



EU Development Cooperation and Aid

ROMANIA

November - December 2015

SUMMARY COUNTRY ANALYSIS

More than eight out of ten respondents in Romania say that helping people in developing countries is important (88%). This represents an increase of four percentage points since 2014. More than seven out of ten agree that aid to developing countries should be increased (71%) – a figure slightly above the EU average of 68%. In fact, respondents in Romania are the most likely of all Europeans to say that aid should be increased beyond what has been promised (29%) – an increase of eleven percentage points since 2014.

Although respondents in Romania are more likely than the EU average to agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (74% vs. 69%), this represents a decline of three percentage points since 2014 compared to an increase of five percentage points at EU level. The same pattern applies for the view that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the national government. Although the proportion who agree with this statement is close to the EU average (51% vs. 50%), this represents a decline of three percentage points since 2014, while the proportion at EU level increased five percentage points.

Respondents in Romania are much more positive about the effectiveness of official development aid in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries than Europeans in general (79% vs. 67%). They are also more likely to agree that aid is an effective way to tackle irregular migration (77% vs. 73%).

Respondents in Romania are less likely than Europeans in general to have heard of the Sustainable Development Goals (29% vs. 36%), but they are more likely to be aware that 2015 was the European Year for Development (25% vs. 18%). Respondents in Romania are also the most likely to say they feel more informed about development aid than they did in 2014 (21%).

Considering the most pressing challenges for developing countries, respondents in Romania, are more likely to mention health (46% vs. 34%), education (39% vs. 34%) and economic growth, employment and social inequality (33% vs. 26%) than Europeans in general. However, they are less likely to mention migration issues (7% vs. 12%).

Just over four out of ten respondents in Romania agree that individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (42%). They are amongst the least likely to be prepared to pay more for products or groceries from developing countries (28% vs. 50%), or to be personally involved in helping developing countries (7% vs. 33%).

In the EU as a whole, younger respondents (aged 15-24) are generally more positive about development issues than older age groups (aged 25 or over). This trend is less evident in Romania, with a small difference between these groups. However, younger respondents in Romania are more likely to say development aid should be increased (78% vs. 70%), and they are much more positive about the role of the individual (56% vs. 40%). Contrary to the EU trend, younger respondents in Romania are more likely to be personally involved in helping people in developing countries than their older counterparts (12% vs. 6%).



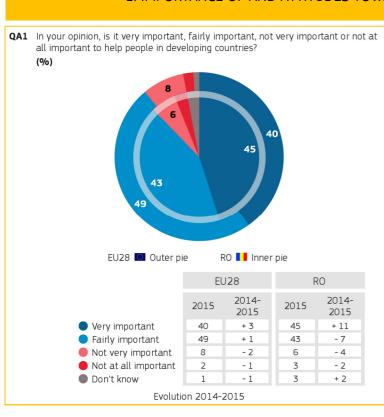


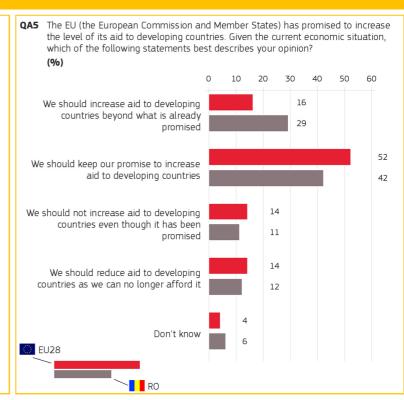
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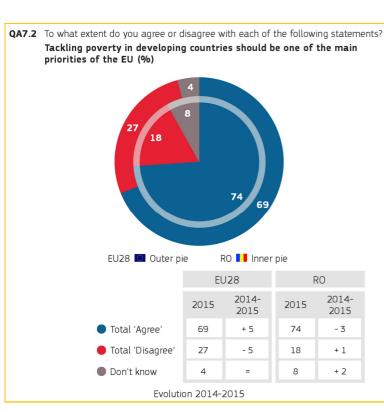
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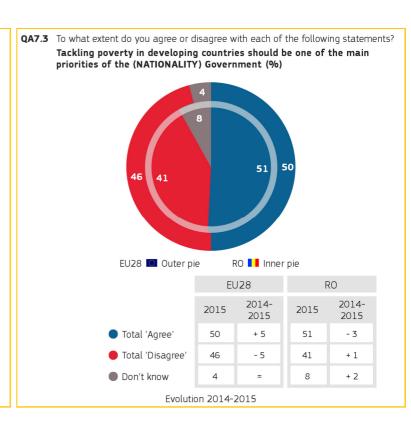
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1. IMPORTANCE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND AID











