	▲1	14	▼8
NL		79	▲14	57	▲10	14	▼9	46	▲10	26	▲7
AT		39	▲9	54	=	26	▲4	35	▼2	28	=
PL		44	▲2	60	▼2	21	▲8	10	▼2	19	▲1
PT		43	▲18	65	▼13	22	▲9	19	▼6	15	▲5
RO		24	▼1	66	=	23	▲8	11	▼2	15	▼1
SI		80	▲32	42	▼10	31	▲15	17	▼8	20	▼3
SK		56	▲19	51	▼9	33	▲18	17	▼6	27	▼1
FI		78	▲20	26	▼23	9	▼12	27	▼14	12	▼4
SE		86	▲16	25	▼16	11	▼7	14	▼13	15	▼8

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use? (%)

		Information or awareness campaigns		Books, brochures, information leaflets		Podcasts		Other		None/ You do not look for such information, not interested		Don't know
		Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	Nov.-Dec. 2020	Dec. 2020 - Dec. 2016	
EU27		16	▲3	10	=	4	N.A	0	▼1	2	▼6	1
BE		23	▼2	15	▼5	3	N.A	0	▼3	0	▼3	0
BG		14	▲4	6	▲1	1	N.A	0	▼1	8	▼17	2
CZ		19	▲7	10	=	7	N.A	0	=	0	▼8	0
DK		17	▲3	13	▲1	4	N.A	0	▼2	2	▼3	0
DE		16	▲5	15	▲3	6	N.A	0	▼1	2	▼3	0
EE		16	▲10	7	▲2	1	N.A	0	▼1	0	▼15	0
IE		28	▲18	19	▲7	7	N.A	0	=	0	▼4	0
EL		33	▲24	15	▲7	4	N.A	0	▼1	0	▼10	0
ES		12	=	5	▼3	2	N.A	0	=	4	▼2	2
FR		11	▼4	9	▼1	3	N.A	0	=	3	▼3	1
HR		12	▲4	9	▲2	2	N.A	0	▼1	1	▼9	0
IT		18	▼2	9	▼2	2	N.A	0	▼2	3	▼11	1
CY		9	=	6	▲1	1	N.A	0	=	3	▼6	0
LV		14	▲11	6	▲3	1	N.A	0	▼1	1	▼6	0
LT		13	▲9	3	▼1	6	N.A	0	=	0	▼8	0
LU		24	▲11	22	▲10	7	N.A	0	=	1	▼2	0
HU		9	▲3	6	▲1	2	N.A	0	=	5	▼10	0
MT		22	▲14	14	▲8	5	N.A	0	=	3	▼1	1
NL		16	▲2	14	=	3	N.A	0	▼1	1	▼1	0
AT		18	=	14	=	8	N.A	0	=	4	▼10	1
PL		18	▲7	6	▼2	4	N.A	0	=	0	▼8	1
PT		8	▼2	7	▲1	2	N.A	1	=	6	▲1	2
RO		12	▲1	8	▼2	5	N.A	0	=	6	▼4	2
SI		17	▲11	8	▲2	3	N.A	0	▼3	0	▼7	0
SK		22	▲10	9	▼2	8	N.A	0	▼1	4	▼9	0
FI		20	▲5	12	▲2	1	N.A	0	▼1	0	▼2	0
SE		23	▲3	17	▼1	3	N.A	0	▼1	0	▼2	0

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following patterns:

- Men are more likely than women to say they would use **the Internet (websites, blogs)** if they wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid (59% vs 54%), while the reverse is true for **TV** (49% vs 53%);
- Respondents aged 15-54 are more likely than those aged 55 or more to mention **the Internet** (63-70% vs 41%). The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the ones most likely to say they would use **online social networks** (40% vs 11-28% of those aged 25 or more). The opposite is true for more traditional information sources – the older the respondents, the more likely they are to mention **TV** (64% of those aged 55 or more vs 36% of those aged 15-24) or the **radio** (23% vs 10%). In addition, the oldest respondents (aged 55 or more) are the ones most likely to cite the **written press** (28% vs 12-18% among younger respondents) as the source of information about EU humanitarian aid;
- The longer respondents have remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to mention **the Internet** (73% of those finishing education aged 20 or more vs 22% of those leaving aged 15 or younger) or **information or awareness campaigns** (19% vs 9%), while the reverse is true for **TV** (41% vs 70%). Those who completed education aged 20 or more are also the most likely to say they would use the **written press** (25% vs 17-18% of those finishing aged 19 or less) or **books, brochures and information leaflets** (13% vs 6-8%). Lastly, those with the lowest level of education are the least likely to mention **online social networks** (10% vs 20-22% of those ending education aged 16 or more) as the source of information about EU humanitarian aid;
- The patterns observed by socio-professional categories largely reflect those already detected in terms of age of the respondents. Managers and students (both 75%) are the most likely to say they would use **the Internet** (compared to 36-68% among other categories), and students (39%) are also the ones most likely to mention **online social networks** (compared to 9-26%). Conversely, the retired are the most likely to mention **TV** (68% vs 33-63%), the **written press** (31% vs 13-23%) or the **radio** (25% vs 9-19%);
- The less often respondents have difficulties paying their bills, the more likely they are to cite the **written press** (23% of those who never or almost never have difficulties vs 9% of those who have difficulties most of the time) or the **radio** (19% vs 12%). Those who have the least difficulties are also the most likely to mention **the Internet** (61% vs 46-48%), but the least likely to mention **online social networks** (19% vs 25%);
- Those living in large towns are the most likely to say they would use **the Internet** (61% vs 53-56% of those living in small or mid-sized towns or rural villages) or **online social networks** (24% vs 19-21%) if they wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid.

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use?

(% - EU)

	The internet (websites, blogs)	TV	Online social networks	Written press	Radio	Information or awareness campaigns	Books, brochures, information leaflets	Podcasts	None/ You do not look for such information,	Don't know	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	56	51	21	20	18	16	10	4	2	1	0
 <b>Gender</b>											
Man	59	49	20	21	18	15	10	4	2	1	0
Woman	54	53	22	20	17	17	10	4	3	1	0
 <b>Age</b>											
15-24	70	36	40	13	10	17	12	7	2	1	0
25-39	70	38	28	12	14	17	9	6	2	0	0
40-54	63	49	21	18	16	17	11	3	2	1	0
55+	41	64	11	28	23	14	10	2	3	1	0
 <b>Education (End of)</b>											
15-	22	70	10	17	18	9	6	1	7	2	0
16-19	49	58	22	18	19	15	8	3	2	1	0
20+	73	41	20	25	19	19	13	5	1	0	0
Still studying	75	33	39	14	9	18	13	8	2	0	0
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>											
Self-employed	65	43	21	21	18	16	12	4	2	0	0
Managers	75	37	24	23	19	18	13	6	1	0	0
Other white collars	68	46	23	17	14	21	11	5	1	0	0
Manual workers	54	51	25	13	16	14	7	2	3	1	0
House persons	37	63	18	16	14	14	9	2	6	2	0
Unemployed	58	45	26	13	15	15	7	2	4	0	0
Retired	36	68	9	31	25	13	10	2	3	1	0
Students	75	33	39	14	9	18	13	8	2	0	0
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>											
Most of the time	48	47	25	9	12	14	8	3	5	2	0
From time to time	46	56	25	16	15	17	10	4	3	1	0
Almost never/ Never	61	49	19	23	19	16	10	4	2	1	0
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>											
Rural village	53	52	19	19	19	14	8	3	3	1	0
Small/ mid size town	56	51	21	20	18	16	10	4	2	1	0
Large town	61	50	24	23	16	19	12	4	2	0	0



## CONCLUSION

The results of this Eurobarometer survey illustrate that European citizens are aware of EU humanitarian activities and have a generally positive attitude towards EU humanitarian aid.

