



Special Eurobarometer 542

EU Humanitarian Aid

Report

Fieldwork: September-October 2023



Survey conducted by Verian (formerly Kantar Public) at the request of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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INTRODUCTION



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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 2023, around 360 million people worldwide were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, a significant increase from 130 million people in 2018¹.

The needs are further increasing as unresolved conflicts continue while new wars are launched, alongside global economic problems, started by COVID-19 and aggravated by the worldwide impact of the Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

Under the multiannual-financial framework, EUR 11.6 billion were allocated to the EU's humanitarian aid instrument for the period 2021-2027. As such, the EU is one of the world's leading humanitarian aid donors, providing a major proportion of global funding for emergency relief to victims of man-made and natural disasters. Part of this funding comes from Member States, but a significant share derives from the EU budget².

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, attitudes towards and support for EU activities in this area. This survey builds on previous Special Eurobarometer surveys conducted in 2010³, 2012⁴, 2015⁵, 2016⁶ and 2020⁷.

This Special Eurobarometer was conducted between 25 September and 19 October 2023. It covers the following topics:

- Awareness and general perceptions of EU funding for humanitarian aid activities;
- Feelings towards the EU as a main humanitarian aid donor;
- Preferred approach to providing humanitarian aid: either provided by each EU Member State separately, or coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole;
- Preferred level of spending on EU humanitarian aid;
- Perceptions of the priority areas for coordinated EU humanitarian aid;
- Most trusted 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 2020.

Care should be taken when making comparisons to the previous survey of 2020, due to methodological differences resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. Specifically, for the 2020 survey a much higher proportion of respondents were interviewed online, rather than in person, due to the lockdown restrictions in place at the time.

¹ UN Press Release, 21 June 2023:
<https://press.un.org/en/2023/sgsm21852.doc.htm>

² European Parliament Factsheet:
<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/164/humanitarian-aid>

³ Special Eurobarometer 343:
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/838>

⁴ Special Eurobarometer 384: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/1056>

⁵ Special Eurobarometer 434: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2068>

⁶ Special Eurobarometer 453: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2121>

⁷ Special Eurobarometer 511: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2265>

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Methodology used for this survey

This Special Eurobarometer 542 on EU Humanitarian aid was part of the Eurobarometer wave 100.1 and was conducted between 25 September and 19 October 2023. The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)⁸. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, either physically in people’s homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction (“online face-to-face” or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing) were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta, and Finland. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals⁹.

Throughout the report, results are compared to Special Eurobarometer 511 of 2020 which, due to the impact of COVID-19, in some countries was conducted via the Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI). The countries where the methodology differs completely compared to 2020 are Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovenia. The countries where the methodology differs partially compared to 2020 are Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and Sweden. Therefore, evolutions compared to 2020 should be interpreted with caution.

In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation¹⁰ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered “sensitive”.

We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have offered their time to take part in this survey.

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

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

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

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
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* 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 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.

⁸ The Eurobarometer methodological approaches:
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer>

⁹ Confidence intervals indicate the range in which the results being estimated for the population would most likely fall, depending on the sample size and the observed percentage, holding other factors constant. See [Technical Specifications](#).
¹⁰ 2016/679

KEY FINDINGS

Over three-quarters of respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities and around nine in ten think this is important

- More than three-quarters of respondents (78%) are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, while around a fifth (21%) say they are not aware. The proportion that are aware has increased by three percentage points since December 2020 and is now the highest ever recorded in the survey (since March 2012).
- A majority of respondents in all EU countries are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. The level of awareness is, especially high in Luxembourg, Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands.
- Around nine in ten (91%) think it is important the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, with 45% saying it is 'very important'. Less than one in ten (7%) believe it is not important. These findings are almost identical to those observed in the 2020 survey.
- In every Member State, at least eight in ten respondents think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. The highest proportions are seen in Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia and Ireland.
- Thinking about the EU being one of the main humanitarian aid donors, more than half of respondents feel satisfaction. When asked which feelings come to their mind when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main global humanitarian aid donors, more than eight in ten respondents (83%) mention positive feelings, with 56% saying they feel 'satisfaction', 17% 'pride' and 10% 'enthusiasm'.
- Around one in ten respondents (11%) indicate negative feelings, with 7% mentioning 'disappointment' and smaller proportions mentioning 'anger' (3%) and 'shame' (1%).
- Respondents in Denmark, Sweden, Cyprus, Finland and Portugal are the most likely to mention positive feelings, while those in Romania, Austria and Germany are most likely to mention negative feelings. Overall, findings are very similar to the 2020 survey.

The majority think humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole

- Around seven in ten respondents (71%) say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU, while 23% think it is more efficient if provided by each EU Member State separately.
- Compared with 2020, there has been a three-percentage point decrease in the proportion who think it would be more efficient if aid was coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole.

Almost half of respondents say the EU should maintain its current level of spending on humanitarian aid

- Just under half of respondents (47%) say that the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid, while four in ten (40%) think that the EU should invest more and 8% think it should invest less. These findings are very similar to those seen in 2020.
- Respondents in Greece, Croatia, Malta, Romania and Portugal are the most likely to say the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid.

Health assistance is considered the main priority area for EU humanitarian aid

When asked which areas they think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise, respondents are most likely to mention health assistance (54%), followed by food insecurity (48%) and the consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters (44%).

TV is seen as the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid

TV is seen as the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid (61%), followed by articles in print and digital media outlets (35%), radio (33%) and documentaries (29%). The proportion of those who choose TV is higher among older respondents (70% of those aged 55 or over vs 48% of 15–24-year-olds).

I. AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION OF EU HUMANITARIAN AID



Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

The first chapter of this report reviews EU citizens' awareness of and general attitudes towards EU funding for humanitarian aid activities, as well as their feelings towards the EU as one of the main humanitarian aid donors.

1. Awareness of EU humanitarian aid

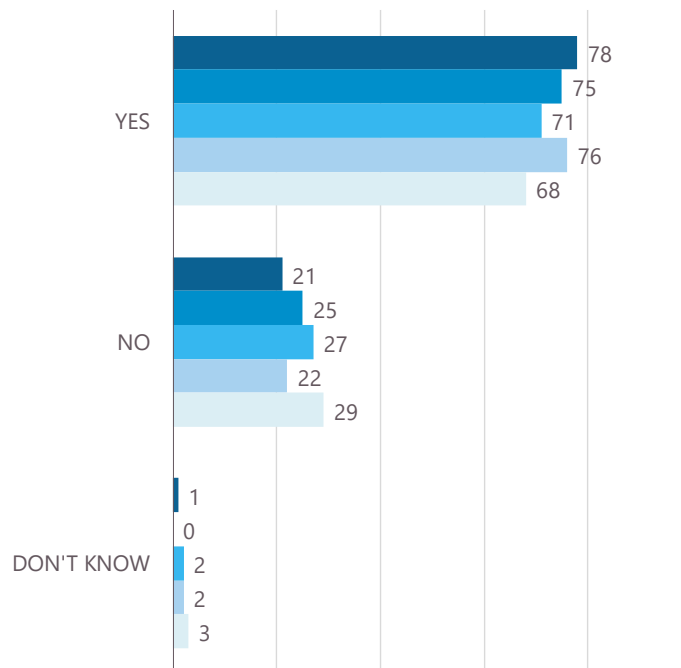
More than three-quarters of respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, the level of awareness has increased since 2020

More than three-quarters of respondents (78%) say they are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, while around a fifth (21%) say they are not aware¹¹.

Awareness of the fact that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased by three percentage points since 2020. This follows an increase of four percentage points between 2016 and 2020. As a result, the share in this survey is the highest recorded since 2012.

QD1 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?
(% - EU)

■ Sep.-Oct. 2023 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2020 ■ Nov.-Dec. 2016 ■ Mar. 2015 ■ Feb.-Mar. 2012



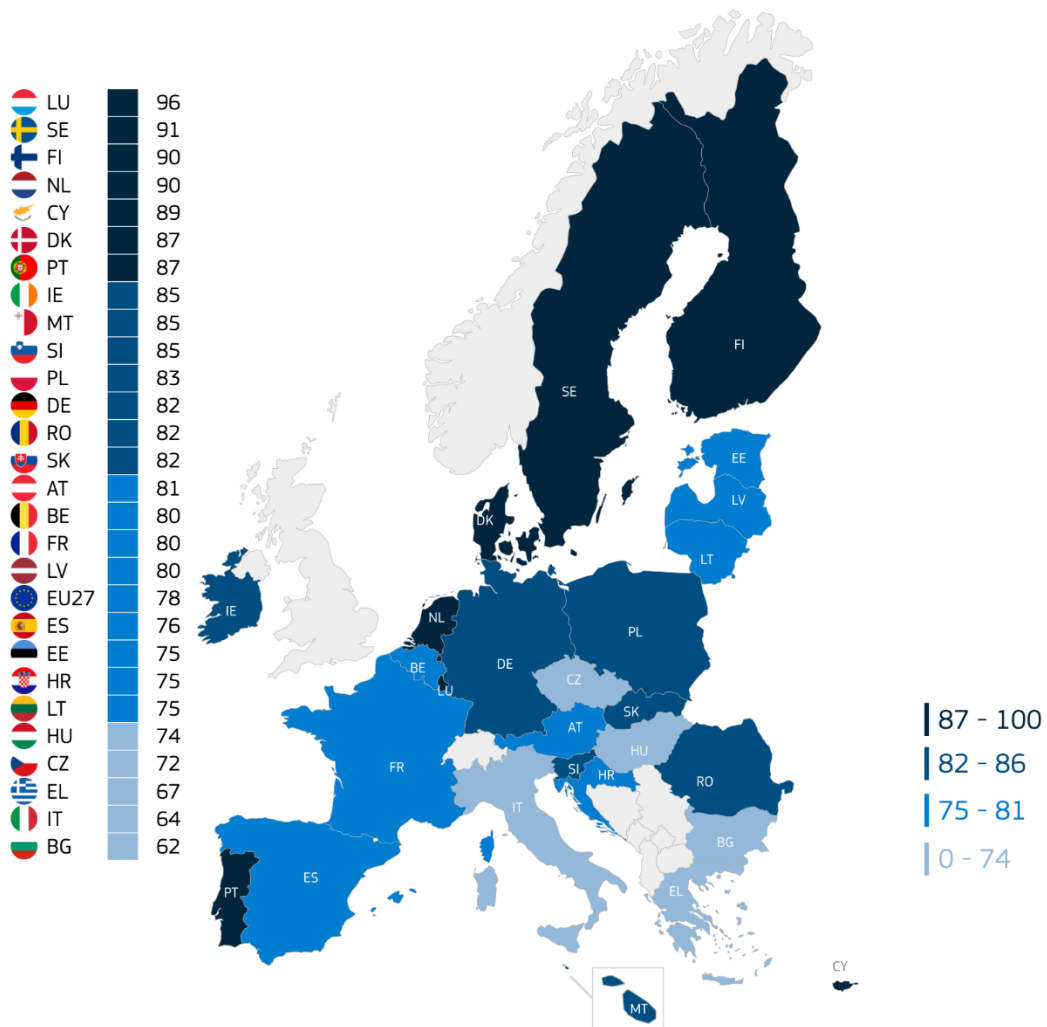
¹¹ QD1 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? Yes; No; DK.

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The **country analysis** illustrates that in each Member State a majority of respondents are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. In 18 Member States, this proportion rises to eight in ten or more. Respondents in Luxembourg (96%), Sweden (91%)

and in Finland and the Netherlands (both 90%) are the most likely to say they are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. At the opposite end of the scale, the lowest proportions can be observed in Bulgaria (62%), Italy (64%) and Greece (67%).

QD1. Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? - Yes (%)



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Compared with 2020, the proportion of respondents who are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased in 18 Member States. Large increases of more than ten percentage points can be observed in Romania (82%, +18 percentage points), Lithuania (75%, +15 pp), Hungary (74%, +13 pp), Cyprus (89%, +12 pp) and Latvia (80%, +11 pp).

At the other end of the scale, this share has decreased in seven countries, most notably in Czechia (72%, -16 pp), Greece (67%, -7 pp), Estonia (75%, -6 pp) and Belgium (80%, -6 pp). Awareness has remained stable in Portugal (87%) and Slovakia (82%).

QD1 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? (%)








		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Yes	Sept/Oct 2023	78	80	62	72	87	82	75	85	67	76	80	75	64	89	80	75	96	74	85	90	81	83	87	82	85	82	90	91
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲3	▼6	▼1	▼16	▲7	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼7	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲12	▲11	▲15	▲8	▲13	▲4	▲1	▲9	▲10	=	▲18	▲10	=	▲5	▲8
No	Sept/Oct 2023	21	20	37	26	12	18	23	15	33	23	19	24	36	11	19	22	4	26	15	10	19	17	12	17	15	17	9	9
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼4	▲6	▲2	▲14	▼8	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲7	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼11	▼12	▼18	▼8	▼13	▼3	▼1	▼8	▼10	=	▼17	▼10	▼1	▼6	▼8
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2023	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=

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The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that large majorities in all categories say they are aware that 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 (80% vs 76%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 (81%) and 40-54 (80%) are the most likely to say they are aware, particularly when compared to those aged 15-24 (74%).
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to say they are aware. Almost nine in ten (87%) of those who finished their education aged 20 or above answer this way, compared with 64% of those who completed education before the age of 16.
- Managers (88%) are the most likely to say they are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, particularly when compared with house persons¹² (64%).
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to say they are aware (83%), compared with those who have difficulties most of the time (69%) or from time to time (71%).
- Awareness is higher among those who have a positive image of the EU (86%) than those who have a neutral or negative image (73% and 72% respectively).

