

RAPPORTER

82/8

**ATTITUDES TO NORWEGIAN
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
1980**

**STATISTISK SENTRALBYRÅ
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF NORWAY**

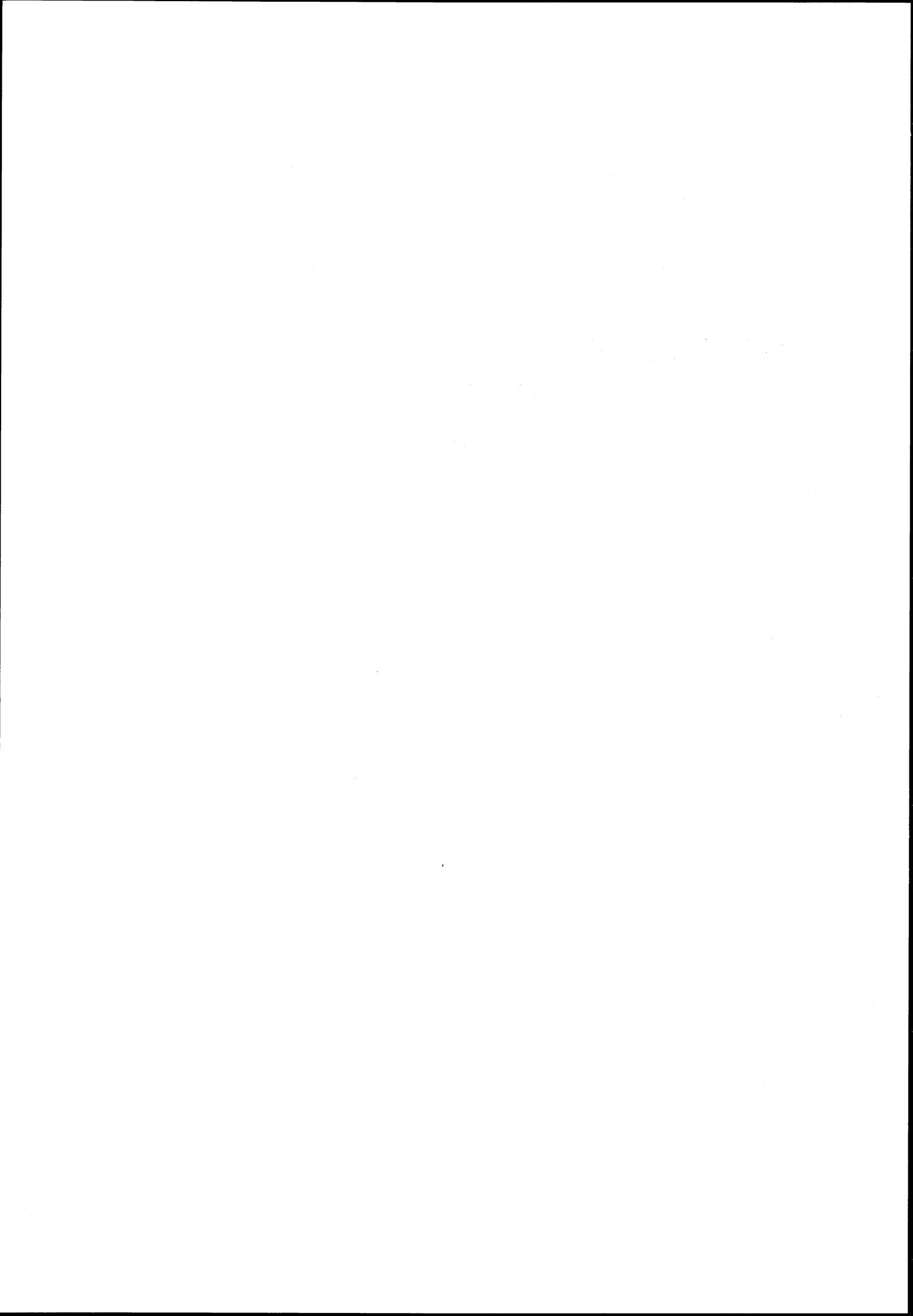
RAPPORTER FRA STATISTISK SENTRALBYRÅ 82/8

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ASSISTANCE
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PREFACE

This survey on attitudes to Norwegian development assistance 1980 has been carried out on assignment from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