Three quarters of respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities and the level of awareness has increased since the last survey in 2016. Additionally, this level of awareness is seen among a majority of respondents in all Member States. Around nine in ten think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities – a proportion that is currently at its highest level since this question was first asked in 2010 – and around eight in ten say positive feelings (satisfaction, pride or enthusiasm) come to their mind when thinking about the EU being amongst the main humanitarian donors. This positive attitude is shared by very large majorities in all Member States.

When it comes to respondents' opinions about the most appropriate level of authority to deliver humanitarian aid, an overwhelming majority indicate that aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU, while around one in five think it is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately. This finding is consistent with the fact that nearly half of respondents believe the EU should keep the current spending level for humanitarian aid and a further 41% state that it should invest more. Less than one in ten respondents say the EU should invest less.

In the context of the current global health crisis, a very large majority support the delivery of humanitarian assistance by the EU to people in countries outside the European Union affected by the coronavirus pandemic, with more than four in ten saying they 'totally support' this effort. Once again, this level of support is high in all Member States, with more than eight in ten respondents in each country saying they are in favour of this action.

The Internet and TV remain the most preferred sources of information about EU humanitarian aid, even though, following a large increase in the proportion mentioning the Internet, the preference between these two sources is now reversed, compared to 2016. Consistent proportions across the EU also mention online social networks and the written press as information sources they would use. Unsurprisingly, the age of the respondents is a major differentiating factor when it comes to media preferences – younger respondents tend to prefer the Internet or online social networks while older respondents are more likely to rely on more traditional media, such as TV, radio or the written press.

Overall, important differences can be observed depending on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Younger respondents, those with higher levels of education and those with fewer financial difficulties are generally more likely to be aware of EU funding for humanitarian aid activities and to have more positive attitudes and feelings towards EU humanitarian aid. This is also true for those having a positive image of the EU, who tend to be more aware and more supportive of the role the EU plays in humanitarian aid activities.



## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 20 November and 21 December 2020, Kantar carried out the wave 94.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey. The wave 94.2 includes the Eurobarometer Special on EU humanitarian aid and civil protection and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all States where a face to face mode of data collection has been feasible is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their population size.

The sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>1</sup>.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every N<sup>th</sup> address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "last birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase differed slightly in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.055	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	9.188.369	2,45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.038	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	5.995.194	1,60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1.150	04/12/2020	21/12/2020	8.956.740	2,39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.017	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	4.848.611	1,29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.686	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	71.728.398	19,10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.020	04/12/2020	21/12/2020	1.073.224	0,29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1.018	04/12/2020	21/12/2020	3.896.482	1,04%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.002	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	9.187.524	2,45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.004	25/11/2020	16/12/2020	40.006.943	10,65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.003	23/11/2020	16/12/2020	52.732.499	14,04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.019	23/11/2020	20/12/2020	3.488.460	0,93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.022	23/11/2020	21/12/2020	52.397.331	13,95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	507	20/11/2020	12/12/2020	734.695	0,20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.021	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	1.568.124	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.043	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	2.300.257	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	529	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	503.275	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.072	27/11/2020	21/12/2020	8.351.017	2,22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	585	28/11/2020	21/12/2020	426.055	0,11%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	23/11/2020	16/12/2020	14.165.638	3,77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.024	20/11/2020	21/12/2020	7.580.083	2,02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.019	26/11/2020	21/12/2020	32.139.021	8,56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.012	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	8.869.051	2,36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.070	23/11/2020	18/12/2020	16.372.216	4,36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.034	07/12/2020	21/12/2020	1.767.202	0,47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.106	23/11/2020	21/12/2020	4.592.379	1,22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.096	03/12/2020	21/12/2020	4.488.064	1,20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.055	24/11/2020	21/12/2020	8.149.850	1,90%
	TOTAL EU27		27.213	20/11/2020	21/12/2020	375.506.702	100%*

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

\*\* Recruitments in Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg are carried out by Kantar, Ronin International, Datacollect, Infas, Wittcall and Kraemer. Non-probabilistic sample in Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel and from Norstat panel in Lithuania.