QD1 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	78	21	1
 Gender			
Man	80	19	1
Woman	76	23	1
 Age			
15-24	74	25	1
25-39	81	18	1
40-54	80	20	0
55 +	76	23	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	64	35	1
16-19	77	22	1
20+	87	13	0
Still studying	78	22	0
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	19	0
Managers	88	12	0
Other white collars	81	19	0
Manual workers	76	23	1
House persons	64	34	2
Unemployed	68	31	1
Retired	77	22	1
Students	78	22	0
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	69	30	1
From time to time	71	29	0
Almost never/ Never	83	16	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	86	14	0
Neutral	73	26	1
Negative	72	27	1

¹² 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.

2. Perceived importance of EU-funded humanitarian aid activities

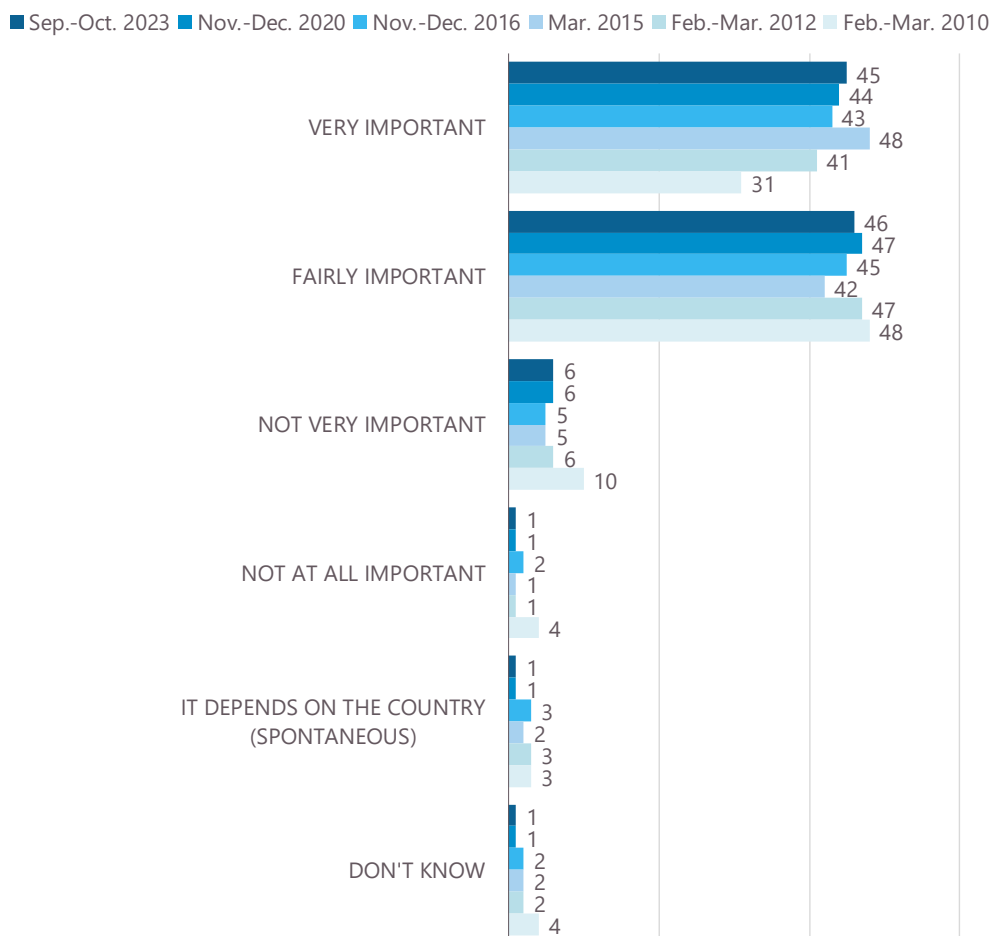
Around nine in ten respondents continue to think it is important the EU funds humanitarian aid activities

A large majority of respondents (91%) think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, with 45% saying it is 'very important' and 46% saying it is 'fairly important'¹³. 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 remained unchanged since December 2020 and has been stable (between 88% and 91%) since March 2012.

The results in some way mirror those from the Standard Eurobarometer conducted in May-June 2023 on the 'EU's Response to the War in Ukraine'. The study shows that almost 9 in 10 Europeans agree with the EU action to provide humanitarian support to the people affected by the war¹⁴.

QD2 How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? (% - EU)



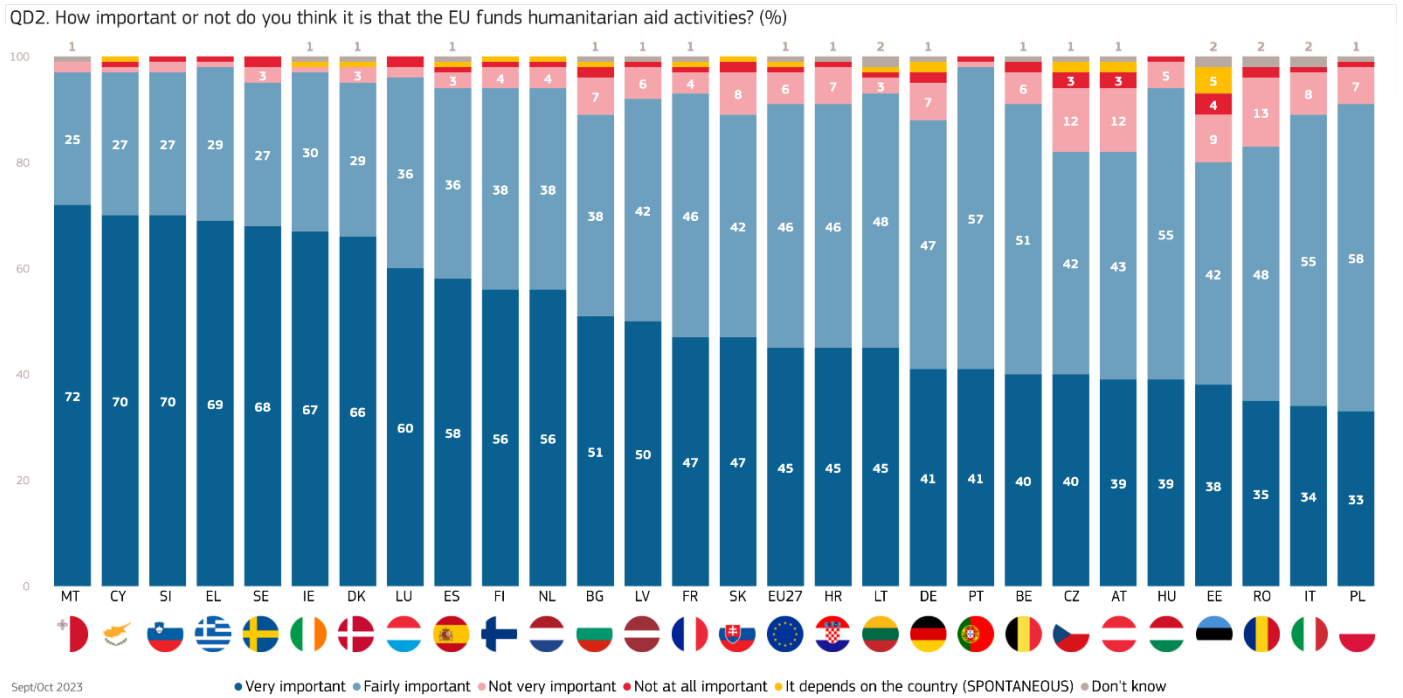
¹³ QD2 How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

¹⁴ 88% of respondents agree with the EU action of providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war: 54% of respondents 'totally agree' and 34% 'tend to agree'. Standard Eurobarometer 99 - Spring 2023: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3052>.

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The **country analysis** shows that, in all 27 EU Member States, at least eight in ten respondents think it is **important** that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. The highest proportions saying this are recorded in Portugal and Greece (both 98%) and in Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia and Ireland (all 97%), while the lowest proportions are found in Estonia (80%), Czechia and Austria (both 82%) and in Romania (83%).

In 13 countries, at least half of respondents think it is **'very important'** that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, with 72% of respondents in Malta and 70% in both Cyprus and Slovenia, giving this answer.



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The proportion of respondents who believe that it is **'very important'** that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased since 2020 by more than ten percentage points in Greece (69%, +17 pp), Finland (56%, +15 pp), Latvia (50%, +15 pp), Sweden (68%, +13 pp), Denmark (66%, +13 pp), Slovenia (70%, +11 pp) and Malta (72%, +11 pp). This proportion has decreased the most in Czechia (40%, -10 pp).

In 15 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think it is **important** that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities has increased since 2020. This is especially the case in Finland (94%, +13 percentage points) and Greece (98%, +7 pp). Conversely, this share has decreased in ten countries, most notably in Czechia (82%, -8 pp), Estonia (80%, -8 pp) and Germany (88%, -6 pp). The proportion of respondents who think this is important has remained the same in Cyprus (97%) and the Netherlands (94%).

QD2 How important or not do you think it is that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities? (%)




Very important	Sept/Oct 2023	45	40	51	40	66	41	38	67	69	58	47	45	34	70	50	45	60	39	72	56	39	33	41	35	70	47	56	68	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	▼8	▲1	▼10	▲13	▼9	▼2	▲1	▲17	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲4	▼4	▲15	▲9	▲6	▲1	▲11	▼1	▲8	▼5	▲1	▲3	▲11	▲9	▲15	▲13	
Fairly important	Sept/Oct 2023	46	51	38	42	29	47	42	30	29	36	46	46	55	27	42	48	36	55	25	38	43	58	57	48	27	42	38	27	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼1	▲7	▼4	▲2	▼9	▲3	▼6	=	▼10	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲4	▼13	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼9	▲1	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼9	▼11	▼2	▼8	
Not very important	Sept/Oct 2023	6	6	7	12	3	7	9	1	1	3	4	7	8	1	6	3	2	5	2	4	12	7	1	13	2	8	4	3	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	=	▲3	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼4	=	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼9	▼4	
Not at all important	Sept/Oct 2023	1	2	2	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	=	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼5	▼1	
It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2023	1	0	1	2	1	2	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2023	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	
Total 'Important'	Sept/Oct 2023	91	91	89	82	95	88	80	97	98	94	93	91	89	97	92	93	96	94	97	94	82	91	98	83	97	89	94	95	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	▼1	▼3	▼8	▲4	▼6	▼8	▲1	▲7	▼2	▲1	▼3	▲2	=	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲13	▲5	
Total 'Not Important'	Sept/Oct 2023	7	8	9	15	3	9	13	1	2	4	5	8	9	2	7	4	4	6	2	5	15	8	2	15	3	10	5	5	
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	=	▲3	▲5	▼6	▲3	▲1	▼3	▼6	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▼3	▼8	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▲2	▼14	▼5	

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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:

- Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or above are more likely to say it is important (94%), compared to those who left education at the age of 16-19 (89%) or aged 15 or below (88%).
- Students (95%) and managers (94%) are the most likely to think it is important, especially when compared to unemployed respondents (87%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to think it is important (93%), compared to those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (86%) or from time to time (87%).
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to say it is important compared to those who have a negative image (98% vs 78%).

QD2 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	45	46	6	1	1	1	91	7
 Education (End of)								
15-	41	47	6	2	2	2	88	8
16-19	38	51	8	1	1	1	89	9
20+	53	41	4	1	1	0	94	5
Still studying	55	40	3	1	0	1	95	4
 Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	44	46	7	1	1	1	90	8
Managers	53	41	4	1	1	0	94	5
Other white collars	43	49	6	1	1	0	92	7
Manual workers	38	51	8	1	1	1	89	9
House persons	42	46	8	2	0	2	88	10
Unemployed	42	45	7	2	3	1	87	9
Retired	46	45	6	1	1	1	91	7
Students	55	40	3	1	0	1	95	4
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	42	44	8	2	2	2	86	10
From time to time	37	50	9	2	1	1	87	11
Almost never/ Never	49	44	4	1	1	1	93	5
Image of the EU								
Positive	55	43	2	0	0	0	98	2
Neutral	40	50	7	1	1	1	90	8
Negative	32	46	13	5	2	2	78	18

3. Feelings towards the EU as one of the main humanitarian aid donors

More than half of respondents say they feel satisfaction when thinking about the fact 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 aid¹⁵.