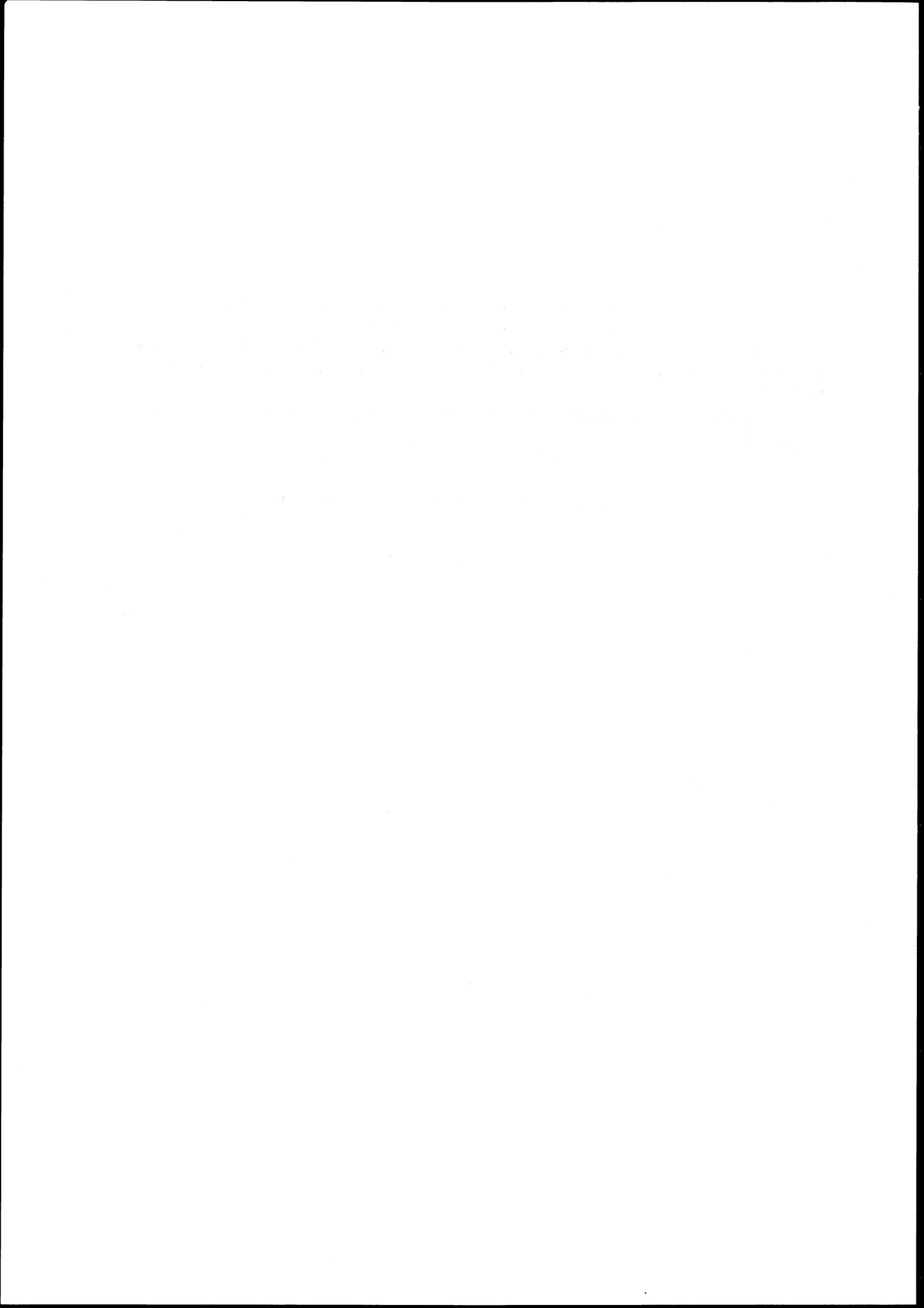
The study design was worked out by Mr. Kristen Ringdal, the University of Trondheim, and Mr. Arne Faye, the Central Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Stein Opdahl has been responsible for preparation of the tables.

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Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo, 28 January 1982

Arne Øien

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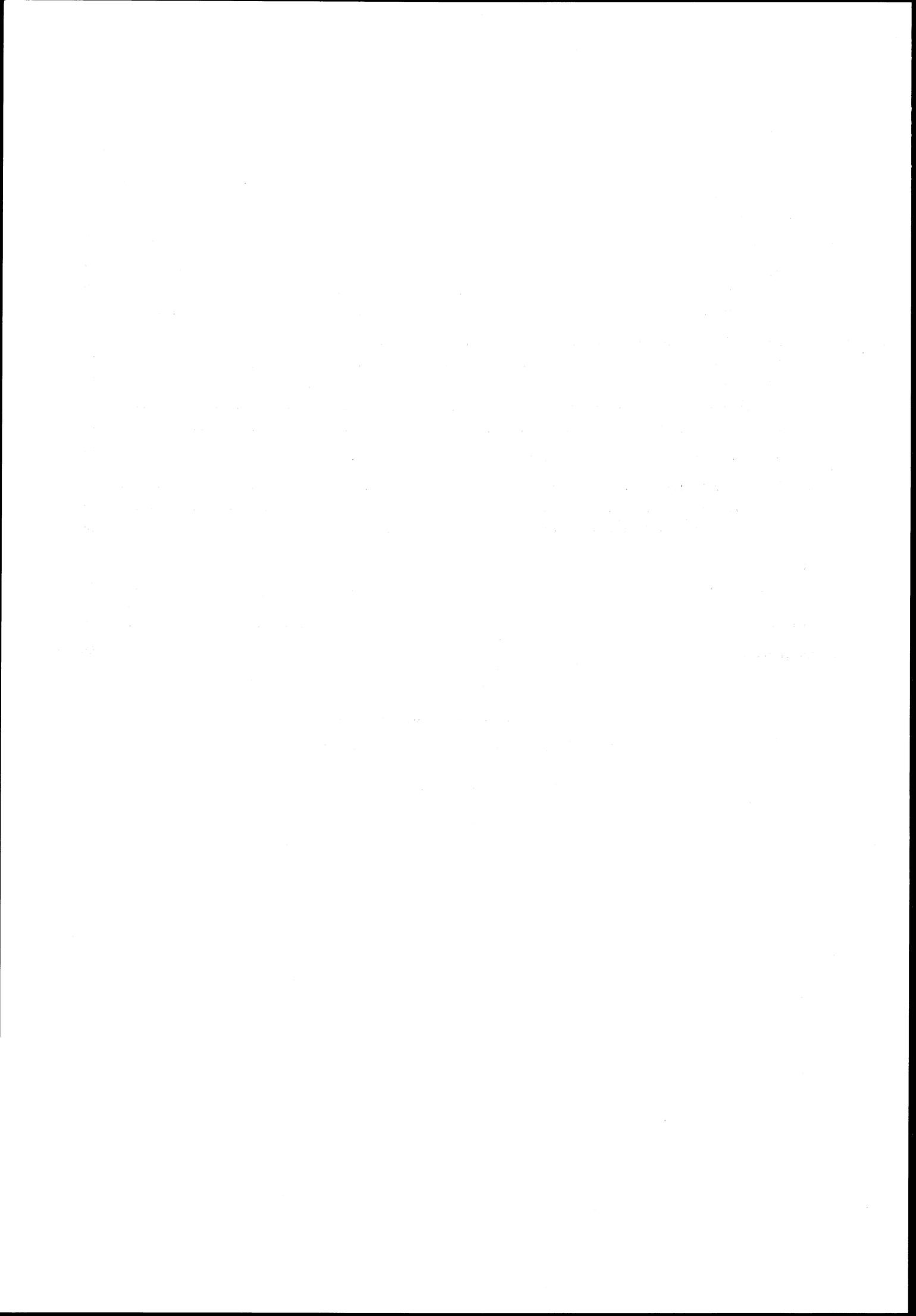
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Explanation of Symbols in tables