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS	
BE	Belgium	1.055	1.055	
BG	Bulgaria	1.038	1.038	
CZ	Czechia	1.150	1.150	
DK	Denmark	298	719	1.017
DE	Germany	1.349	337	1.686
EE	Estonia	1.020	1.020	
IE	Ireland	1.018	1.018	
EL	Greece	1.002	1.002	
ES	Spain	1.004	1.004	
FR	France	1.003	1.003	
HR	Croatia	1.019	1.019	
IT	Italy	1.022	1.022	
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	507	507	
LV	Latvia	158	863	1.021
LT	Lithuania	1.043	1.043	
LU	Luxembourg	529	529	
HU	Hungary	1.072	1.072	
MT	Malta	254	331	585
NL	Netherlands	1.006	1.006	
AT	Austria	1.024	1.024	
PL	Poland	1.019	1.019	
PT	Portugal	1.012	1.012	
RO	Romania	1.070	1.070	
SI	Slovenia	1.034	1.034	
SK	Slovakia	894	212	1.106
FI	Finland	1.096	1.096	
SE	Sweden	166	889	1055
TOTAL EU27		14.915	12.298	27.213

CAPI: Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI: Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

## Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

In summary:

- **All interviews were conducted face to face** in Bulgaria, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal and Romania.
- **Face to face was complemented with online interviews** in Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and Sweden.
- **All interviews were conducted online** in Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovenia.

In more details:

**Face to face only:** Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. For all interviews

conducted face-to-face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have always been respected in line with government regulations. Whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance. **All interviews were conducted face-to-face in Bulgaria, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal and Romania.**

**Face-to-face complemented by online:** Where face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach to target or were not feasible at all, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

**Face-to-face was complemented with online interviews in Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and Sweden.** In these countries, it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions: many potential respondents are reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene and physical distancing, such as wearing masks and using hydroalcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, **additional interviews** were conducted online with CAWI technique.

**Online interviews only:** Face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all - and therefore fully replaced by online interviews - in **Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovenia.**

#### **Recruitment for online interviews:**

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. In principle, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design: respondents were recruited in a probabilistic random manner, ensuring that all individuals in this country have an equal chance to be interviewed.

In **Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Ireland and Slovakia** respondents were recruited by telephone via a dual frame Random Digital Dialling (RDD) sample design. Telephone numbers were drawn from the national telephone numbering plans.

In **Estonia** and **Finland**, the respondents are recruited through a telephone survey. In **Estonia** a dual frame random sample is drawn from the national telephone numbering plans whilst in **Denmark, Finland** and **Sweden** a random sample is drawn from the telephone register.

In **Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Latvia, Slovenia and Lithuania**, only people randomly selected through a probabilistically drawn sample were interviewed online. In Lithuania, this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample – see below.

#### **Use of panels:**

In **Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta** and **Lithuania** the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, so this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel, and in Lithuania, Norstat's panel. The LifePoints panel is Kantar's proprietary panel, used exclusively for Kantar clients and the lead source for Kantar's online work, generating close to 30 million completes per year. Members are recruited via online advertising across a wide range of web and social media sites. Adverts are placed with websites with very high footfalls to ensure maximised reach.

### Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, excluding those that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For example, in Spain, RR is 35,06%: number of successful interviews=1016, number of addresses visited at least once=3159, and number of ineligible addresses=261.