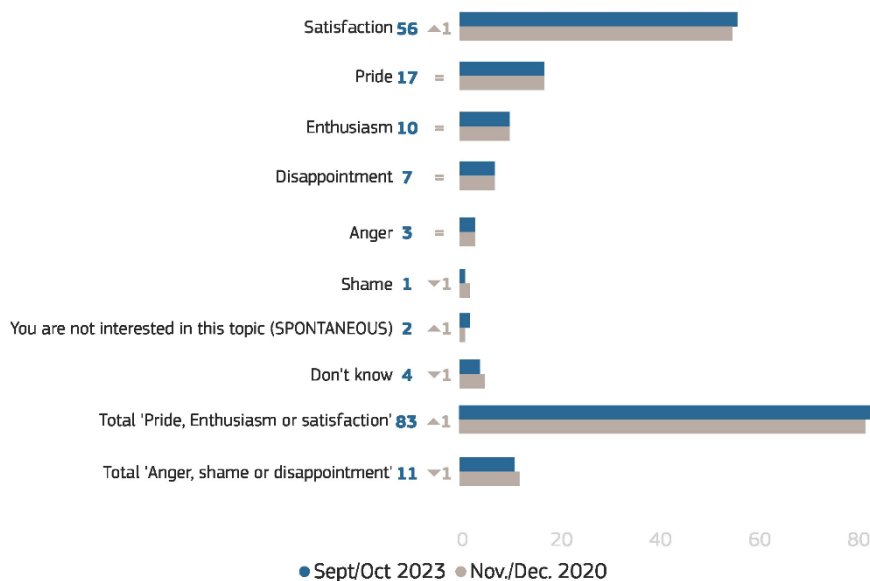
A large majority (83%, +1 percentage point since December 2020) mention **positive feelings** when answering this question. In particular, more than half of respondents say they feel satisfaction (56%, +1 pp) when thinking that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid, followed by 17% (=) mentioning pride and 10% (=) mentioning enthusiasm.

Slightly more than one in ten (11%, -1 pp) indicate **negative feelings**, with 7% (=) mentioning disappointment and smaller proportions mentioning anger (3%, =) or shame (1%, -1 pp).

Only 2% (+1 pp) *spontaneously* say they are not interested in this topic, while 4% (-1 pp) say they don't know.

Overall, findings have remained very similar to the previous survey conducted in December 2020.

QD3. 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? (EU27) (%)



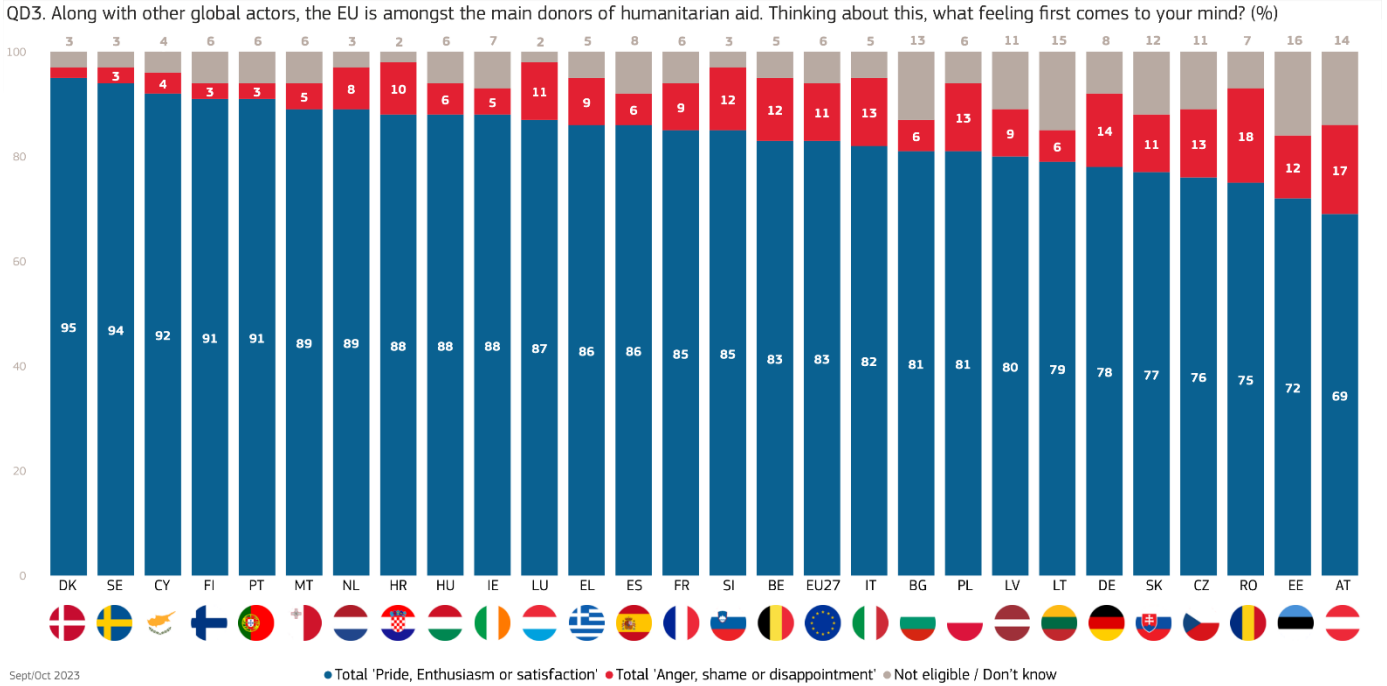
¹⁵ QD11 Along with other global actors, the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. Thinking about this, what feeling first comes to your mind? Pride;

Enthusiasm; Satisfaction; Disappointment; Anger; Shame; You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS); DK.

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The **country analysis** illustrates that more than two-thirds of respondents in all Member States mention **positive feelings** (pride, enthusiasm or satisfaction) when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main global donors of humanitarian aid. Respondents in Denmark (95%), Sweden (94%), Cyprus (92%) and Finland and Portugal (both 91%) are the most likely to mention positive feelings, while those in Austria (69%), Estonia (72%) and Romania (75%) are the least likely to do so.

Negative feelings (anger, shame or disappointment) are most prevalent among respondents in Romania (18%), Austria (17%) and Germany (14%), while the proportions are lowest among those in Denmark (2%) and in Finland, Sweden and Portugal (all 3%).



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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 Cyprus (75%), Finland (70%), Malta (67%) and the Netherlands (66%). At the opposite end of the scale, 41% in Romania, 43% in Czechia and 44% in Austria say this.

'Pride' is the second most mentioned feeling in all Member States except Hungary. More than one quarter choose 'pride' in Sweden (37%), Portugal and Ireland (both 28%) and in Denmark (26%). Conversely, 10% in Cyprus and 11% in Germany give this response.

In 18 countries, at least one in ten respondents says **'enthusiasm'** first comes to mind when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid. This is chosen most frequently by respondents in Hungary, where it is the second highest response (17%), as well as in Romania (16%) and Luxembourg (14%). By contrast, one in twenty or less give this answer in Finland and Malta (both 4%) and in Estonia and the Netherlands (both 5%).

Respondents are most likely to mention **'disappointment'** in Romania (13%) and Poland (10%), but it is chosen by less than one in ten respondents in the other 25 Member States. The lowest proportions can be seen in Denmark and Portugal (both 2%).

Austria (7%) and Italy (5%) are the only countries where at least one in twenty say **'anger'** first comes to mind when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main donors of humanitarian aid.

Finally, no more than 2% in any country mention **'shame'**.

More than one in twenty respondents *spontaneously* say they are **not interested** in this topic in Bulgaria (8%), in Estonia, Austria and Slovakia (all 7%) as well as in Czechia (6%). More than one in ten respondents in Lithuania (11%) say they **don't know**.

QD3. 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? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Pride	17	14	17	23	10	23	11	26	12	13	22	17	16	20	16	28	18	21	21	15	18	18	12	28	18	37	14	13
Enthusiasm	10	11	11	11	7	10	7	10	5	10	6	4	10	10	17	13	13	10	14	7	4	5	10	12	16	10	8	11
Satisfaction	56	44	55	47	75	43	60	59	55	63	58	70	59	58	55	47	51	48	52	58	67	66	59	51	41	47	63	53
Disappointment	7	8	8	4	3	8	9	2	8	5	3	3	5	7	4	3	7	3	8	6	4	6	10	2	13	3	8	7
Anger	3	7	3	1	0	4	4	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	2	2
Shame	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2
You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS)	2	7	2	8	2	6	2	1	7	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	0	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	7
Don't know	4	7	3	5	2	5	6	2	9	3	5	5	4	1	3	6	4	11	2	8	5	2	4	4	4	2	2	5

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At the overall EU level, there has been a marginal increase of 1 percentage point since 2020 in the proportion of respondents that mention **positive feelings** (pride, enthusiasm or satisfaction) when thinking about the fact that the EU is amongst the main global donors of humanitarian aid. There has been an increase in 12 Member States, with the largest observed in Spain (86%, +11 percentage points), Finland (91%, +8 pp), France (85%, +7 pp) and Italy (82%, +7 pp). Mentions of positive feelings have decreased in 14 countries, most notably in Estonia (72%, -17 pp), Czechia (76%, -13 pp), Belgium (83%, -8 pp) and Poland (81%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Slovakia (77%).

In nine Member States, there has been an increase in **negative feelings** since 2020, the largest being in Poland (13%, +6 pp). There has been no change in two countries, while the proportion has decreased in the other 16 Member States. The largest decreases in negative feelings can be observed in Finland (3%, -13 pp) and Lithuania (6%, -9 pp).

Mentions of **'satisfaction'** have increased in 10 countries including Romania (41%, +8 pp), Finland (70%, +7 pp) and Italy (51%, +6 pp). In two countries there has been no change, while mentions of 'satisfaction' have decreased in the remaining 15 countries. The largest declines can be observed in Estonia (55%, -20 pp), Czechia (43%, -14 pp) and Latvia (58%, -8 pp).

In nine countries, **'Pride'** is mentioned more frequently than in 2020. The largest increases can be observed in Sweden (37%, +6 pp), Denmark (26%, +5 pp), Spain (22%, +5 pp) and Croatia (20%, +5 pp). There has been a decrease in 15 countries, led by Lithuania (21%, -7 pp) and Ireland (28%, -5 pp). There has been no change in three Member States (Bulgaria, Estonia and Italy).

In 15 countries, respondents are now more likely to mention **'enthusiasm'** than in 2020, although Luxembourg (14%, +5 pp) is the only country where there has been an increase of more than three percentage points. There has been no change in six Member States, while the proportion has decreased in the other six countries. The Netherlands (5%, -4 pp) is the only country where the proportion has declined by more than three percentage points.

Mentions of **'disappointment'** have increased in nine countries, the largest being in Poland (10%, +5 pp). There has been no change in four countries and a decrease in the other 14 countries. The largest decreases can be seen in Finland (3%, -9 pp) and Lithuania (3%, -6 pp).

There have been no changes of more than three percentage points in any country in the proportions mentioning **'anger'** or **'shame'**.

QD3 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?
(%)



		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Pride	Sept/Oct 2023	17	17	23	23	26	11	12	28	13	22	16	20	18	10	15	21	21	16	18	18	14	12	28	18	14	13	17	37
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	▼4	=	▼1	▲5	▼2	=	▼5	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲5	=	▼1	▲3	▼7	▼4	▼1	▲4	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲6
Enthusiasm	Sept/Oct 2023	10	11	11	10	10	7	5	13	10	6	10	10	13	7	7	10	14	17	4	5	11	10	12	16	8	11	4	10
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	=	=	▲2	=	=	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲5	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2
Satisfaction	Sept/Oct 2023	56	55	47	43	59	60	55	47	63	58	59	58	51	75	58	48	52	55	67	66	44	59	51	41	63	53	70	47
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼14	▼2	▼2	▼20	▲5	▼2	▲5	▲5	▼4	▲6	▲1	▼8	▼1	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▼1	▼5	▲8	▼3	=	▲7	▼6
Disappointment	Sept/Oct 2023	7	8	4	8	2	9	8	3	5	3	5	7	7	3	6	3	8	4	4	6	8	10	2	13	8	7	3	3
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼6	▲2	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲5	▲2	=	=	=	▼9	▼1
Anger	Sept/Oct 2023	3	3	1	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	3	2	5	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	2	1	3	2	2	0	0
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	▲1	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼3	▼2
Shame	Sept/Oct 2023	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	0
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=
You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2023	2	2	8	6	1	2	7	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	0	3	1	1	7	2	2	3	1	7	1	1
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲6	=	▲1	▲7	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2023	4	3	5	5	2	6	9	6	3	5	4	1	4	2	8	11	2	3	5	2	7	4	4	4	2	5	5	2
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲9	▲5	▲3	▼9	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▲6	▲11	▲2	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲1
Total 'Pride, Enthusiasm or satisfaction'	Sept/Oct 2023	83	83	81	76	95	78	72	88	86	86	85	88	82	92	80	79	87	88	89	89	69	81	91	75	85	77	91	94
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	▼8	▼3	▼13	▲3	▼4	▼17	▼2	▼2	▲11	▲7	▲1	▲7	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼7	▼3	▲4	▼2	=	▲8	▲2
Total 'Anger, shame or disappointment'	Sept/Oct 2023	11	12	6	13	2	14	12	5	9	6	9	10	13	4	9	6	11	6	5	8	17	13	3	18	12	11	3	3
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼4	▲2	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼6	=	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼9	▲2	▼6	=	▼3	▼2	▲6	▲3	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼13	▼3

Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

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:

- Positive feelings are mentioned more frequently by younger respondents, ranging from 87% among 15–24-year-olds to 80% among those aged 55 or over.
- The longer the respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to cite positive feelings. For instance, 86% of those who ended education aged 20 or above answer this way, compared with 77% of those finishing education aged 15 or younger.
- Students (89%), managers (88%) and other white-collar workers (85%) are the most likely to mention positive feelings, especially when compared to unemployed respondents and house persons (both 76%).
- 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 (85%) of those who never or almost never have difficulties answer this way, compared to three in four (75%) of those who have difficulties most of the time.
- 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 (92% vs 65%).