0 Less than 0.5 of the unit employed

- Nil

: Not for publication



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1. INTRODUCTION

In 1972, 1974, 1977 as well as in 1980 NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) asked the Central Bureau of Statistics to carry out surveys on Norwegian people's attitude towards giving assistance to developing countries. In conjunction with the Bureau's quarterly Labour Force Sample Survey¹⁾ a randomly selected group of about 3 000 persons, ranging from 16 to 74 years of age, was interviewed.

The purpose of the survey was to supply NORAD with relevant data by which they could evaluate and modify their information services. Therefore, the report was to assess:

- a. People's general attitude towards Norwegian development assistance.
- b. People's opinion about current issues dealing with developing countries and development assistance.
- c. People's knowledge of foreign assistance via television, radio, newspapers, etc. and to what extent NORAD's own information service had reached the public.

Basically, all surveys have contained similar questions to this extent. The question whether people are for or against development assistance has reoccurred unchanged and on the same place in the questionnaire in all the surveys. The same applies to the question about the size of the official development assistance.

In 1972, 1974 and 1977 the contacted persons were asked to take issue with some arguments for or against development assistance. The aim of such questions was to assess and, if possible, explain people's general attitude towards granting such assistance. In 1980 these arguments were replaced by a new set of questions dealing with reasons for either supporting or rejecting Norwegian foreign assistance.

Obviously, the questions (under section b above) had to vary greatly, since their content depended largely on current issues at that time. For example, one question was examining how familiar people were with the Kerala-project, while another wanted to establish whether people know which developing countries Norway was in particular dealing with, or whether Norway was actively supporting family planning. Such questions were included in 1972 and in 1974. Both in 1974 and in 1977 the question of giving humanitarian assistance via national liberation movements was raised.

The present survey (1980) contains a series of new questions. For example, question 4 (see questionnaire) aims at finding out public views as to which tasks the government in the next few years should give priority. The purpose of such a question is to assess public willingness to increase development assistance in view of other important tasks, such as the building of roads, improvement of the welfare system etc. Question 6, dealing with the criteria for choice of partner countries, (also used in 1974 and 1977, however differently) was extended by asking which particular group of people should be given priority as target groups (question 7).

Other new questions are: Question 8: Should Norway give its assistance directly to the developing countries, or should it be channelled through U.N. agencies? Question 9: What are in your opinion the reasons for underdevelopment? Questions 11 - 15 refer to problems in conjunction with current proposals for a new economic order.

2. SURVEY DESIGN AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

2.1. Sampling

The survey was carried out in connection with the Labour Force Sample Survey (AKU) in the 4th quarter of 1980. The latter sample survey involves about 6 000 households consisting of approximately 12 000 persons, age 16- 74. Each household participates in 4 quarterly surveys. Whenever selecting a

1) In addition to the Bureau's survey of 1972, 1974, 1977 and 1980 quite a number of minor and major surveys have been carried out on the general attitude towards development assistance, or on people's opinion regarding certain aspects of such assistance, f. ex. Kristen Ringdal's survey carried out by the "Markeds- og Medieinstituttet" in 1977. The results were published by Kristen Ringdal as two reports: "Meninger om utviklingshjelp 1953 - 1975". Institutt for fredsforskning, Oslo 1975, and by the same author: "Folkemeininga og den tredje verda. Ein analyse av norske meiningar om u-lands-spørsmål", Oslo 1979. Other relevant publications are: Bjørn Alstad (ed.): "Norske meninger", Oslo 1969, og Theo Koritzinsky: "Velgere, partier og utenrikspolitikk. Analyse av norske holdninger 1945-1970, Oslo 1970.

group for a particular survey one tries to include an equal number of people participating for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th time. For the survey on attitudes towards development assistance 3 000 persons were selected randomly (every other person) among those participating for the 2nd and 3rd time in the Labour Force Sample Survey in the 4th quarter of 1980.