For Eurobarometer 94.2, the response rates for the EU27, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE*	25,1%	EL*	29,8%	LU*	25,8%	SI*	42,0%
BG	47,7%	ES	35,1%	HU	62,3%	SK	65,3%
CZ*	51,8%	FR	28,4%	MT	71,2%	SK*	38,5%
DK	38,7%	HR	54,6%	MT*	31,8%	FI*	15,5%
DK*	22,1%	IT	20,5%	NL	69,3%	SE	53,2%
DE	18,7%	CY	39,8%	AT	43,4%	SE*	32,9%
DE*	30,7%	LV	36,1%	PL	44,0%		
EE*	22,3%	LV*	20,5%	PT	40,6%		
IE*	19,7%	LT*	23,4%	RO	62,1%		

\*C AWI (for probabilistic sample) and without taking into account recruitment phase

### Margins of error

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

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

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

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



**QUESTIONNAIRE****ASK ALL**

***Humanitarian aid is defined as assistance (such as food, shelter, healthcare) to the most vulnerable victims of conflicts and natural disasters, mostly outside the European Union.***

**(READ OUT)**

- QD9 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?**  
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Yes                      | 1   |
| No                       | 2   |
| Don't know (SPONTANEOUS) | 999 |
- EB86.3 QA1*
- QD10 How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?**  
(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| Very important                          | 1   |
| Fairly important                        | 2   |
| Not very important                      | 3   |
| Not at all important                    | 4   |
| It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS) | 5   |
| Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)                | 999 |
- EB86.3 QA2*
- QD11 Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind?**  
(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| Pride  | 1   |
| Enthusiasm   | 2   |
| Satisfaction                                       | 3   |
| Disappointment                                     | 4   |
| Anger  | 5   |
| Shame  | 6   |
| You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS) | 7   |
| Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)                           | 999 |
- NEW*
- QD12 Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately, or if it is coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole?**  
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| More efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately | 1 |
| More efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole      | 2 |

	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	3	
	Neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient (SPONTANEOUS)	4	
	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	EB86.3 QA5 MODIFIED
<b>QD13</b>	<b>The EU is a leading humanitarian aid donor worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should...</b>		
	(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)		
	...keep current level of spending	1	
	...invest more in humanitarian aid	2	
	...invest less in humanitarian aid	3	
	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	NEW
<b>QD14</b>	<b>The EU is also delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material. To what extent do you support or oppose this?</b>		
	(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)		
	Totally support	1	
	Tend to support	2	
	Tend to oppose	3	
	Totally oppose	4	
	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999	NEW
	<b>QD15: ROTATE ITEMS 1-8</b>		
<b>QD15</b>	<b>If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use?</b>		
	(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)		
	The internet (websites, blogs)	1,	
	Online social networks	2,	
	Books, brochures, information leaflets	3,	
	Written press	4,	
	Radio	5,	
	Podcasts	6,	
	TV	7,	
	Information or awareness campaigns	8,	
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996,	
	None/ You do not look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	998,	
	Don't know (SPONTANEOUS)	999,	EB86.3 QA6 MODIFIED

## RESULTS TABLES

**QD9** Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(%)

		Yes	86.3	No	86.3	Don't know	86.3
EU27		75	71	25	27	0	2
BE		86	85	14	15	0	0
BG		63	68	35	29	2	3
CZ		88	68	12	31	0	1
DK		80	75	20	23	0	2
DE		84	75	15	23	1	2
EE		81	77	19	22	0	1
IE		86	75	14	24	0	1
EL		74	68	26	31	0	1
ES		73	67	27	32	0	1
FR		76	76	23	23	1	1
HR		73	65	27	35	0	0
IT		59	59	40	39	1	2
CY		77	77	22	22	1	1
LV		69	70	31	29	0	1
LT		60	69	40	30	0	1
LU		88	88	12	11	0	1
HU		61	55	39	44	0	1
MT		81	83	18	16	1	1
NL		89	88	11	11	0	1
AT		72	71	27	28	1	1
PL		73	74	27	22	0	4
PT		87	80	12	19	1	1
RO		64	65	34	32	2	3
SI		75	77	25	22	0	1
SK		82	73	18	25	0	2
FI		85	82	15	18	0	0
SE		83	85	17	14	0	1