QD3 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)

	Pride	Enthusiasm	Satisfaction	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	17	10	56	7	3	1	2	4	83	11
Age										
15-24	21	14	52	5	2	1	2	3	87	8
25-39	17	12	55	7	2	1	2	4	84	10
40-54	18	10	55	7	3	1	2	4	83	11
55+	15	7	58	7	3	1	3	6	80	11
Education (End of)										
15-	15	8	54	6	3	2	4	8	77	11
16-19	15	10	55	8	3	2	2	5	80	13
20+	19	9	58	6	2	1	2	3	86	9
Still studying	22	14	53	5	1	1	2	2	89	7
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	17	10	52	8	2	2	3	6	79	12
Managers	22	10	56	5	2	1	1	3	88	8
Other white collars	19	10	56	6	2	1	2	4	85	9
Manual workers	14	10	55	9	4	2	2	4	79	15
House persons	17	8	51	8	3	3	3	7	76	14
Unemployed	16	10	50	8	3	2	4	7	76	13
Retired	14	7	60	6	3	1	3	6	81	10
Students	22	14	53	5	1	1	2	2	89	7
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	15	8	52	7	5	3	4	6	75	15
From time to time	14	11	54	8	4	2	3	4	79	14
Almost never/ Never	19	9	57	6	2	1	2	4	85	9
Image of the EU										
Positive	24	12	56	3	1	1	1	2	92	5
Neutral	13	9	57	8	2	2	3	6	79	12
Negative	8	6	51	13	7	3	5	7	65	23

II. EU HUMANITARIAN AID POLICY



Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

This section examines EU citizens' preferred approach to the provision of humanitarian aid and assesses their views on the current level of spending by the EU. It also looks at the areas of humanitarian assistance that respondents think should be prioritised.

4. Perceived most efficient approach to providing humanitarian aid

Seven in ten 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 whole¹⁶. Around seven in ten (71%, -3 percentage points since December 2020) say it is more efficient if **coordinated and provided by the EU**, while more than one in five (23%, +1 pp) think it is more efficient if **provided by each EU Member State separately**.

Small proportions *spontaneously* say 'it depends' (2%, +1 pp) or 'neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient' (1%, =), while 3% (+1 pp) say they don't know.

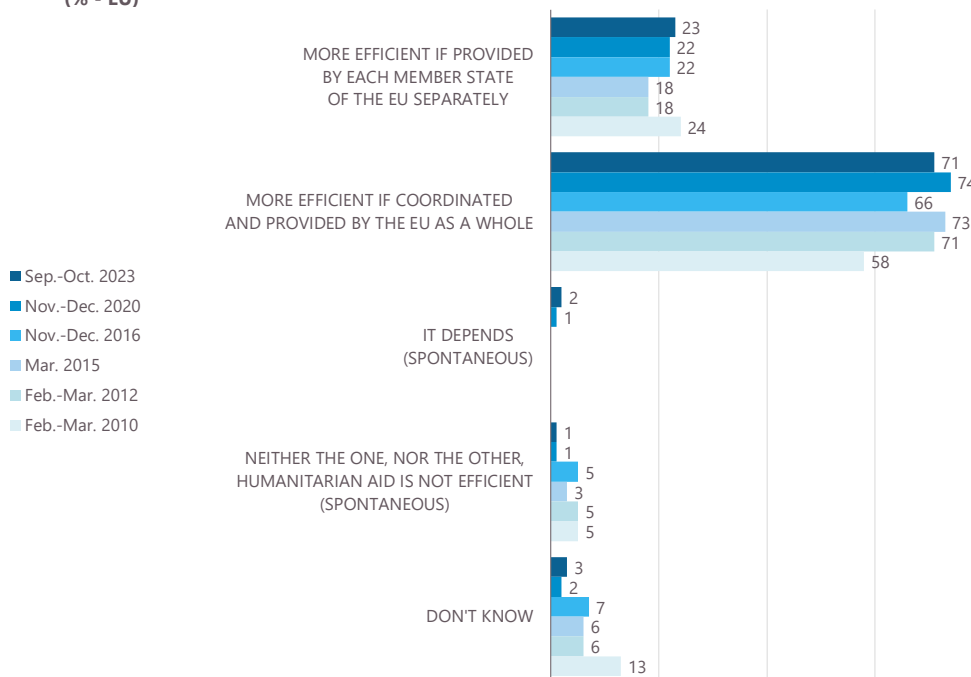
This question has been asked in previous editions of the survey, beginning in 2010, although the wording of the response items has changed slightly over time¹⁷. Compared with 2020, there has been a three-percentage point decrease in the proportion of respondents

who think it is more efficient if aid is **coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole**. However, this proportion remains higher than it was in 2016 and when the question was first asked in 2010.

The proportion of respondents who think aid is more efficient if **provided by each Member State separately** has remained broadly stable over time, ranging from 24% in 2010 to 18% in both 2012 and 2015, 22% in both 2016 and 2020 and 23% in 2023.

The results are comparable with those from the Standard Eurobarometer conducted in May-June 2023 under the chapter 'A stronger Europe in the world'. The study shows that more than 7 in 10 Europeans are in favour of the Members States of the EU having a common foreign policy¹⁸.

QD4 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)



¹⁶ QD4 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.

¹⁷ Until 2016, this was phrased as follows: "More efficient provided by the EU and coordinated by the European Commission".

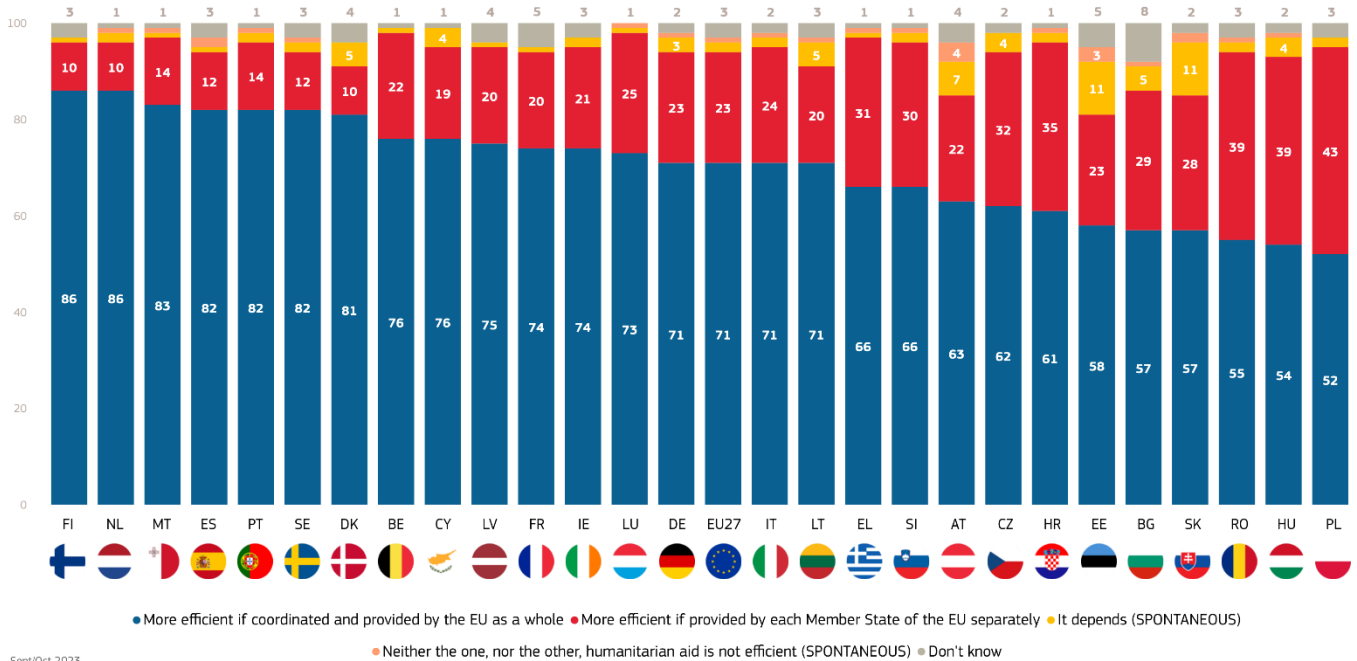
¹⁸ 88% of the respondents agree with the EU action of providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war: 54% of respondents 'totally agree' and 34% 'tend to agree'. Standard Eurobarometer 99 - Spring 2023: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3052>.

Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

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 Finland and the Netherlands (both 86%) as well as in Malta (83%) are the most likely to take this view. At the other end of the spectrum, 52% in Poland, 54% in Hungary and 55% in Romania believe aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole.

Respondents in Poland (43%), in Hungary and Romania (both 39%) and Croatia (35%) are the most likely to think humanitarian aid is more efficient if **provided by each EU Member State separately**. Only one in ten respondents take this view in Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland (all 10%).

QD4. 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? (%)



Sept/Oct 2023

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In eight countries, respondents are more likely than they were in 2020 to say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if **coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole**. The largest increases in this proportion can be found in Malta (83%, +9 percentage points), Finland (86%, +7 pp) and Austria (63%, +5 pp). In contrast, this share of respondents has declined in 19 Member States, with the largest seen in Estonia (58%, -21 pp), Slovenia (66%, -12 pp) and Belgium (76%, -11 pp).

The largest increases in the proportion saying humanitarian aid is more efficient if **provided by each EU Member State separately** are found in Belgium (22%, +11 pp) and Slovenia (30%, +8 pp). This proportion has decreased the most in Austria (22%, -12 pp) and Finland (10%, -10 pp).

QD4 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 (%)




		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
More efficient if provided by each Member State of the EU separately	Sept/Oct 2023	23	22	29	32	10	23	23	21	31	12	20	35	24	19	20	20	25	39	14	10	22	43	14	39	30	28	10	12
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	▲11	▼2	▼2	▼8	▲6	▲3	▼3	▲5	=	▲4	▲4	▼2	=	▲1	▼4	▲5	▲4	▼7	▼3	▼12	▲6	▲5	=	▲8	▼7	▼10	▼6
More efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole	Sept/Oct 2023	71	76	57	62	81	71	58	74	66	82	74	61	71	76	75	71	73	54	83	86	63	52	82	55	66	57	86	82
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼3	▼11	▼1	▼3	▲3	▼7	▼21	▼1	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼8	▲9	▲3	▲5	▼7	▼5	▲1	▼12	▼2	▲7	▲3
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2023	2	1	5	4	5	3	11	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	5	1	4	1	2	7	2	2	2	2	11	1	2
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲4	=	▲10	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲5	=	▲3	=	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲8	▲1	▲1
Neither the one, nor the other, humanitarian aid is not efficient (SPONTANEOUS)	Sept/Oct 2023	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2023	3	1	8	2	4	2	5	3	1	3	5	1	2	1	4	3	0	2	1	1	4	3	1	3	1	2	3	3
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲5	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲1

Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

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 above are more likely to say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole (76%), compared with those who finished education aged 16-19 (67%) or aged 15 or below (68%).
- Managers (78%) and students (75%) are the most likely to say this, particularly when compared to house persons (64%).
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are more likely to think this way (74%) compared with those who have difficulties from time to time (66%) or most of the time (64%).
- Those who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those who have a negative image to say humanitarian aid is more efficient if coordinated and provided by the EU as a whole (77% vs 57%).

QD4 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	23	71	2	1	3
 Education (End of)					
15-	21	68	3	2	6
16-19	27	67	2	1	3
20+	20	76	2	0	2
Still studying	21	75	3	0	1
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	27	68	2	1	2
Managers	19	78	1	1	1
Other white collars	26	70	2	0	2
Manual workers	28	66	2	1	3
House persons	24	64	2	1	9
Unemployed	26	66	3	2	3
Retired	21	71	3	1	4
Students	21	75	3	0	1
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	28	64	2	2	4
From time to time	29	66	2	1	2
Almost never/ Never	21	74	2	0	3
Image of the EU					
Positive	19	77	2	0	2
Neutral	24	69	3	1	3
Negative	33	57	3	3	4

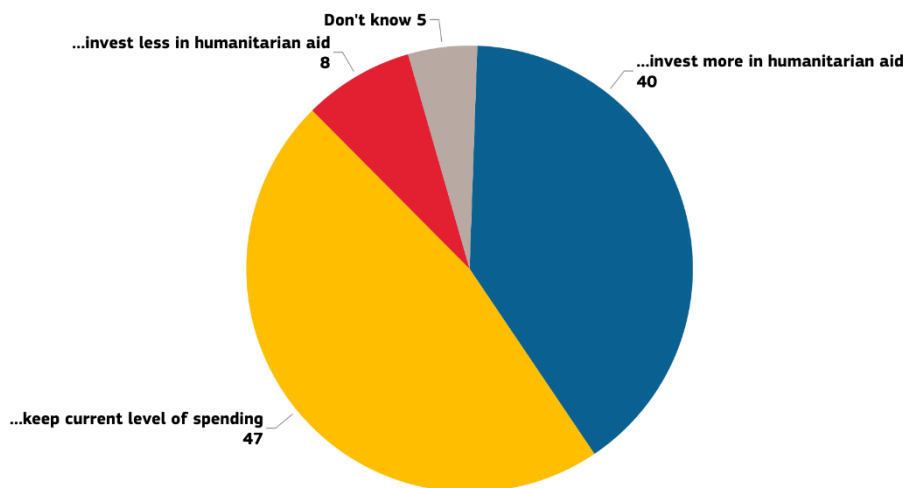
5. Standpoint on EU spending on humanitarian aid

Almost half of 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-and-a-half to two billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equates to around four to five euros per taxpayer in the EU¹⁹, almost half of respondents (47%, -1 percentage point since

December 2020) say the current level of spending should be kept²⁰. Four in ten (40%, -1 pp) think the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid, while less than one in ten (8%, +1 pp) say it should invest less. The remainder (5%, +1 pp) say they don't know.