The sample of the Labour Force Survey was set up in two phases. In the first phase the country was divided into sample areas consisting of different municipalities. Municipalities with less than 3 000 inhabitants were combined with other municipalities.

The sample areas were first arranged according to part of country and region. Within each of these categories, towns with more than 30 000 inhabitants constituted strata of their own. The remaining sample areas were stratified by type of municipality (based on industry structure and centrality) and number of inhabitants. Thus, the country is divided into a total of 102 strata.

Within each of the 102 strata, one sample area is drawn. Areas constituting strata of their own were chosen with a probability of 100 per cent. The sample areas within the remaining strata were drawn a probability proportional to the number of inhabitants in the area.

For the second phase a random sample of households was drawn, based on the areas' address registers. By using this method 2 895 persons were selected as participants for this survey on attitudes towards Norwegian development assistance.

2.2. Data collection

The data was collected between November 24, and December 17, 1980. The interviews concerning development assistance were conducted immediately after the completion of the Labour Force Sample Survey.

A letter of information was sent in advance to all persons who were to participate in the survey. Persons less than 18 years of age were contacted by sending a second letter to their parents/guardians.

3. ERRORS AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

3.1. Sampling variance

The uncertainty of the results, due to the fact that they are based on information from a sample and not on the entire population, is usually referred to as the sample variance. The standard deviation is a measure of this uncertainty. The magnitude of the standard deviation depends on factors like the number of observations in the sample and on the distribution of the variable in question for the entire population. An estimate of the standard deviation may be computed by using the observations in the sample. The Bureau has not calculated such estimates for the numbers presented in this publication, but the magnitude of the standard deviation for observed frequencies is indicated in table a below (in per cent).

In order to illustrate the uncertainty one may use an interval to indicate the location of the true value (i.e. the obtained value from a census of the entire population rather than one from a sample survey). Such intervals are called confidence intervals when calculated in a particular way. For this survey one may use the following method: Let M be the calculated frequency and let S be the estimated value of the standard deviation belonging to M . Hence, the confidence interval is an interval with lower and upper limits given by $(M - 2 \cdot S)$ and $(M + 2 \cdot S)$, respectively. This method gives an interval which with a probability of 95 per cent contains the true value.

The following example illustrates how one may use table a to determine the confidence interval: Estimated standard deviation of an observed value of 70 per cent is 3.2 when the sample number is 300 (number of observations). The limits of the confidence interval for the true value are now given by $70 \pm 2 \cdot 3.2$, i.e. from 63.6 per cent to 76.4 per cent.

Table a. Magnituded of standard deviation in per cent

Number of observations	Percentage									
	5(95)	10(90)	15(85)	20(80)	25(75)	30(70)	35(65)	40(60)	45(55)	50(50)
25	5.3	7.4	8.7	9.8	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.2
50	3.8	5.2	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
75	3.1	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1
100	2.7	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
150	2.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
200	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
250	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
300	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
400	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
600	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
800	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
1 000	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
1 500	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
2 000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
2 500	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

3.2. Sample bias and non-respondents

2 895 persons were contacted in conjunction with the survey and the number of non-respondents was 933 or 32.2 per cent. 300 persons refused to be interviewed (10.4 per cent of the persons contacted) and 363 persons (12.5 per cent) were absent due to school, work, etc. or not available.

The number of non-respondents is slightly higher for male (32.9 per cent) than for female respondents (31.6 per cent). With respect to age, the number of non-respondents is particularly high for younger people. For the age groups 16 - 19 and 20 - 24 the percentages were 46.6 and 49.4, respectively, while for the age groups 25 - 44, 45 - 64 and 65 - 74 they were 28.0, 28.2 and 30.7 per cent, respectively. Only insignificant deviations occurred between parts of the country and types of municipalities.

Distribution of non-respondents according to reasons is given in table b.

Table b. Non-respondents grouped by reasons given. Per cent

Reasons for non-response	Number of persons	Per cent
Total number	933	100.0
Refusing to answer	300	32.2
Respondent is ill, illness in family	53	5.7
Respondent absent, not available, etc.	363	38.9
Respondent has moved, not available for interviewing staff etc.	146	15.6
Other reasons	71	7.6

Table c on the next page shows the distribution of persons contacted, non-respondents and respondents according to sex, age, part of the country and type of municipality. The persons contacted were drawn at random, and are expected to have the same configuration as the population as a whole. The number of non-respondents, however, may result in an uneven distribution among the persons who answered (the basis for the results of the survey). Table c shows that the non-response in this survey only has resulted in a minor deviation between the distributions of "persons contacted" and "respondents". There exists a certain deviation for age groups 16 - 19 years and 20 - 24, due to somewhat higher number of non-respondents in these groups. Such differences, however, is not supposed to alter the results significantly, because the differences in attitudes towards development assistance are relatively small.