**QD10** How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?  
(%)

		Very important	86.3	Fairly important	86.3	Not very important	86.3	Not at all important	86.3	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	86.3	Don't know	86.3	Total 'important'	86.3	Total 'Not important'	86.3
EU27		44	43	47	45	6	5	1	2	1	3	1	2	91	88	7	7
BE		48	45	44	50	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	92	95	8	5
BG		50	39	42	39	4	5	2	1	1	11	1	5	92	78	6	6
CZ		50	27	40	49	8	14	2	3	0	6	0	1	90	76	10	17
DK		53	61	38	32	6	3	3	1	0	2	0	1	91	93	9	4
DE		50	48	44	40	5	4	1	2	0	5	0	1	94	88	6	6
EE		40	32	48	53	8	5	4	2	0	5	0	3	88	85	12	7
IE		66	68	30	27	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	96	95	4	3
EL		52	49	39	41	5	5	3	1	0	4	1	0	91	90	8	6
ES		55	44	41	48	3	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	96	92	3	5
FR		43	40	49	51	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	92	91	5	7
HR		44	41	50	46	5	8	1	2	0	2	0	1	94	87	6	10
IT		30	32	57	52	8	7	2	2	0	4	3	3	87	84	10	9
CY		74	82	23	16	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	97	98	2	1
LV		35	34	55	50	8	10	2	2	0	2	0	2	90	84	10	12
LT		36	33	52	55	9	8	3	1	0	1	0	2	88	88	12	9
LU		54	64	38	33	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	92	97	8	3
HU		38	28	53	55	7	7	1	3	0	5	1	2	91	83	8	10
MT		61	62	34	34	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	95	96	3	2
NL		57	56	37	39	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	94	95	6	5
AT		31	32	49	44	13	13	3	4	3	7	1	0	80	76	16	17
PL		38	38	56	50	5	7	1	1	0	1	0	3	94	88	6	8
PT		40	43	59	54	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	99	97	1	1
RO		32	39	50	47	12	10	3	1	0	2	3	1	82	86	15	11
SI		59	54	36	37	4	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	95	91	5	6
SK		38	26	53	54	6	11	2	3	0	4	1	2	91	80	8	14
FI		41	46	40	46	13	5	6	1	0	1	0	1	81	92	19	6
SE		55	72	35	24	7	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	90	96	10	3

**QD11** Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind?

(%)

		Pride	Enthusiasm	Satisfaction	Disappointment	Anger	Shame	You are not interested in this topic	Don't know	Total 'Pride, Enthusiasm or satisfaction'	Total 'Anger, shame or disappointment'
EU27		17	10	55	7	3	2	1	5	82	12
BE		21	11	59	5	2	2	0	0	91	9
BG		23	11	50	2	1	1	6	6	84	4
CZ		24	8	57	7	2	1	0	1	89	10
DK		21	10	61	4	2	0	1	1	92	6
DE		13	7	62	8	3	1	1	5	82	12
EE		12	2	75	8	2	1	0	0	89	11
IE		33	15	42	5	2	2	0	1	90	9
EL		14	9	65	6	3	3	0	0	88	12
ES		17	5	53	4	2	3	2	14	75	9
FR		15	9	54	9	3	3	1	6	78	15
HR		15	10	62	6	3	1	1	2	87	10
IT		18	12	45	11	5	2	2	5	75	18
CY		11	6	74	4	1	1	1	2	91	6
LV		12	7	66	8	2	1	2	2	85	11
LT		28	8	49	9	3	3	0	0	85	15
LU		25	9	57	6	2	1	0	0	91	9
HU		17	15	54	8	2	2	2	0	86	12
MT		14	7	66	3	1	1	2	6	87	5
NL		16	9	62	8	1	2	0	2	87	11
AT		15	12	44	10	6	3	4	6	71	19
PL		16	12	60	5	1	1	2	3	88	7
PT		27	11	56	0	0	0	0	6	94	0
RO		20	18	33	13	5	3	4	4	71	21
SI		16	5	66	8	3	2	0	0	87	13
SK		14	10	53	7	2	1	7	6	77	10
FI		18	2	63	12	3	1	0	1	83	16
SE		31	8	53	4	2	0	1	1	92	6

**QD12** Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately, or if it is coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole?