QD5. The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should... (%)



...invest more in humanitarian aid	▼1
...keep current level of spending	▼1
...invest less in humanitarian aid	▲1
Don't know	▲1

▲▼ (Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov./Dec. 2020)

Sept/Oct 2023

¹⁹ The question wording changed from 2020 to 2023 to reflect the amount of spending per year. In 2020, the question specified that "every year, the EU spends approximately 1 to 1.5 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 3 to 4 euros per taxpayer in the EU". In 2023, the wording was changed to specify that "every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 euros per taxpayer in the EU".

²⁰ QD5 The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 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.

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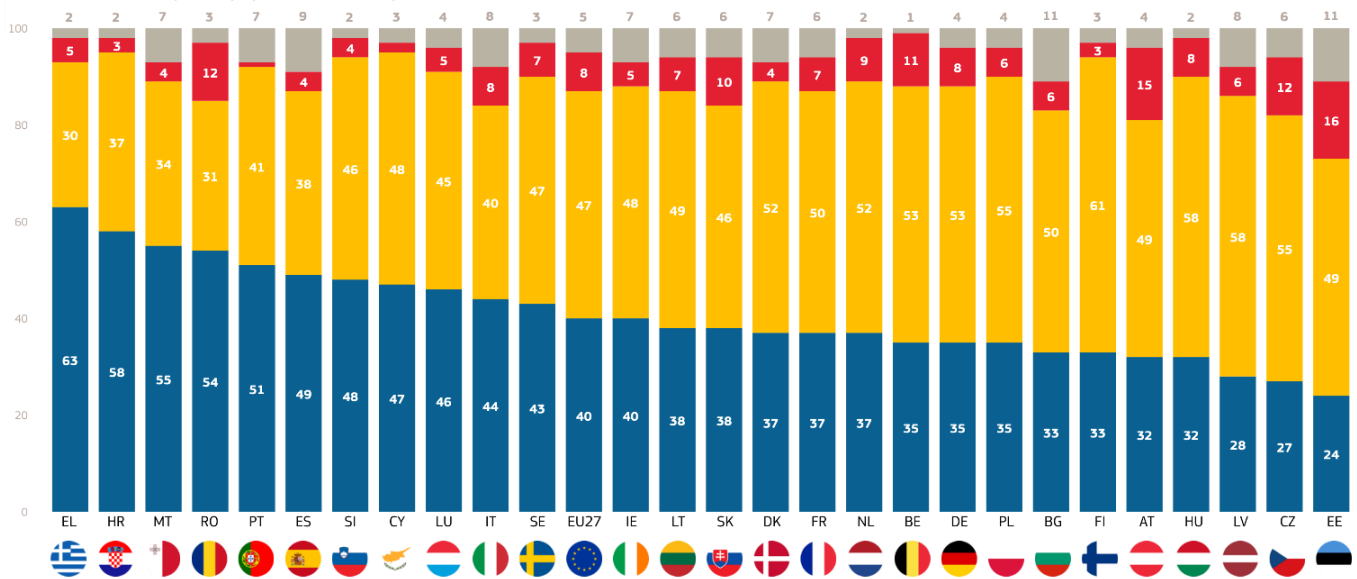
The **country** analysis highlights that, in 18 Member States, a majority of respondents think the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid, while, in nine countries, a majority say the EU should invest more.

In 11 countries, at least half of respondents think the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid, led by Finland (61%), Latvia and Hungary (both 58%). Less than a third think the current level of spending should be maintained in Greece (30%) and Romania (31%).

In five countries, more than half of respondents say the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid: Greece (63%), Croatia (58%), Malta (55%), Romania (54%) and Portugal (51%). In contrast, less than three in ten say this in Estonia (24%), Czechia (27%) and Latvia (28%).

Lastly, in five Member States, more than one in ten believes that the EU should invest less in humanitarian aid: Estonia (16%), Austria (15%), Czechia and Romania (both 12%) and Belgium (11%). However, this view is shared by just 1% in Portugal, 2% in Cyprus and 3% in both Finland and Croatia.

QD5. The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should... (%)



Sept/Oct 2023

● ...invest more in humanitarian aid ● ...keep current level of spending ● ...invest less in humanitarian aid ● Don't know

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In eight Member States, there has been an increase since 2020 in the proportion that says the EU should keep the current level of spending on humanitarian aid. The highest increases can be seen in Cyprus (48%, +11 percentage points) and Finland (61%, +10 pp). There has been a decrease in 18 countries, most notably in Estonia (49%, -15 pp), Greece (30%, -12 pp), Portugal (41%, -11 pp), Slovakia (46%, -11 pp) and Czechia (55%, -10 pp). There has been no change in the Netherlands (52%).

In 11 Member States, there has been an increase in the proportion that thinks the EU should spend less on humanitarian aid. The largest increases can be seen in Romania (12%, +5 pp), Czechia (12%, +4 pp) and Belgium (11%, +4 pp). In 14 countries, the proportion has declined, most notably in Finland (3%, -15 pp) as well as in Latvia (6%, -6 pp), Denmark (4%, -4 pp) and Sweden (7%, -4 pp). The proportion has remained the same in two countries.

In 16 countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2020 to say that the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid, with the largest increases seen in Portugal (51%, +14 pp), Greece (63%, +12 pp), Slovakia (38%, +9 pp) and Sweden (43%, +8 pp). There has been no change in three countries and a decrease in the other eight countries. The largest decreases can be found in Ireland (40%, -11 pp), Cyprus (47%, -11 pp) and Germany (35%, -9 pp).

QD5 The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should... (%)



		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
...keep current level of spending	Sept/Oct 2023	47	53	50	55	52	53	49	48	30	38	50	37	40	48	58	49	45	58	34	52	49	55	41	31	46	46	61	47
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼1	▲2	▼5	▼10	▼3	▲4	▼15	▲3	▼12	▼4	▲2	▼2	▼3	▲11	▼7	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▼4	▼11	▲2	▼3	▼11	▲10	▼5
...invest more in humanitarian aid	Sept/Oct 2023	40	35	33	27	37	35	24	40	63	49	37	58	44	47	28	38	46	32	55	37	32	35	51	54	48	38	33	43
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▼1	▼6	▲5	▲1	▲2	▼9	▲1	▼11	▲12	▲4	▼4	=	▲2	▼11	▲7	▲2	=	=	▲1	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲14	▼6	▲4	▲9	▲2	▲8
...invest less in humanitarian aid	Sept/Oct 2023	8	11	6	12	4	8	16	5	5	4	7	3	8	2	6	7	5	8	4	9	15	6	1	12	4	10	3	7
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	▲4	=	▲4	▼4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲5	▼3	▼1	▼15	▼4
Don't know	Sept/Oct 2023	5	1	11	6	7	4	11	7	2	9	6	2	8	3	8	6	4	2	7	2	4	4	7	3	2	6	3	3
	Δ Nov/Dec 2020	▲1	=	=	▲5	▲5	▲2	▲11	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲1

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

- Younger respondents are more likely to think the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid (46% of 15–24-year-olds compared with 36% of those aged 55 or over).
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to think the EU should invest more. For instance, 43% of those ending education aged 20 or over say this, compared to 36% of those who finished their education aged 15 or younger.
- Students (48%) and managers (45%) are the most likely to say the EU should invest more, particularly when compared with retired people (35%). House persons are the most likely to think that the EU should invest less (13%).
- The fewer difficulties respondents have paying their bills, the more likely they are to think the current level of spending on humanitarian aid should be maintained. For instance, half (50%) of those who never or almost never have difficulties say this, compared with 43% of those who have difficulties most of the time or from time to time. Conversely, those who have difficulties most of the time are the most likely to think the EU should invest less (12% vs 6% of those who never or almost never have difficulties).
- 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 29%).

QD5 The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 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	47	40	8	5
Age				
15-24	44	46	5	5
25-39	46	44	7	3
40-54	48	39	9	4
55 +	49	36	8	7
Education (End of)				
15-	44	36	9	11
16-19	49	37	9	5
20+	48	43	5	4
Still studying	43	48	4	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	49	37	8	6
Managers	46	45	6	3
Other white collars	49	42	6	3
Manual workers	48	38	9	5
House persons	42	38	13	7
Unemployed	41	43	9	7
Retired	49	35	8	8
Students	43	48	4	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	43	39	12	6
From time to time	43	42	9	6
Almost never/ Never	50	39	6	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	49	45	3	3
Neutral	47	39	8	6
Negative	44	29	19	8

6. Priority areas for EU humanitarian aid

Health assistance is considered the main priority area for EU humanitarian aid

Respondents were given a list of seven areas and were asked to choose up to three which they thought the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise²¹.

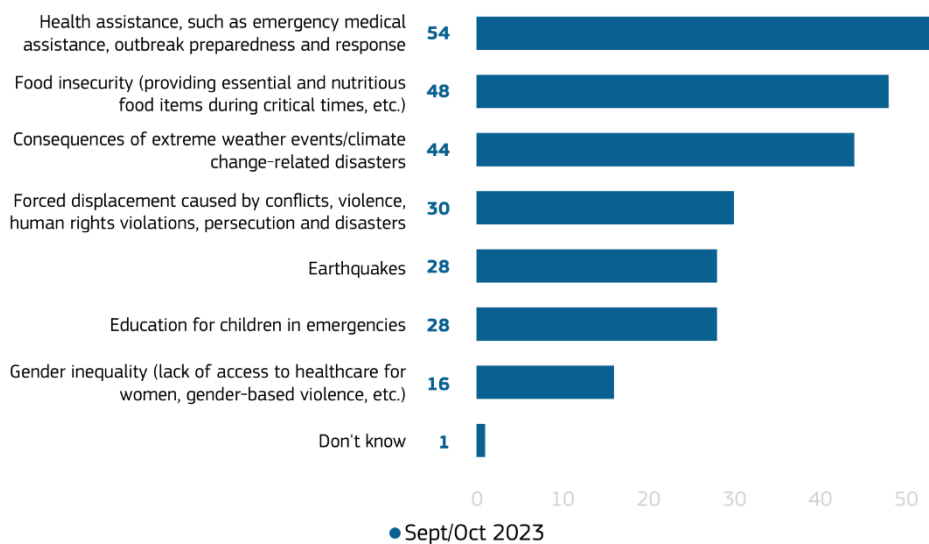
Respondents are most likely to say that the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise **health assistance** (54%), followed by **food insecurity** (48%) and the **consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters** (44%).

Three in ten would like priority to be given to **forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters** (30%), slightly ahead of the proportion that would prioritise **earthquakes** (28%) and

education for children in emergencies (28%). One in six think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise **gender inequality** (16%).

The relatively bigger shares of those who consider food insecurity, consequences of extreme weather events /climate change-related disasters and forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters as areas of priority somewhat resemble the results of the Special Eurobarometer on climate change conducted in May-June 2023. The study shows that 'poverty, hunger, and lack of drinking water', 'armed conflicts' and 'climate change' are the most serious problems facing the world²².

QD6. Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



²¹ QD6. Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise?

²² 58% of the EU citizens consider 'poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water' as one of the most serious problems facing the world as a whole, followed by 'armed

conflict' (52%) and 'climate change' (46%). Special Eurobarometer 538: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2954>.

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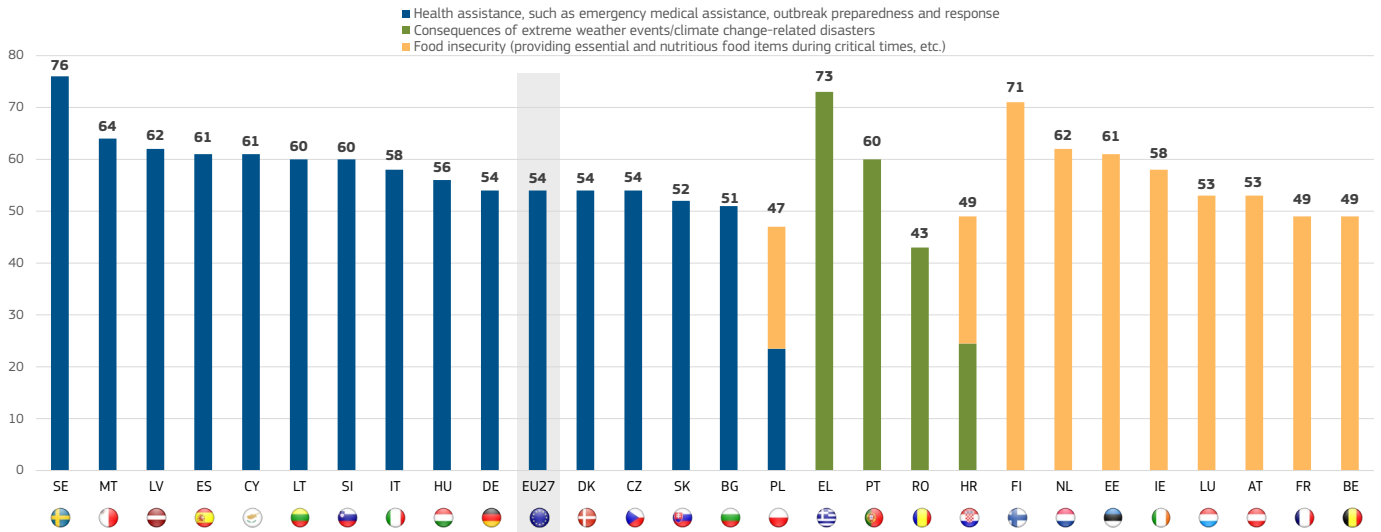
In the **country analysis**, **health assistance** is considered the top (or joint top priority) in 15 Member States, while **food insecurity** is ranked the highest (or joint highest) priority in 10 countries. In four Member States, the **consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters** is the top (or joint top) priority.