Table c. Persons contacted, non-respondents and respondents grouped by sex, age, part of the country and type of municipality

	Persons contacted		Non-respondents		Respondents	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	2 895	100	933	100	1 962	100
SEX						
Males	1 447	50	476	51	971	49
Females	1 448	50	457	49	991	51
AGE						
16 - 19 years	219	8	102	11	117	6
20 - 24 "	326	11	161	17	165	8
25 - 44 "	1 082	37	303	33	779	40
45 - 64 "	886	31	250	27	636	32
65 - 74 "	381	13	117	12	264	13
PART OF THE COUNTRY						
Oslo - Akershus	607	21	193	21	414	21
Rest of Eastern Norway	849	29	278	30	571	29
Southern and Western Norway	674	23	207	22	467	24
Møre/Trøndelag	447	15	142	15	305	16
Nothern Norway	318	11	113	12	205	10
TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY						
Agricultural municipalities	119	4	35	4	84	4
Less central agricultural/manufacturing municipalities	246	8	84	9	162	8
Central agricultural/manufacturing municipalities	150	5	41	4	109	6
Fishing municipalities	79	3	30	3	49	2
Less central manufacturing municipalities	109	4	28	3	81	4
Central manufacturing municipalities	428	15	136	15	292	15
Highly central service/manufacturing municipalities	1 032	36	338	36	694	35
Other service/manufacturing municipalities	588	20	202	22	386	20
Other municipalities	140	5	39	4	101	5

3.3. Collecting and processing errors

The method of observation can also be a source of error and uncertainty. In the present survey it is mainly the formulation of the questions that may affect the answers. When interpreting the results one should observe that the basis of each distribution of answers is a specific question posed in a specific interview situation. Errors may also arise from wrong marking of the answers in the questionnaire. Processing errors in this survey, if any, will be due to recoding and conversion of information from the questionnaire to an EDP medium. Collection and processing errors have been corrected by automatic controls. However, this applies only to errors which can be corrected on basis of existing information.

3.4. Comparability with results from previous surveys

The surveys of the 1970s on public attitudes towards Norwegian development assistance follow in several aspects the same approach. Nevertheless, some elements of uncertainty when comparing the results are present because of the deviation in collection, processing etc., although one has tried to apply the same methods each time.

Because all these surveys are sample surveys, the sample variance is part of any given survey data. Thus, if one wants to evaluate differences between corresponding figures from two surveys, or examine whether a specific rate increases or decreases over time, more comprising methods are required

than those mentioned in section 3.1. Applicable methods are outlined in Appendix 1, page 18.

4. TERMS AND VARIABLES

Age

By age we mean the respondent's age by the end of 1980. The age group 16 - 19 for example consists of persons born 1961 - 1964.

Education

Information comprises all forms of education with a duration of at least 5 months. The following categories are in accordance with the Norwegian Standard Classification of Education. The following groups are used in the tables:

Youth school: Education, totalling 7 - 9 years

Upper secondary school, first stage: Education totalling 10 years

Upper secondary school, second stage: Education totalling 11 - 12 years

University level, first stage: Education totalling 13 - 14 years

University level, higher stage: Including research level, totalling 15 years or more

Unknown: Not known or no education

Occupation

The occupation classification was derived from data in the Labour Force Sample Survey in the 4th quarter of 1980. The following information was used: Main source of income, main occupation, type of employment or occupation (self-employed, member of a family).

All persons, pursuing paid work for 21 hours or more a week, and those working on a salary basis during the survey time were considered as employees. The same applies to members of a family, working in the family's own business without receiving regular pay.

Part of the country

The classification is in accordance with the county borders:

Oslo-Akershus

Rest of Eastern Norway includes the counties Østfold, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold and Telemark

Southern and Western Norway, includes the counties Aust- and Vest-Agder, Rogaland, Hordaland and Sogn og Fjordane

Møre-Trøndelag includes the counties Møre og Romsdal, Sør- and Nord-Trøndelag

Northern Norway includes the counties Nordland, Troms and Finnmark.

Type of municipality

The categories are based on the standard classification of municipalities by industry structure and centrality.

Industry structure is the basis for the classification. Data on working population is taken from the Population and Housing Census 1970.

The term centrality refers to information received 1974 on the type of service functions available in the area, the distance to service centers, travelling time when using collective transportation, and departure schedules.

The text of the tables is abbreviated, because of lack of space.

For example the standard text: "Less central, mixed agricultural and industrial municipalities" is abbreviated to read: "Less central agricultural/industrial municipalities".

5. USE OF THE TABLES AND SOME RESULTS FROM THE SURVEY

5.1. Use of the tables

We lack information on one or more background variables from some of the persons interviewed. Therefore, the number of answers to a question may be somewhat smaller than the total number of respondents.

No calculations are included for categories with less than 25 observations. The percentages in the tables are rounded off. In ordinary distribution tables the sum of the percentages may deviate from 100 per cent with 1-2 units both ways.

5.2. Some results from the survey

In reply to the question "Are you in favour of or against Norway giving assistance to developing countries", 77 per cent stated that they were in favour, 17 per cent that they were against, and 7 per cent said that they did not know. When the same question was posed in the 1972, 1974 and 1977 surveys, respectively 72, 73 and 80 per cent were in favour. The difference is evident when comparing the results of 1972 and 1974 with the results of 1977 and 1980. A decline from 1977 to 1980 by 3 per cent, however, is not significant with a probability level of 95 per cent.