(%)

		More efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately	86.3	More efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole	86.3	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	86.3	Neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient (SPONTANEOUS)	86.3	Don't know	86.3
EU27		22	22	74	66	1	0	1	5	2	7
BE		11	23	87	75	1	0	0	1	1	1
BG		31	17	58	61	4	0	1	5	6	17
CZ		34	34	65	57	1	0	0	4	0	5
DK		18	20	78	67	1	0	1	2	2	11
DE		17	19	78	68	3	0	0	7	2	6
EE		20	28	79	54	1	0	0	6	0	12
IE		24	27	75	65	1	0	0	3	0	5
EL		26	21	73	71	1	0	0	6	0	2
ES		12	15	85	74	0	0	1	4	2	7
FR		16	19	79	73	1	0	1	3	3	5
HR		31	23	67	70	2	0	0	3	0	4
IT		26	21	68	65	1	0	1	5	4	9
CY		19	20	79	74	1	0	0	3	1	3
LV		19	21	79	68	1	0	0	3	1	8
LT		24	25	75	68	0	0	0	1	1	6
LU		20	18	79	77	1	0	0	3	0	2
HU		35	33	62	56	1	0	0	6	2	5
MT		21	14	74	81	1	0	0	1	4	4
NL		13	21	83	73	2	0	1	2	1	4
AT		34	34	58	54	4	0	2	7	2	5
PL		37	31	59	56	1	0	1	2	2	11
PT		9	14	87	81	1	0	0	1	3	4
RO		39	33	54	59	1	0	1	2	5	6
SI		22	32	78	60	0	0	0	5	0	3
SK		35	27	59	59	3	0	1	6	2	8
FI		20	18	79	74	0	0	0	1	1	7
SE		18	19	79	71	1	0	0	4	2	6

**QD13** The EU is a leading humanitarian aid donor worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately one to one-and-a-half billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should...

(%)

		... keep current level of spending	... invest more in humanitarian aid	... invest less in humanitarian aid	Don't know
EU27		48	41	7	4
BE		51	41	7	1
BG		55	28	6	11
CZ		65	26	8	1
DK		55	35	8	2
DE		49	44	5	2
EE		64	23	13	0
IE		45	51	4	0
EL		42	51	7	0
ES		42	45	5	8
FR		48	41	6	5
HR		39	58	3	0
IT		43	42	9	6
CY		37	58	3	2
LV		65	21	12	2
LT		54	36	10	0
LU		46	46	7	1
HU		57	32	9	2
MT		37	54	3	6
NL		52	40	7	1
AT		50	35	13	2
PL		59	33	4	4
PT		52	37	2	9
RO		29	60	7	4
SI		49	44	7	0
SK		57	29	11	3
FI		51	31	18	0
SE		52	35	11	2

**QD14** The EU is also delivering humanitarian assistance to people in countries outside the EU affected by the coronavirus pandemic, e.g. by funding medical projects or delivering urgent aid material. To what extent do you support or oppose this?  
(%)

		Totally support	Tend to support	Tend to oppose	Totally oppose	Don't know	Total 'Support'	Total 'Oppose'
EU27		42	48	7	1	2	90	8
BE		46	44	8	2	0	90	10
BG		35	52	7	1	5	87	8
CZ		45	45	7	2	1	90	9
DK		58	32	7	2	1	90	9
DE		52	41	5	1	1	93	6
EE		30	55	11	4	0	85	15
IE		61	33	5	1	0	94	6
EL		51	39	7	3	0	90	10
ES		51	44	3	0	2	95	3
FR		40	49	7	2	2	89	9
HR		43	53	3	1	0	96	4
IT		23	61	10	2	4	84	12
CY		64	29	6	1	0	93	7
LV		28	57	11	3	1	85	14
LT		31	54	10	5	0	85	15
LU		48	42	8	2	0	90	10
HU		31	58	9	1	1	89	10
MT		47	45	4	1	3	92	5
NL		58	35	6	1	0	93	7
AT		36	47	12	3	2	83	15
PL		35	57	6	1	1	92	7
PT		42	56	1	0	1	98	1
RO		25	58	11	4	2	83	15
SI		38	51	8	3	0	89	11
SK		27	56	12	3	2	83	15
FI		45	40	10	5	0	85	15
SE		57	33	6	3	1	90	9

