



EU citizens and development cooperation

HUNGARY

June - July 2018

## **SUMMARY COUNTRY ANALYSIS**

Between June and July 2018, Europeans were interviewed about their attitudes towards development aid. This factsheet presents highlights of the findings from respondents in Hungary.

Respondents in Hungary are generally less positive about development aid, and they are amongst the least likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries.

More than eight in ten (82%) respondents in Hungary say helping people in developing countries is important. Just over six in ten (64%) think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, while 43% say this about their national government.

Three-quarters of respondents (75%) in Hungary think private companies should have an important role in the sustainable development of developing countries.

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents in Hungary think providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty. More than one quarter (28%) think financial assistance to developing countries should be increased – six points higher than 2016. A further 52% say it should continue at current levels, while 14% say assistance should be reduced.

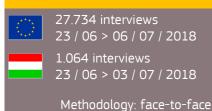
Just over six in ten (61%) agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration.

More than eight in ten respondents (86%) in Hungary think EU development policy should also focus on equality between women and men. These respondents think priority areas should be tackling violence against women and girls (62%), tackling discriminative attitudes towards women (59%) and supporting women's economic empowerment (41%). Hungary is one of only three countries where supporting women's economic empowerment is one of the three most mentioned areas.

Just 31% of respondents in Hungary agree with the idea that as an individual they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries – considerably lower than the EU average of 53%. This also represents a decline of six points since 2016. Just over one in five (21%) are personally involved in helping developing countries – one of the lowest levels in the EU. Furthermore, the proportion of respondents in Hungary that say they are not involved has increased by seven points since 2016 (79%).

Respondents in Hungary are most likely to get information about development aid from TV (71%), relatives, colleagues or friends (27%) or online social networks (22%).







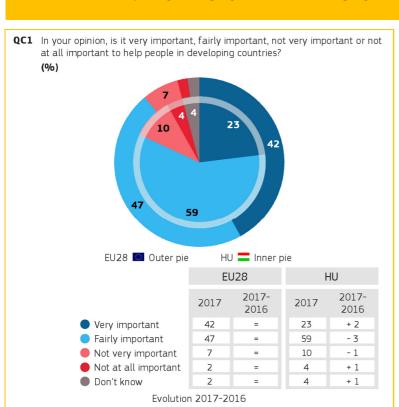
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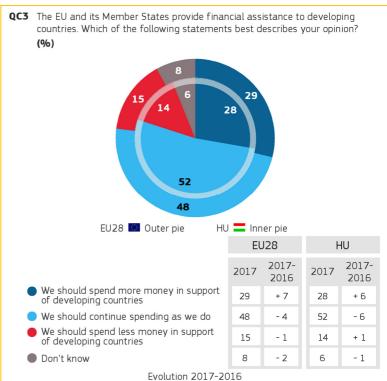
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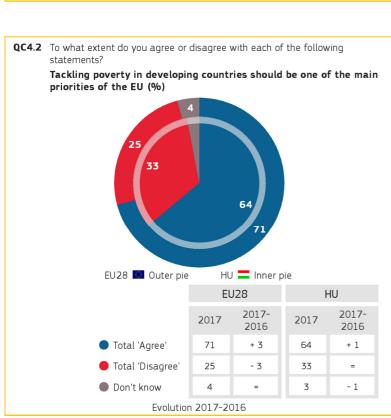
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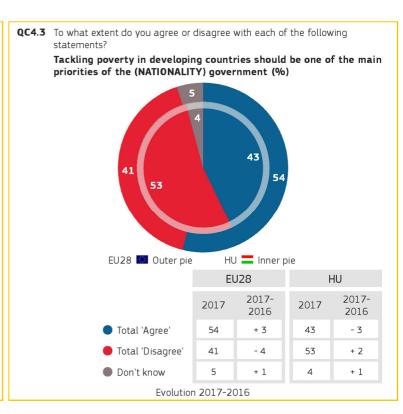
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## 1. IMPORTANCE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND AID













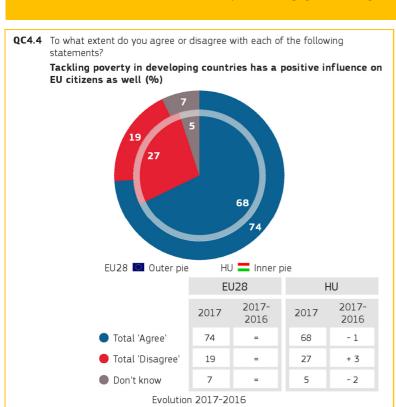
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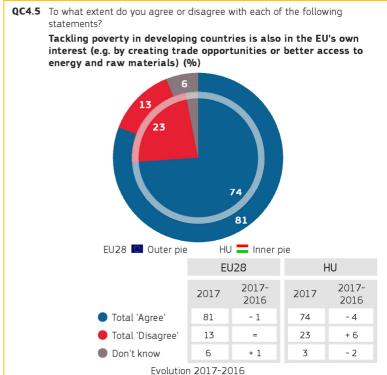
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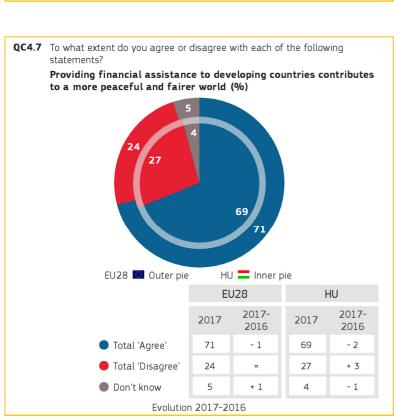
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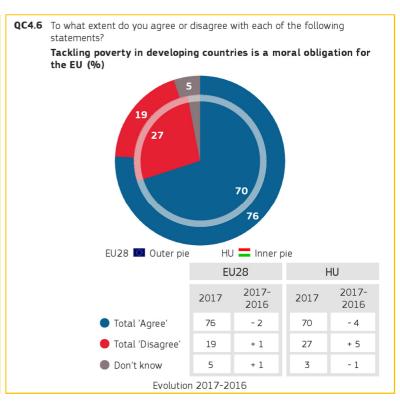
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#### 2. BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND AID