Table 1 indicates that the support of development assistance increases according to level of education and income. Most adherents were found among persons who say they will vote for the following political parties: Liberal Party, Christian Democratic Party and The Socialist Left Party (approximately 90 per cent support). Among potential voters of Labour Party, 81 per cent were in favour, while 77 per cent among voters of Conservative Party expressed support. With regard to political interest, persons with special interest in foreign politics are particularly in favour of development assistance (84 per cent), as compared to persons concerned with Norwegian domestic politics (78 per cent). Among persons with special interest in municipal matters 73 per cent were in favour.

As a dominant motivation 48 per cent of the supporters stated (table 2) that Norway ought to help those who are starving or suffering. 23 per cent maintained that Norway, being a rich nation, can afford giving such assistance. 16 per cent referred to the unjust distribution of necessities among the people of the world.

Opponents of development assistance (table 4) pointed to the unfulfilled needs of the Norwegian people (50 per cent) and 26 per cent claimed that foreign assistance often does not benefit those who need it or does not get there. 15 per cent referred to poor results or wrong use of the money granted.

As mentioned earlier, the two previous questions were included in the 1980 survey for the first time. The same applies to the question about which tasks the government should give priority during the next couple of years. A total of 11 areas for which the government is responsible were listed. Such areas of responsibility include for example building of roads, improved social benefits, fight youth delinquency, and of particular interest to the present survey: Increased assistance to developing countries. Each respondent was allowed to mark up to three areas of responsibility.

When looking at the result (table 5), it is noted that 19 per cent of all answers favoured improvement of public health care, 18 per cent were for fighting youth delinquency, and 11 per cent wanted increased efforts to improve international understanding. Development assistance came last but one with 3 per cent and national defence last (2 per cent). More persons mentioned development assistance as their 2nd or 3rd priority - 4 and 5 per cent respectively - than 1st priority (2 per cent).

The parliament has for 1981 allocated 2 900 million kroner for development assistance. 19 per cent of the respondents thought that the amount should have been larger, 52 per cent said the amount was adequate, 16 per cent thought it should have been smaller, and 6 per cent wanted to abolish all assistance.

This question has been included in all the surveys. The size of the grant and the items chosen for comparison however have varied greatly.¹⁾ The results are shown in table d below and in table 7 in the table section.

1) In 1972 the net transfer amounted 0.43 per cent of the GNP (N.Kr. 430 million), in 1980 0.82 per cent of the GNP (N.Kr. 2 900 million).

Table d. Persons, by evaluation of the size of the government's grant for assistance to developing countries. Results from the surveys in 1972, 1974, 1977 and 1980. Per cent

	1972	1974	1977	1980
Total	100	100	100	100
Should have been larger	10	12	11	19
About the right amount	48	46	48	52
Should have been smaller	24	26	27	16
Should have been omitted totally	11	9	7	6
Do not know, no opinion	7	7	7	7

A change in attitude towards official development assistance is reflected by the fact that the number of those expressing that the amount should have been larger, has increased from 11 per cent in 1977 to 19 per cent in 1980. Correspondingly, the number of those who thought the amount should have been smaller, decreased from 27 to 16 per cent. Among the supporters of official development assistance, the number of persons, who thought the amount should have been larger, increased from 13 per cent in 1977 to 24 per cent in 1980, and the number who thought it should have been smaller, declined from 23 to 9 per cent.

When evaluating the reasons for such a change one has to remember that these questions were differently placed and formulated in the 1977 and 1980 survey. In 1977 the allocation of 2 200 million kroner for development assistance, constituting 3.5 per cent of the national budget, was compared to 11 per cent for defence purposes, and 3 per cent for universities and colleges. In 1980 2 900 million kroner for development assistance was compared to 9 400 million for defence and 56 500 million for social security and welfare purposes. Thus, the wording of the question in 1980 may have resulted in more persons reasoning that 2 900 million in assistance was relatively minor sum as compared to 56 500 million for the elderly, the sick and needy in their own country.

The question dealing with which factors ought to be considered most important when deciding which countries we are going to help (table 8) was answered by 41 per cent by saying we should primarily help where poverty is most widespread, 6 per cent wanted the assistance to go to those countries where economic growth could be achieved the fastest, while 48 per cent meant one ought to consider both these factors.

The question about which section of the population in the developing countries assistance should primarily be aimed at (table 9) was answered by 68 per cent by naming one target group. 28 per cent named children, 18 per cent the poorest, 5 per cent the women, and 4 per cent the sick or handicapped. Only 3 per cent named farmers, population in the rural areas, craftsmen or minor industries.

One half of the Norwegian development assistance is given directly to the developing countries (i.e. bilaterally), while the other half is given multilaterally, mainly through the U.N. aid agencies. 37 per cent of the persons interviewed agreed to this. 30 per cent wanted to increase the bilateral assistance, 11 per cent multilateral assistance, and 22 per cent held no opinion (table 11).

Question 9, dealing with the reasons for underdevelopment, could be answered by giving two reasons. When looking at all the given answers, 33 per cent states that underdevelopment was caused by ignorance, illiteracy, lack of knowledge or too little education. 19 per cent blamed it on overpopulation, 13 per cent pointed out that the developing countries were exploited by capitalism or oppressed by industrialized nations. 12 per cent blamed it on the fact that these countries once had been colonies and had been exploited as such (table 12).