Across the EU as a whole, more than half of respondents (54%) say that the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise

health assistance. Respondents in Sweden (76%), Finland (68%) and Malta (64%) are the most likely to prioritise health assistance, while those in Romania and Luxembourg (both 42%) as well as in Austria (43%) are the least likely to do so.

In 12 Member States, more than half of respondents prioritise **food insecurity**, led by Finland (71%), the Netherlands (62%) and Estonia (61%). The lowest proportions can be seen in Romania and Italy (both 34%).

QD6. Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



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In eight countries, at least half of respondents place a high priority on the **consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters**. The highest proportions can be seen in Greece (73%), Portugal (60%) and Cyprus (59%), while the lowest can be observed in Spain (31%) and Luxembourg (33%).

Respondents in the Netherlands (49%) are the most likely to say the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise **forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters**. The proportions are also high in Ireland (42%) and Finland (41%), while they are lowest in Bulgaria (19%) and in Germany, Austria and Slovenia (all 21%).

The proportion that would like priority given to **earthquakes** ranges from 48% in Bulgaria, 45% in Malta and 41% in Croatia, to 10% in Finland and 13% in Sweden.

Respondents are most likely to prioritise **education for children in emergencies** in Luxembourg (41%), France (38%) and Belgium (36%), while the proportion is lowest among respondents in Croatia (14%) and in Finland, Slovenia and Portugal (all 15%).

More than one in five respondents prioritise **gender inequality** in Sweden (27%), France (24%), Luxembourg (22%) and Denmark (21%). However, this applies to just 6% in each of Slovenia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Latvia.

QD6 Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Health assistance, such as emergency medical assistance, outbreak preparedness and response	54	48	51	54	54	54	54	53	54	61	46	48	58	61	62	60	42	56	64	56	43	47	59	42	60	52	68	76
Food insecurity (providing essential and nutritious food items during critical times, etc.)	48	49	46	46	47	53	61	58	51	49	49	49	34	44	52	59	53	51	47	62	53	47	45	34	49	48	71	52
Consequences of extreme weather events/climate change-related disasters	44	43	47	47	50	49	42	40	73	31	37	49	44	59	41	44	33	48	48	49	51	37	60	43	57	50	38	53
Forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters	30	28	19	24	37	21	32	42	36	36	38	32	32	27	24	26	36	27	24	49	21	25	35	24	21	29	41	33
Earthquakes	28	26	48	34	18	33	21	18	39	17	21	41	38	22	16	29	20	31	45	17	38	25	32	35	24	35	10	13
Education for children in emergencies	28	36	16	16	31	34	21	27	23	35	38	14	20	34	27	16	41	25	18	31	26	16	15	31	15	24	15	22
Gender inequality (lack of access to healthcare for women, gender-based violence, etc.)	16	20	6	7	21	9	8	14	13	18	24	13	17	10	6	6	22	11	16	12	20	17	19	13	6	7	17	27
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Don't know	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

The main findings from the **socio-demographic analysis** include the following:

- Gender inequality is prioritised by 18% of women, compared with 14% of men. Women are also slightly more likely than men to prioritise education for children in emergencies (30% vs 27%).
- Older respondents (aged 55 or over) are more likely to say that the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise earthquakes (32% vs 24% of 15–24-year-olds), but are less likely to say priority should be given to forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters (27% vs 32%–33% in younger age groups). The youngest respondents (aged 15–24) are most likely to want to prioritise education for children in emergencies (33% vs 26% of those aged 55 or over) and gender inequality (19% vs 14% of those aged 55 or over).
- Respondents who completed education at the age of 20 or above are more likely than those who left education by the age of 15 to say the EU should prioritise food insecurity (51% vs 44%), the consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters (46% vs 41%) and forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters (36% vs 25%). However, they are less likely to prioritise earthquakes (23% vs 35%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image of the EU to want priority to be given to/ to prioritise the consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters (47% vs 41%) and forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters (34% vs 26%).

QD6 Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Food insecurity (providing essential and nutritious food items during critical times, etc.)	Consequences of extreme weather events/climate change-related disasters	Health assistance, such as emergency medical assistance, outbreak preparedness and response	Forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters	Earthquakes	Education for children in emergencies	Gender inequality (lack of access to healthcare for women, gender-based violence, etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	48	44	54	30	28	28	16	0	0	1
Gender										
Man	48	45	54	31	29	27	14	0	0	1
Woman	48	43	54	30	28	30	18	0	0	1
Age										
15-24	49	42	54	32	24	33	19	0	0	1
25-39	48	43	51	32	25	29	17	0	1	1
40-54	48	44	53	33	28	29	15	0	0	1
55 +	48	44	55	27	32	26	14	0	0	2
Education (End of)										
15-	44	41	56	25	35	28	16	0	0	2
16-19	46	43	53	28	31	27	15	0	0	1
20+	51	46	53	36	23	30	16	0	1	1
Still studying	52	45	53	33	24	31	19	0	0	1
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	49	43	56	30	31	29	15	0	0	1
From time to time	43	42	49	30	31	28	16	0	0	1
Almost never/ Never	50	45	55	31	27	28	16	0	0	1
Image of the EU										
Positive	49	47	56	34	27	27	16	0	0	1
Neutral	46	42	52	28	29	30	16	0	0	1
Negative	47	41	52	26	29	27	14	0	1	2

III. TRUSTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON EU HUMANITARIAN AID



Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

This final section examines respondents' attitudes to the most trusted information sources on EU humanitarian aid.

TV is seen as the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid

Respondents were presented with 11 information sources and were asked which they would trust the most if they wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid²³.

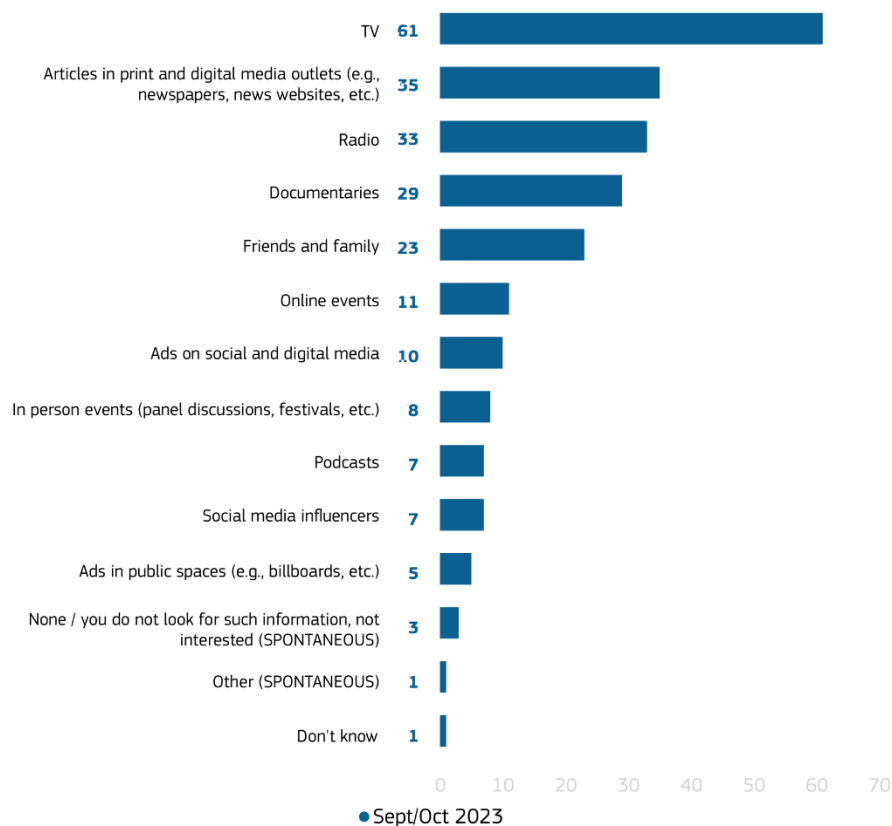
TV is seen as the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid (61%). Around a third of respondents choose **articles in print and digital media outlets** (35%) and **radio** (33%) as trusted sources, while around three in ten (29%) would trust **documentaries**.

Around a quarter of respondents (23%) say that they would trust **friends and family** the most, while around one in ten mention **online events** (11%) and **ads on social and digital media** (10%).

Other sources of information are chosen by less than one in ten respondents: **in-person events** (8%), **social media influencers** (7%), **podcasts** (7%) and **ads in public places** (5%).

Only 3% of respondents spontaneously say they would not use any of the sources as they would not look for this type of information, and 1% say they don't know.

QD7. If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



²³ QD7 If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most?

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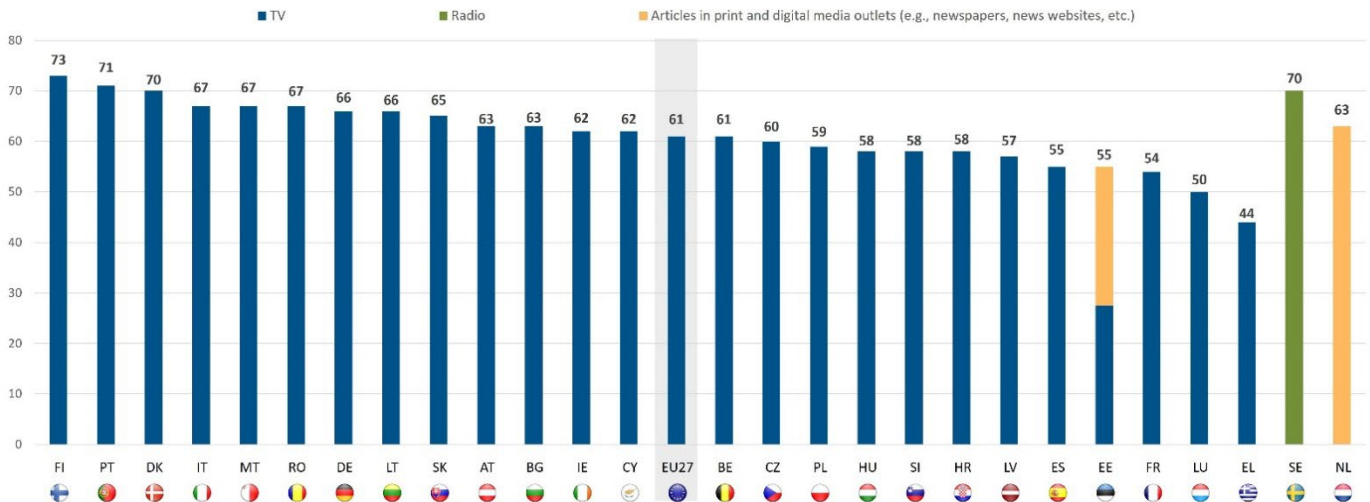
The **country analysis** shows that, in 24 Member States, respondents are most likely to mention **TV** as their most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid. In Greece, it is joint top response along with **articles in print and digital media outlets**, the latter ranking the highest in the Netherlands. In Sweden, **radio** is mentioned the most frequently as a trusted information source on EU humanitarian aid.

Across the EU as a whole, **TV** is seen as the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid. At least seven in ten respondents mention TV in Finland (73%), Portugal (71%) and Denmark (70%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Luxembourg (44%) and France (50%).

In five Member States, over half of respondents choose **articles in print and digital media outlets** as a trusted source: the Netherlands (63%), Sweden (62%), Finland (58%), Greece (55%) and Denmark (51%). In contrast, less than a quarter mention it in Bulgaria (17%), Latvia (20%), Romania (21%) and Portugal (24%).

There are large differences between Member States in the proportions choosing **radio** as a trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid. At least half mention radio in Sweden (70%), and in Germany and Finland (both 50%), but this applies to less than one in five in Italy (17%), Portugal and Hungary (both 18%).

QD7. If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



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Respondents in the Netherlands and Malta (both 46%) and Denmark (44%) are the most likely to say that they would trust **documentaries** to provide information on EU humanitarian aid, while the proportion is lowest among those in Lithuania (8%), Latvia (11%) and Spain (13%).

More than a third of respondents say that they would trust **friends and family** the most in Slovakia (43%), Romania (40%), Croatia (37%) and Austria (36%), while less than one in ten say this in Finland (6%) and Sweden (9%).

Online events are chosen most frequently by respondents in Czechia (37%) and Lithuania (25%) and least frequently by those in Sweden (6%), the Netherlands and Portugal (both 7%).

Respondents in Lithuania are the most likely to mention **ads on social and digital media** (29%), followed by those in Spain and Cyprus (both 19%). In contrast, only small proportions mention this source in Sweden (3%) and in the Netherlands and France (both 4%).

For the other sources of information:

- **in-person events** are chosen most frequently by respondents in Denmark (19%), Croatia (17%) and the Netherlands (14%).
- respondents in Austria (14%), Romania and Hungary (both 13%) are the most likely to mention **social media influencers**.
- **podcasts** are chosen most frequently by respondents in Slovakia (19%) and Romania (13%).
- **ads in public places** are chosen by more than one in ten respondents in Croatia (12%) and Luxembourg (11%).