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

		The internet (websites, blogs)		TV		Online social networks		Written press		Radio		Information or awareness campaigns	
		86.3		86.3		86.3		86.3		86.3		86.3	
EU27		56	44	51	56	21	16	20	24	18	20	16	13
BE		72	57	41	63	17	24	33	39	22	34	23	25
BG		37	22	59	57	25	13	7	11	9	9	14	10
CZ		86	51	32	54	22	17	16	26	13	21	19	12
DK		79	65	28	48	16	28	19	30	11	19	17	14
DE		63	48	56	67	24	19	32	38	31	31	16	11
EE		68	49	41	46	31	19	18	18	26	23	16	6
IE		78	57	27	36	21	21	25	20	21	19	28	10
EL		82	44	31	61	42	20	15	13	13	8	33	9
ES		56	43	43	52	20	13	10	14	9	15	12	12
FR		56	43	48	54	20	15	20	25	18	24	11	15
HR		59	34	46	57	23	16	13	19	10	15	12	8
IT		44	23	57	65	17	11	19	32	7	15	18	20
CY		61	47	56	51	47	31	8	12	14	15	9	9
LV		72	56	33	45	23	18	8	12	15	18	14	3
LT		65	47	46	62	34	19	11	17	19	26	13	4
LU		75	61	27	43	23	18	26	42	19	33	24	13
HU		43	33	54	59	20	12	8	17	10	20	9	6
MT		66	48	36	58	44	31	13	12	14	22	22	8
NL		79	65	57	47	14	23	46	36	26	19	16	14
AT		39	30	54	54	26	22	35	37	28	28	18	18
PL		44	42	60	62	21	13	10	12	19	18	18	11
PT		43	25	65	78	22	13	19	25	15	10	8	10
RO		24	25	66	66	23	15	11	13	15	16	12	11
SI		80	48	42	52	31	16	17	25	20	23	17	6
SK		56	37	51	60	33	15	17	23	27	28	22	12
FI		78	58	26	49	9	21	27	41	12	16	20	15
SE		86	70	25	41	11	18	14	27	15	23	23	20

**QD15** If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which information sources would you use?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)

		Books, brochures, information leaflets	86.3	Podcasts	86.3	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	86.3	None/ You do not look for such information, not	86.3	Don't know	86.3
EU27		10	10	4	0	0	1	2	8	1	1
BE		15	20	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
BG		6	5	1	0	0	1	8	25	2	1
CZ		10	10	7	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
DK		13	12	4	0	0	2	2	5	0	0
DE		15	12	6	0	0	1	2	5	0	1
EE		7	5	1	0	0	1	0	15	0	1
IE		19	12	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
EL		15	8	4	0	0	1	0	10	0	0
ES		5	8	2	0	0	0	4	6	2	1
FR		9	10	3	0	0	0	3	6	1	0
HR		9	7	2	0	0	1	1	10	0	1
IT		9	11	2	0	0	2	3	14	1	1
CY		6	5	1	0	0	0	3	9	0	0
LV		6	3	1	0	0	1	1	7	0	1
LT		3	4	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
LU		22	12	7	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
HU		6	5	2	0	0	0	5	15	0	1
MT		14	6	5	0	0	0	3	4	1	0
NL		14	14	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
AT		14	14	8	0	0	0	4	14	1	0
PL		6	8	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	1
PT		7	6	2	0	1	1	6	5	2	1
RO		8	10	5	0	0	0	6	10	2	1
SI		8	6	3	0	0	3	0	7	0	0
SK		9	11	8	0	0	1	4	13	0	1
FI		12	10	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
SE		17	18	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0