The persons interviewed were also asked whether they thought that conditions in developing countries could influence the development of our own society. Those who answered in the affirmative to this were further asked to explain how. The main question was answered with "yes" by 42 per cent, with "no" by 39 per cent, and 19 per cent said they did not know. Answering the question how, 22 per cent referred to increased immigration, more foreign labour or increased difficulties in finding work. 19 per cent expected higher commodity prices or even a shortage of raw materials, and 15 per cent mentioned problems for Norwegian industry, export and shipping, and 9 per cent said it might lead to a lower con-

sumption or standard of living. On the other hand, 11 per cent meant that under the influence of developing countries we might be able to reduce our consumption, save resources and be less wasteful. 4 per cent meant that it would result in a more positive economic development, increased international co-operation and that Norway would all together benefit (table 15).

Question 12 - 16 in the survey refer to the demands for a new international economic order. When asked which alternative they thought would be more profitable for the developing countries, either increased assistance or improved commercial conditions, 14 per cent answered increased assistance, 67 per cent improved commercial conditions, 8 per cent saw no difference and 11 per cent did not know.

The question whether Norway should buy goods from developing countries even though that might cause difficulties to some Norwegian producers, 43 per cent said that Norway should buy all the same, 38 per cent were against and 20 per cent did not know the answer (table 18).

A prominent issue deals with the question whether developing countries, producing basic raw materials like oil, copper, cotton etc., have the right to demand that the industrialized nations pay more for such goods or whether such prices should be regulated by supply and demand. In the present survey 33 per cent said that the developing countries had the right to demand higher prices, 57 per cent answered that supply and demand should determine the prices, and 10 per cent said they did not know (table 19).

When asked whether one should use part of Norway's large income from oil during the years ahead in order to help developing countries, 54 per cent agreed, 37 per cent disagreed, and 9 per cent did not know (table 20). Among those who advocated an increase of foreign aid, 88 per cent meant that income from oil should be used to help developing nations. Of those who wanted to decrease aid or have it totally abolished, 72 and 87 per cent respectively, were against using oil revenues for aid purposes.

Above we have commented on tables 1 - 20, dealing with peoples's attitude towards development assistance, the priorities of aid, the new international economic order etc. Tables 21 - 33 list the sources of information on development assistance, developing nations, and how people obtain information.

With respect to information material, disseminated by NORAD, the United Nations Association of Norway and other voluntary organizations, 41 per cent stated that they had either read or seen such material, 52 per cent had not, and 7 per cent said they couldn't remember. 10 per cent knew the magazine *Norkontakt* published by NORAD, 9 per cent referred to books, 36 per cent to pamphlets, 25 per cent to films, 6 per cent to filmstrips, and 8 per cent to exhibitions (table 21).

The percentage having seen or read information material has increased constantly, from 16 per cent in 1972, 29 per cent in 1974, 36 per cent in 1977 and 41 per cent in 1980.

Of those participating in the survey in 1980, 72 per cent were members of one or several associations or organizations. In reply to the question, whether development assistance had come up for discussion at some of their meetings, 22 per cent answered yes, 60 per cent said no, and 18 per cent did not know, or had not been present at meetings etc. (table 22).

Asked whether they once in a while discussed the situation in the developing countries with friends, 81 per cent answered yes, 19 per cent said no (table 23). 10 per cent of the 81 per cent who had answered in the affirmative, claimed that such discussions took place weekly, 23 per cent monthly, and 48 per cent less than once a month.

The participants of the survey were also asked to name different sources of information (such as radio, television, newspapers etc.) and to state how such information had influenced their own attitude towards development assistance.

Tables 24 - 32 show the results with regard to ranking of the various media, while table e below gives a brief extract of the answers:

Table e. Persons by assessment of the significance of various sources of information on development assistance for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

Source of information	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown
Radio	100	31	48	17	4
Television	100	78	18	3	2
Newspapers	100	56	33	9	2
Periodicals, magazines	100	17	39	39	5
Books, pamphlets	100	16	37	43	5
Associations, organizations, clubs	100	6	20	69	6
Personal visit to developing countries	100	6	5	85	5
Family, friends, colleagues	100	15	37	45	3
School or other forms of education	100	9	17	70	5

Television has provided 96 per cent of the adult population with information about developing countries, and 78 per cent said such information had influenced their opinion on development assistance significantly. The corresponding figures for newspapers are 89 and 56 per cent. Radio has reached as many as 79 per cent, yet had a significant influence on 31 per cent only. The corresponding figures for periodicals and magazines were 56 and 17 per cent and for books and pamphlets 53 and 16 per cent. Of personal sources of information, information by family members, friends or colleagues at work has been most important. 52 per cent received such information through conversations and discussions, and for 15 per cent this had significantly influenced their opinion.

In table f we have compared some data showing the development from 1972 to 1980.

Table f. Percentage of persons who claim that certain sources of information have provided them with information, which had significantly influenced their attitude towards development assistance. Results from surveys in 1972, 1974, 1977 and 1980. Per cent

Source of information	1972	1974	1977	1980
Radio	20	27	33	31
Television	61	70	78	78
Newspapers	37	53	56	56
Books, pamphlets	14	13	18	17

It is evident that all types of mass media have since 1972 to 1977 increasingly been responsible for providing influential information. From 1977 to 1980, however, no significant changes occurred.