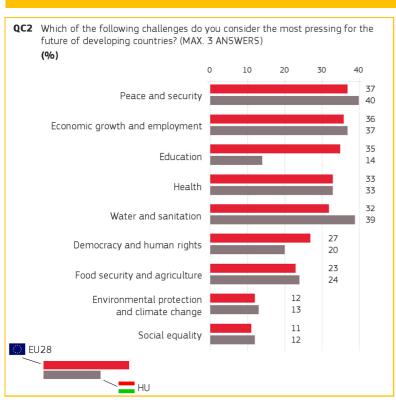


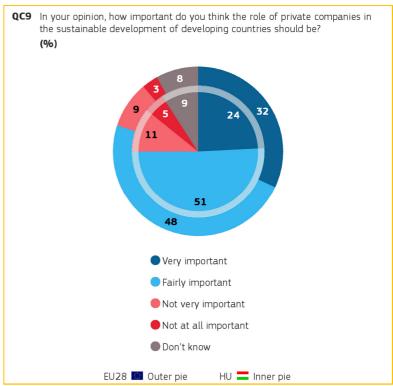
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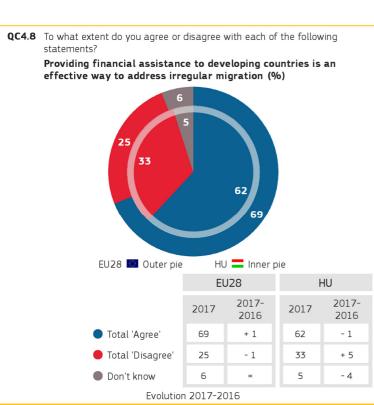
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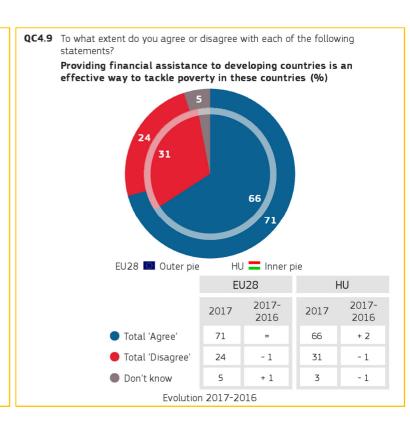
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## 3. UNDERSTANDING CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES







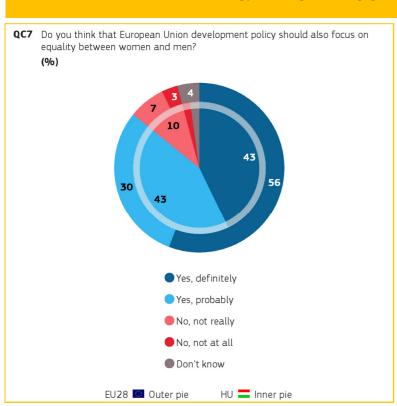


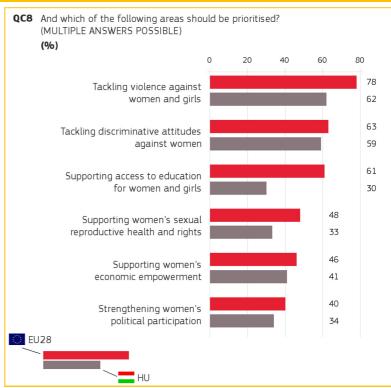


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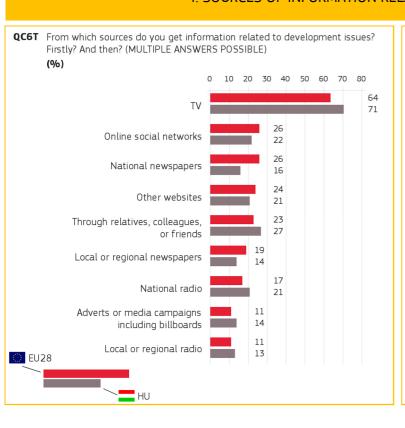
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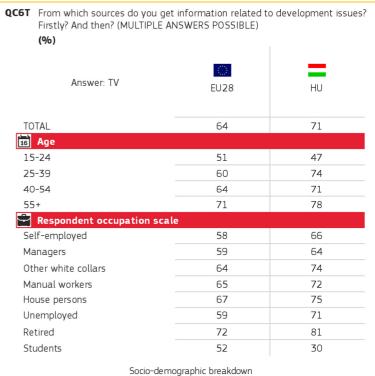
## 3. UNDERSTANDING CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES





# 4. SOURCES OF INFORMATION RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT ISSUES









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## 5. PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO AND INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