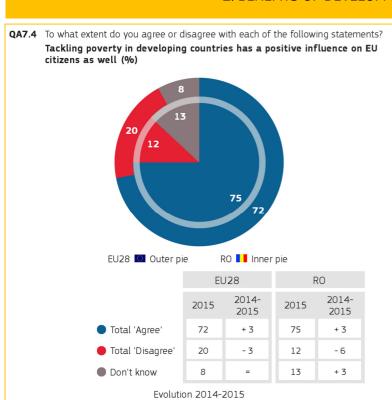


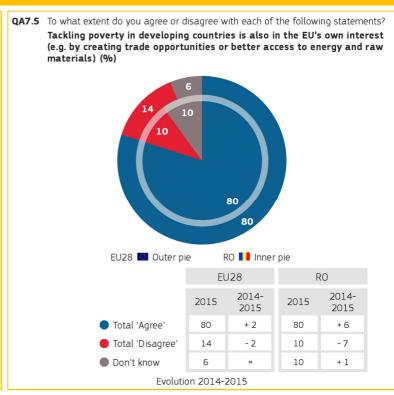
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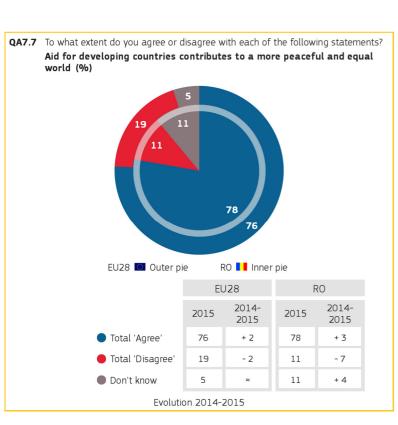
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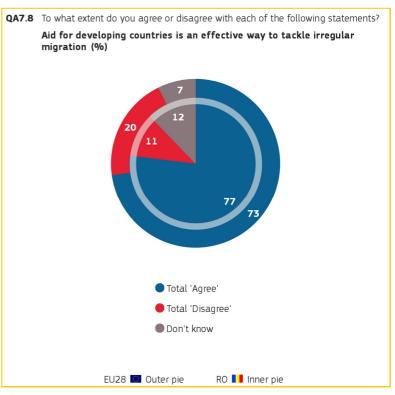
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2. BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND AID











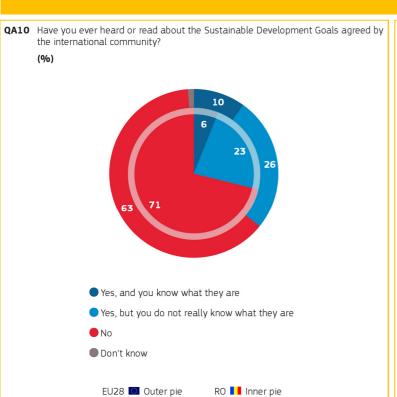


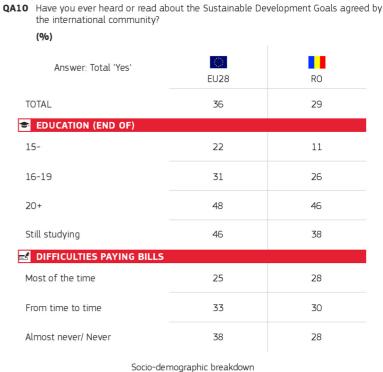
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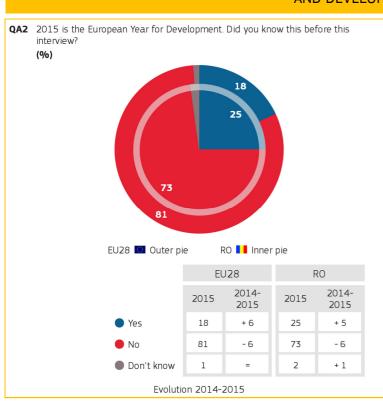
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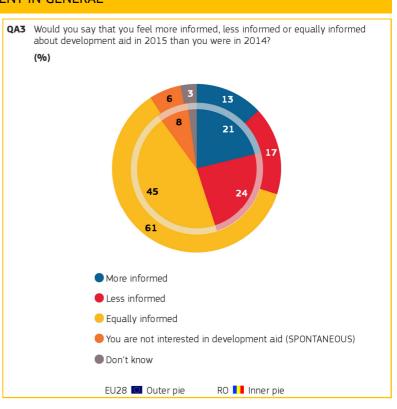
3. AWARENESS OF UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





4. AWARENESS OF "2015 - THE EUROPEAN YEAR FOR DEVELOPMENT" AND DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL







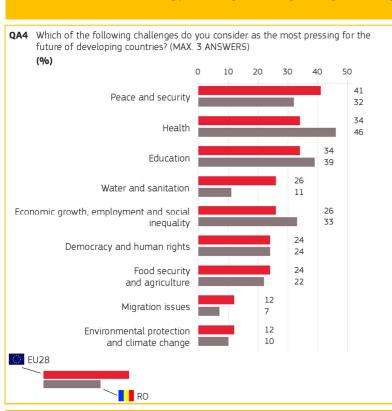


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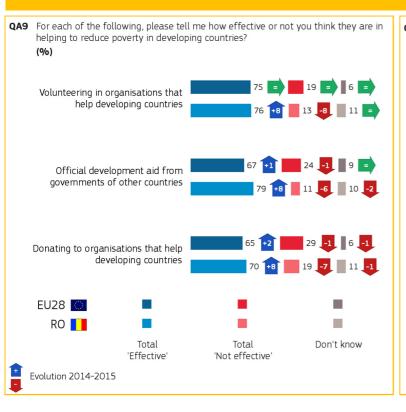
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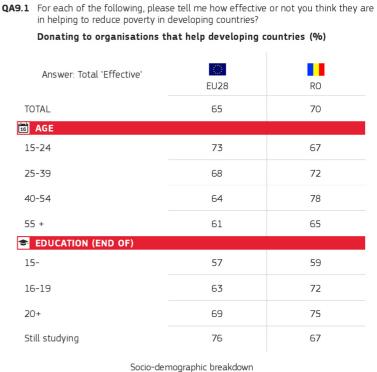
5. UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGES FACING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES





6. EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ACTION









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7. PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO AND INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