QD7 If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
TV	61	61	63	60	70	66	54	62	55	55	50	58	67	62	57	66	44	58	67	62	63	59	71	67	58	65	73	65
Articles in print and digital media outlets (e.g., newspapers, news websites, etc.)	35	39	17	29	51	36	28	33	55	36	33	26	36	29	20	30	41	26	46	63	41	25	24	21	28	28	58	62
Radio	33	41	21	33	43	50	44	42	20	26	31	30	17	20	39	34	41	18	21	48	37	22	18	24	38	49	50	70
Documentaries	29	38	16	26	44	39	19	25	23	13	38	23	18	21	11	8	38	24	46	46	32	21	26	26	34	27	31	35
Friends and family	23	17	32	25	17	31	19	23	31	17	16	37	20	13	15	22	22	26	30	12	36	23	22	40	32	43	6	9
Online events	11	8	12	37	12	10	21	18	14	10	11	21	10	21	21	25	16	12	20	7	12	12	7	12	12	14	11	6
Ads on social and digital media	10	7	9	9	6	8	13	12	13	19	4	14	11	19	10	29	16	11	16	4	13	8	12	13	8	8	6	3
In person events (panel discussions, festivals, etc.)	8	12	4	6	19	8	10	9	13	4	6	17	9	3	7	10	10	12	7	14	12	7	5	9	6	10	10	12
Social media influencers	7	8	9	4	2	6	9	6	11	8	4	5	7	10	5	7	7	13	6	2	14	9	10	13	3	10	5	1
Podcasts	7	9	7	8	11	10	7	12	5	4	6	6	4	7	5	11	9	8	12	11	12	7	4	13	10	19	3	5
Ads in public spaces (e.g., billboards, etc.)	5	8	4	3	4	5	7	6	6	3	2	12	6	4	4	7	11	8	4	5	10	7	5	10	6	5	4	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
None / you do not look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	3	1	10	3	3	3	9	3	4	3	4	1	3	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	8	2	3	2	2	5	0	1
Don't know	1	0	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	6	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0

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

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that TV is the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid, across all of the different groups. In addition:

- Younger respondents aged 15-24 are more likely to say they would trust online sources the most; specifically online events (20% vs 7% of those aged 55 or over), social media influencers (14% vs 3%), ads on social and digital media (15% vs 5%) and podcasts (14% vs 3%). The proportion choosing TV is higher among older respondents (70% of those aged 55 or over vs 48% of 15–24-year-olds), as is the proportion choosing radio (37% vs 24%). Most of the sources are chosen more frequently by those who completed education aged 20 or older. This applies in particular to documentaries (34% vs 16% of those who left education by the age of 15) and articles in print and digital media outlets (46% vs 22%). However, they are less likely to mention TV (54% vs 74%) and friends and family (19% vs 27%).
- Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to mention most of the information sources, particularly articles in print and digital media outlets (39% vs 25% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and radio (37% vs 24%). The one exception is friends and family, which is chosen less frequently by those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (20%) compared with those who have difficulties most of the time (26%) or from time to time (27%).

QD7 If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Online events	In person events (panel discussions, festivals, etc.)	Friends and family	Documentaries	Social media influencers	Ads on social and digital media	Ads in public spaces (e.g., billboards, etc.)	Articles in print and digital media outlets (e.g., newspapers, news websites, etc.)	Radio	Podcasts	TV	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None / you do not look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	11	8	23	29	7	10	5	35	33	7	61	1	3	1
Age														
15-24	20	11	25	34	14	15	8	39	24	14	48	1	3	1
25-39	14	11	22	30	10	14	6	38	29	11	53	1	2	1
40-54	12	9	22	30	8	11	5	38	33	8	60	1	3	1
55+	7	6	23	26	3	5	4	31	37	3	70	0	4	1
Education (End of)														
15-	3	4	27	16	3	5	3	22	29	1	74	0	5	1
16-19	10	7	25	26	7	10	5	30	33	6	65	0	3	1
20+	14	11	19	34	7	9	6	46	37	10	54	1	2	1
Still studying	18	14	24	37	15	14	7	43	24	15	49	1	2	0
Difficulties paying bills														
Most of the time	9	6	26	24	7	9	3	25	24	4	57	1	6	1
From time to time	12	8	27	27	9	11	7	31	26	8	60	0	3	1
Almost never/ Never	11	9	20	30	6	9	5	39	37	7	62	1	3	1

CONCLUSION



Special Eurobarometer 542 EU Humanitarian Aid

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. Perceptions and attitudes have remained stable since the previous survey conducted in 2020.

Over 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 2020, taking it to the highest level recorded in the survey series. At least six in ten respondents in all Member States are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, and awareness has increased in 18 countries since 2020.

Around nine in ten respondents think it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, unchanged since 2020. 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 more than two-thirds of respondents in every Member State.

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, although the current proportion (seven in ten) is slightly lower than in 2020. Just over one in five think it is more efficient if aid is provided by each Member State separately.

Nearly nine in ten respondents believe the EU should maintain or increase the current spending level for humanitarian aid, while less than one in ten think it should invest more. Less than one in ten respondents say the EU should invest less.

The priority areas for EU humanitarian aid, according to respondents, are health assistance, food insecurity and the consequences of extreme weather events or climate change-related disasters.

TV is seen as the most trusted source of information about EU humanitarian aid, followed by articles in print and digital media outlets, radio and documentaries.

Some differences between countries can be identified, although there are no clear, consistent patterns. Respondents in Malta, Cyprus and Slovenia are the most likely to think it is very important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities. When thinking that the EU is amongst the main global donors of humanitarian aid, respondents in Denmark, Sweden and Cyprus are the most likely to mention positive feelings, while negative feelings are most prevalent among respondents in Romania, Austria and Germany. Respondents in Greece, Croatia, Malta, Romania and Portugal are the most likely to say the EU should invest more in humanitarian aid.

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 29 September and 19 October 2023, Verian (formerly Kantar Public) carried out the wave 100.1 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit.

Wave 100.1 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 countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples thus 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 areas²⁴.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random, and a reverse geo-coding tool was used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example, for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (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 was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point was selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) is used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

²⁴ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA
(<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27	
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,011	28/09/2023	16/10/2023	9,619,330	2.5%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,038	27/09/2023	15/10/2023	5,917,534	1.6%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,013	27/09/2023	18/10/2023	8,982,036	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,010	27/09/2023	16/10/2023	4,891,261	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Kantar Public)	1,532	28/09/2023	19/10/2023	71,677,231	18.9%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,004	28/09/2023	17/10/2023	1,111,597	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,015	27/09/2023	17/10/2023	4,005,909	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,014	28/09/2023	13/10/2023	9,167,896	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Kantar Public)	1,009	26/09/2023	10/10/2023	40,639,381	10.7%
FR	France	MCM France	1,003	28/09/2023	16/10/2023	55,700,114	14.7%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,033	25/09/2023	15/10/2023	3,461,468	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,047	25/09/2023	06/10/2023	51,599,668	13.6%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	28/09/2023	15/10/2023	752,304	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	25/09/2023	16/10/2023	1,590,245	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,017	28/09/2023	15/10/2023	2,373,312	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	508	27/09/2023	14/10/2023	533,335	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,020	27/09/2023	11/10/2023	8,313,539	2.2%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	510	28/09/2023	15/10/2023	446,788	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	Mantle Netherlands (Kantar Public)	1,036	28/09/2023	15/10/2023	14,763,684	3.9%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,012	27/09/2023	11/10/2023	7,647,176	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,015	26/09/2023	15/10/2023	31,982,941	8.4%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,030	28/09/2023	15/10/2023	8,915,624	2.3%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,054	26/09/2023	13/10/2023	16,174,719	4.3%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,002	25/09/2023	15/10/2023	1,791,246	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,008	27/09/2023	15/10/2023	4,591,487	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,004	27/09/2023	16/10/2023	4,672,932	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,074	26/09/2023	13/10/2023	8,541,497	2.2%
TOTAL EU27			26,523	25/09/2023	19/10/2023	379,864,254	100%

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

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Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted face-to-face, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta and Finland).

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS	
BE	Belgium	1,011		1,011
BG	Bulgaria	1,038		1,038
CZ	Czechia	844	169	1,013
DK	Denmark	863	147	1,010
DE	Germany	1,532		1,532
EE	Estonia	1,004		1,004
IE	Ireland	1,015		1,015
EL	Greece	1,014		1,014
ES	Spain	1,009		1,009
FR	France	1,003		1,003
HR	Croatia	1,033		1,033
IT	Italy	1,047		1,047
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	1,000		1,000
LT	Lithuania	1,017		1,017
LU	Luxembourg	508		508
HU	Hungary	1,020		1,020
MT	Malta	362	148	510
NL	Netherlands	1,036		1,036
AT	Austria	1,012		1,012
PL	Poland	1,015		1,015
PT	Portugal	1,030		1,030
RO	Romania	1,054		1,054
SI	Slovenia	1,002		1,002
SK	Slovakia	1,008		1,008
FI	Finland	903	101	1,004
SE	Sweden	1,074		1,074
TOTAL EU27	25,958	565	26,523	

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

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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, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 100.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian (formerly Kantar Public), are:

	COUNTRIES	RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	40.3%
BG	Bulgaria	47.5%
CZ	Czechia	55.4%
DK	Denmark	35.6%
DE	Germany	24.5%
EE	Estonia	30.4%
IE	Ireland	35.5%
EL	Greece	29.9%
ES	Spain	35.1%
FR	France	36.7%
HR	Croatia	38.5%
IT	Italy	26.0%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	52.6%
LV	Latvia	37.1%
LT	Lithuania	44.4%
LU	Luxembourg	27.7%
HU	Hungary	61.1%
MT	Malta	54.5%
NL	Netherlands	63.8%
AT	Austria	38.9%
PL	Poland	40.6%
PT	Portugal	46.1%
RO	Romania	51.9%
SI	Slovenia	48.1%
SK	Slovakia	46.2%
FI	Finland	28.2%
SE	Sweden	77.6%

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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
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

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EU Humanitarian Aid

Questionnaire

Q1 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

1 QU EB94.2 QD9 (Humanitarian aid)

Q2 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
DK	6

1 QU EB94.2 QD10 (Humanitarian aid)

Q3 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 – TOP TO BOTTOM AND THEM BOTTOM TO TOP - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Pride	1
Enthusiasm	2
Satisfaction	3
Disappointment	4
Anger	5
Shame	6
You are not interested in this topic (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

1 QU EB94.2 QD11

Q4 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
DK	5

1 QU EB94.2 QD12

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EU Humanitarian Aid

Q5 The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 euros per taxpayer in the EU. Do you think that the EU should... (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

...keep current level of spending	1
...invest more in humanitarian aid	2
...invest less in humanitarian aid	3
DK	4

1 QU EB94.2 QD13 modified trend

Q6 Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ROTATE EXCEPT ITEMS 8, 9 and 10 - THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Food insecurity (providing essential and nutritious food items during critical times, etc.)	1
Consequences of extreme weather events/climate change-related disasters	2
Health assistance, such as emergency medical assistance, outbreak preparedness and response	3
Forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters	4
Earthquakes	5
Education for children in emergencies	6
Gender inequality (lack of access to healthcare for women, gender-based violence, etc.)	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9
DK	10

1QU NEW

Q7 If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ROTATE EXCEPT ITEMS 12, 13 and 14 - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























Online events	1
In person events (panel discussions, festivals, etc.)	2
Friends and family	3
Documentaries	4
Social media influencers	5
Ads on social and digital media	6
Ads in public spaces (e.g., billboards, etc.)	7
Articles in print and digital media outlets (e.g., newspapers, news websites, etc.)	8
Radio	9
Podcasts	10
TV	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12
None/ you do not look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	13
DK	14

1 QU - NEW based on QD15 EB94.2

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






















Tables

QD1 Are you aware or not that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities?
(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020
EU27		78	3	21	-4	1	1
BE		80	-6	20	6	0	0
BG		62	-1	37	2	1	-1
CZ		72	-16	26	14	2	2
DK		87	7	12	-8	1	1
DE		82	-2	18	3	0	-1
EE		75	-6	23	4	2	2
IE		85	-1	15	1	0	0
EL		67	-7	33	7	0	0
ES		76	3	23	-4	1	1
FR		80	4	19	-4	1	0
HR		75	2	24	-3	1	1
IT		64	5	36	-4	0	-1
CY		89	12	11	-11	0	-1
LV		80	11	19	-12	1	1
LT		75	15	22	-18	3	3
LU		96	8	4	-8	0	0
HU		74	13	26	-13	0	0
MT		85	4	15	-3	0	-1
NL		90	1	10	-1	0	0
AT		81	9	19	-8	0	-1
PL		83	10	17	-10	0	0
PT		87	0	12	0	1	0
RO		82	18	17	-17	1	-1
SI		85	10	15	-10	0	0
SK		82	0	17	-1	1	1
FI		90	5	9	-6	1	1
SE		91	8	9	-8	0	0

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EU Humanitarian Aid

QD2 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)		Don't know		Total 'important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020
EU27		45	1	46	-1	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	91	0	7	0
BE		40	-8	51	7	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	91	-1	8	0
BG		51	1	38	-4	7	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	89	-3	9	3
CZ		40	-10	42	2	12	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	82	-8	15	5
DK		66	13	29	-9	3	-3	0	-3	1	1	1	1	95	4	3	-6
DE		41	-9	47	3	7	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	88	-6	9	3
EE		38	-2	42	-6	9	1	4	0	5	5	2	2	80	-8	13	1
IE		67	1	30	0	1	-2	0	-1	1	1	1	1	97	1	1	-3
EL		69	17	29	-10	1	-4	1	-2	0	0	0	-1	98	7	2	-6
ES		58	3	36	-5	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	94	-2	4	1
FR		47	4	46	-3	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1	93	1	5	0
HR		45	1	46	-4	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	91	-3	8	2
IT		34	4	55	-2	8	0	1	-1	0	0	2	-1	89	2	9	-1
CY		70	-4	27	4	1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	-1	97	0	2	0
LV		50	15	42	-13	6	-2	1	-1	0	0	1	1	92	2	7	-3
LT		45	9	48	-4	3	-6	1	-2	1	1	2	2	93	5	4	-8
LU		60	6	36	-2	2	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0	96	4	4	-4
HU		39	1	55	2	5	-2	1	0	0	0	0	-1	94	3	6	-2
MT		72	11	25	-9	2	0	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	97	2	2	-1
NL		56	-1	38	1	4	-1	1	0	1	1	0	0	94	0	5	-1
AT		39	8	43	-6	12	-1	3	0	2	-1	1	0	82	2	15	-1
PL		33	-5	58	2	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	91	-3	8	2
PT		41	1	57	-2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	98	-1	2	1
RO		35	3	48	-2	13	1	2	-1	0	0	2	-1	83	1	15	0
SI		70	11	27	-9	2	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	97	2	3	-2
SK		47	9	42	-11	8	2	2	0	1	1	0	-1	89	-2	10	2
FI		56	15	38	-2	4	-9	1	-5	1	1	0	0	94	13	5	-14
SE		68	13	27	-8	3	-4	2	-1	0	0	0	0	95	5	5	-5





























Special Eurobarometer 542
EU Humanitarian Aid

QD3 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)		Don't know		Total 'Pride, Enthusiasm or satisfaction'		Total 'Anger, shame or disappointment'	
		Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020
EU27		17	0	10	0	56	1	7	0	3	0	1	-1	2	1	4	-1	83	1	11	-1
BE		17	-4	11	0	55	-4	8	3	3	1	1	-1	2	2	3	3	83	-8	12	3
BG		23	0	11	0	47	-3	4	2	1	0	1	0	8	2	5	-1	81	-3	6	2
CZ		23	-1	10	2	43	-14	8	1	4	2	1	0	6	6	5	4	76	-13	13	3
DK		26	5	10	0	59	-2	2	-2	0	-2	0	0	1	0	2	1	95	3	2	-4
DE		11	-2	7	0	60	-2	9	1	4	1	1	0	2	1	6	1	78	-4	14	2
EE		12	0	5	3	55	-20	8	0	3	1	1	0	7	7	9	9	72	-17	12	1
IE		28	-5	13	-2	47	5	3	-2	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	6	5	88	-2	5	-4
EL		13	-1	10	1	63	-2	5	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	2	3	3	86	-2	9	-3
ES		22	5	6	1	58	5	3	-1	1	-1	2	-1	3	1	5	-9	86	11	6	-3
FR		16	1	10	1	59	5	5	-4	3	0	1	-2	2	1	4	-2	85	7	9	-6
HR		20	5	10	0	58	-4	7	1	2	-1	1	0	1	0	1	-1	88	1	10	0
IT		18	0	13	1	51	6	7	-4	5	0	1	-1	1	-1	4	-1	82	7	13	-5
CY		10	-1	7	1	75	1	3	-1	0	-1	1	0	2	1	2	0	92	1	4	-2
LV		15	3	7	0	58	-8	6	-2	1	-1	2	1	3	1	8	6	80	-5	9	-2
LT		21	-7	10	2	48	-1	3	-6	2	-1	1	-2	4	4	11	11	79	-6	6	-9
LU		21	-4	14	5	52	-5	8	2	3	1	0	-1	0	0	2	2	87	-4	11	2
HU		16	-1	17	2	55	1	4	-4	1	-1	1	-1	3	1	3	3	88	2	6	-6
MT		18	4	4	-3	67	1	4	1	1	0	0	-1	1	-1	5	-1	89	2	5	0
NL		18	2	5	-4	66	4	6	-2	1	0	1	-1	1	1	2	0	89	2	8	-3
AT		14	-1	11	-1	44	0	8	-2	7	1	2	-1	7	3	7	1	69	-2	17	-2
PL		12	-4	10	-2	59	-1	10	5	2	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	81	-7	13	6
PT		28	1	12	1	51	-5	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	-2	91	-3	3	3
RO		18	-2	16	-2	41	8	13	0	3	-2	2	-1	3	-1	4	0	75	4	18	-3
SI		14	-2	8	3	63	-3	8	0	2	-1	2	0	1	1	2	2	85	-2	12	-1
SK		13	-1	11	1	53	0	7	0	2	0	2	1	7	0	5	-1	77	0	11	1
FI		17	-1	4	2	70	7	3	-9	0	-3	0	-1	1	1	5	4	91	8	3	-13
SE		37	6	10	2	47	-6	3	-1	0	-2	0	0	1	0	2	1	94	2	3	-3





























Special Eurobarometer 542
EU Humanitarian Aid

QD4 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)		Don't know	
		Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020
EU27		23	1	71	-3	2	1	1	0	3	1
BE		22	11	76	-11	1	0	0	0	1	0
BG		29	-2	57	-1	5	1	1	0	8	2
CZ		32	-2	62	-3	4	3	0	0	2	2
DK		10	-8	81	3	5	4	0	-1	4	2
DE		23	6	71	-7	3	0	1	1	2	0
EE		23	3	58	-21	11	10	3	3	5	5
IE		21	-3	74	-1	2	1	0	0	3	3
EL		31	5	66	-7	1	0	1	1	1	1
ES		12	0	82	-3	1	1	2	1	3	1
FR		20	4	74	-5	1	0	0	-1	5	2
HR		35	4	61	-6	2	0	1	1	1	1
IT		24	-2	71	3	2	1	1	0	2	-2
CY		19	0	76	-3	4	3	0	0	1	0
LV		20	1	75	-4	1	0	0	0	4	3
LT		20	-4	71	-4	5	5	1	1	3	2
LU		25	5	73	-6	1	0	1	1	0	0
HU		39	4	54	-8	4	3	1	1	2	0
MT		14	-7	83	9	1	0	1	1	1	-3
NL		10	-3	86	3	2	0	1	0	1	0
AT		22	-12	63	5	7	3	4	2	4	2
PL		43	6	52	-7	2	1	0	-1	3	1
PT		14	5	82	-5	2	1	1	1	1	-2
RO		39	0	55	1	2	1	1	0	3	-2
SI		30	8	66	-12	2	2	1	1	1	1
SK		28	-7	57	-2	11	8	2	1	2	0
FI		10	-10	86	7	1	1	0	0	3	2
SE		12	-6	82	3	2	1	1	1	3	1





























Special Eurobarometer 542
EU Humanitarian Aid

QD5 The EU is one of the leading humanitarian aid donors worldwide. Every year, the EU spends approximately 1.5 to 2 billion euros on humanitarian aid, which equals around 4 to 5 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	
		Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020	Sept/Oct 2023	Diff. Sept/Oct 2023 - Nov/Dec 2020
EU27		47	-1	40	-1	8	1	5	1
BE		53	2	35	-6	11	4	1	0
BG		50	-5	33	5	6	0	11	0
CZ		55	-10	27	1	12	4	6	5
DK		52	-3	37	2	4	-4	7	5
DE		53	4	35	-9	8	3	4	2
EE		49	-15	24	1	16	3	11	11
IE		48	3	40	-11	5	1	7	7
EL		30	-12	63	12	5	-2	2	2
ES		38	-4	49	4	4	-1	9	1
FR		50	2	37	-4	7	1	6	1
HR		37	-2	58	0	3	0	2	2
IT		40	-3	44	2	8	-1	8	2
CY		48	11	47	-11	2	-1	3	1
LV		58	-7	28	7	6	-6	8	6
LT		49	-5	38	2	7	-3	6	6
LU		45	-1	46	0	5	-2	4	3
HU		58	1	32	0	8	-1	2	0
MT		34	-3	55	1	4	1	7	1
NL		52	0	37	-3	9	2	2	1
AT		49	-1	32	-3	15	2	4	2
PL		55	-4	35	2	6	2	4	0
PT		41	-11	51	14	1	-1	7	-2
RO		31	2	54	-6	12	5	3	-1
SI		46	-3	48	4	4	-3	2	2
SK		46	-11	38	9	10	-1	6	3
FI		61	10	33	2	3	-15	3	3
SE		47	-5	43	8	7	-4	3	1





























Special Eurobarometer 542
EU Humanitarian Aid

QD6 Which of the following areas, do you think the coordinated EU humanitarian aid should prioritise?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Food insecurity (providing essential and nutritious food items during critical times, etc.)	Consequences of extreme weather events/climate change-related disasters	Health assistance, such as emergency medical assistance, outbreak preparedness and response	Forced displacement caused by conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and disasters	Earthquakes	Education for children in emergencies	Gender inequality (lack of access to healthcare for women, gender-based violence, etc.)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		48	44	54	30	28	28	16	0	0	1
BE		49	43	48	28	26	36	20	0	0	1
BG		46	47	51	19	48	16	6	0	0	2
CZ		46	47	54	24	34	16	7	0	0	1
DK		47	50	54	37	18	31	21	0	0	4
DE		53	49	54	21	33	34	9	0	0	1
EE		61	42	54	32	21	21	8	1	0	1
IE		58	40	53	42	18	27	14	0	0	0
EL		51	73	54	36	39	23	13	0	0	0
ES		49	31	61	36	17	35	18	1	0	1
FR		49	37	46	38	21	38	24	0	1	3
HR		49	49	48	32	41	14	13	0	0	0
IT		34	44	58	32	38	20	17	0	0	1
CY		44	59	61	27	22	34	10	0	0	0
LV		52	41	62	24	16	27	6	0	0	2
LT		59	44	60	26	29	16	6	0	0	1
LU		53	33	42	36	20	41	22	0	0	1
HU		51	48	56	27	31	25	11	0	0	0
MT		47	48	64	24	45	18	16	0	0	1
NL		62	49	56	49	17	31	12	0	0	0
AT		53	51	43	21	38	26	20	0	1	4
PL		47	37	47	25	25	16	17	0	0	1
PT		45	60	59	35	32	15	19	0	0	1
RO		34	43	42	24	35	31	13	0	0	1
SI		49	57	60	21	24	15	6	0	0	1
SK		48	50	52	29	35	24	7	0	1	1
FI		71	38	68	41	10	15	17	0	0	1
SE		52	53	76	33	13	22	27	0	0	0

Special Eurobarometer 542
EU Humanitarian Aid

QD7 If you wanted more information about EU humanitarian aid, which of the following sources would you trust the most?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Online events	In person events (panel discussions, festivals, etc.)	Friends and family	Documentaries	Social media influencers	Ads on social and digital media	Ads in public spaces (e.g., billboards, etc.)	Articles in print and digital media outlets (e.g., newspapers, news websites, etc.)	Radio	Podcasts	TV	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None / you do not look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27		11	8	23	29	7	10	5	35	33	7	61	1	3	1
BE		8	12	17	38	8	7	8	39	41	9	61	0	1	0
BG		12	4	32	16	9	9	4	17	21	7	63	0	10	3
CZ		37	6	25	26	4	9	3	29	33	8	60	0	3	0
DK		12	19	17	44	2	6	4	51	43	11	70	0	3	2
DE		10	8	31	39	6	8	5	36	50	10	66	1	3	1
EE		21	10	19	19	9	13	7	28	44	7	54	1	9	2
IE		18	9	23	25	6	12	6	33	42	12	62	0	3	1
EL		14	13	31	23	11	13	6	55	20	5	55	0	4	0
ES		10	4	17	13	8	19	3	36	26	4	55	0	3	1
FR		11	6	16	38	4	4	2	33	31	6	50	1	4	2
HR		21	17	37	23	5	14	12	26	30	6	58	0	1	0
IT		10	9	20	18	7	11	6	36	17	4	67	1	3	1
CY		21	3	13	21	10	19	4	29	20	7	62	1	2	6
LV		21	7	15	11	5	10	4	20	39	5	57	1	2	2
LT		25	10	22	8	7	29	7	30	34	11	66	0	4	1
LU		16	10	22	38	7	16	11	41	41	9	44	1	1	2
HU		12	12	26	24	13	11	8	26	18	8	58	0	5	2
MT		20	7	30	46	6	16	4	46	21	12	67	0	1	1
NL		7	14	12	46	2	4	5	63	48	11	62	1	1	0
AT		12	12	36	32	14	13	10	41	37	12	63	1	8	1
PL		12	7	23	21	9	8	7	25	22	7	59	0	2	1
PT		7	5	22	26	10	12	5	24	18	4	71	0	3	1
RO		12	9	40	26	13	13	10	21	24	13	67	0	2	1
SI		12	6	32	34	3	8	6	28	38	10	58	1	2	1
SK		14	10	43	27	10	8	5	28	49	19	65	0	5	0
FI		11	10	6	31	5	6	4	58	50	3	73	0	0	1
SE		6	12	9	35	1	3	5	62	70	5	65	3	1	0