As to the question whether the amount of information distributed was sufficient, 29 per cent answered that it was not sufficient, 56 per cent meant that the amount was about right, and 9 per cent said that too much information was given (table 33). On the whole one may say that supporters of development assistance and other groups showing a positive attitude towards such assistance meant that too little information was provided, while opponents to assistance claimed the opposite.

UNCERTAINTY OF DIFFERENCES AND TRENDS

The surveys of the 1970s on attitudes towards Norwegian development assistance are basically showing the same approach. When comparing estimates, one should note that both estimates contain uncertainties.

Since these surveys are sample surveys a sample variance is associated with the results of each survey. The sample variance of the deviation between corresponding numbers of two of the surveys is larger than the sample variance of the individual numbers. The standard deviation of such a difference is equal to the square root of the sum of squares of the standard deviation of individual numbers.

Table g. Persons by attitude towards Norwegian development assistance. Results from surveys in 1972, 1974, 1977 and 1980. Per cent

	1972	1974	1977	1980
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
In favour of development assistance	72	73	80	77
Against development assistance	19	19	12	17
Do not know, unknown	9	8	8	7
Number of respondents	2 243	2 105	1 969	1 962

Table g shows that for example in 1974, 1977 and 1980 73, 80 and 77 per cent, respectively, said that they were in favour of development assistance. Table a shows that the standard deviations amounts to about 1.2, 1.1 and 1.2 per cent. Estimated standard deviations of the differences in percentage of supporters of development assistance between 1974 and 1977, and between 1977 and 1980 amounts both to $1.63 = \sqrt{1.12 + 1.22}$.

After having estimated the standard deviation of a difference, one can find a confidence interval for the true value by using the method described earlier in section 3.1. In case a computed interval does not include 0.0 one may assume that there is a difference between the true values at the two points of time. The confidence interval for the first difference is 7 ± 3.3 , while for the second one it is 3 ± 3.3 . Therefore, one may, with a reasonable degree of certainty, maintain that the number of persons supporting the development assistance has increased from 1974 to 1977, though, one cannot say that support has diminished from 1977 to 1980.

This method can be applied if one in advance has decided to investigate a certain difference in the results. However, if one wants to search the tables for obvious differences in order to evaluate those, one has to apply alternative methods which yield a wider confidence interval. (That has to do with the large number of differences one may possibly examine in a given table.) In table f for example one finds 4 different years and 4 different sources of information about problems in developing countries. In this case it is possible to compare 24 horizontal pairs.

Even though there might not be any variation in the true values of the different years, it is nevertheless possible that at least one of the 24 confidence intervals will not include 0.0. This is due to random variations that are to be expected whenever one selects a sample.

Frequently one wishes to investigate whether the fraction which falls into a particular category shows a monotone increase or decrease as a function of time. If one considers the results of three successive surveys, where each of the groups consists of at least 100 persons and the fraction lies between 5 and 95 per cent, the following rule may be applied: If the observed fraction shows a monotone increase (decrease) as a function of time and the value of T , given by

$$T = (M_1 - \bar{M})^2/S_1^2 + (M_2 - \bar{M})^2/S_2^2 + (M_3 - \bar{M})^2/S_3^2$$

is larger than 3.8, one may claim that the true values show a monotone increase (decrease). M_1 , M_2 and M_3 are the observed fractions (in per cent) and S_1 , S_2 and S_3 are the estimates of their standard deviation. \bar{M} is the mean fraction when all surveys are merged.

If one wants to use table g to test for a monotone increase in the fraction supporting development assistance in the period from 1972 - 1977, one obtains the following:

$$\bar{M} = (72 \cdot 2\,243 + 73 \cdot 2\,105 + 80 \cdot 1\,969)/(2\,243 + 2\,105 + 1\,969) = 74,8$$

In table a one finds that $S_1 \approx S_2 \approx 1.2$, $S_3 \approx 1.1$. That results in a value of T :

$$T = (72 - 74,8)^2/1,2^2 + (73 - 74,8)^2/1,2^2 + (80 - 74,8)^2/1,1^2 = 30,0.$$

Hence, one may conclude that the true values show a monotone increase for the period 1972 - 1977.

It must be pointed out that the validity of this rule is limited to three successive time intervals. Furthermore, the rule assumes that one in advance had decided to evaluate these fractions. If one searches for monotonous patterns in a table, consisting of many categories, and wishes to evaluate the results, other methods ought to be applied.

Table 1. Persons in different groups, by attitude towards Norway's assistance to the developing countries. Per cent

	Total	In favour of development assistance	Against development assistance	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	77	17	7	1 962
SEX					
Males	100	76	18	6	971
Females	100	78	15	7	991
AGE					
16 - 19 years	100	80	15	6	117
20 - 24 "	100	80	14	6	165
25 - 44 "	100	80	15	5	779
45 - 64 "	100	75	18	7	636
65 - 74 "	100	69	21	10	264
EDUCATION					
Youth school	100	72	19	9	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	75	18	7	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	84	13	3	331
University level, first stage	100	90	10	1	154
University level, higher stage	100	92	5	4	82
OCCUPATION					
Employees in manufacturing and construction ...	100	71	21	9	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	77	19	3	31
Other employees	100	81	14	6	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	81	14	5	58
Other self-employed	100	72	22	6	82
Pupils, students	100	85	12	3	117
Pensioners	100	68	23	9	193
Housewives, others at home	100	78	15	7	415
Others and unknown	100	75	19	5	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	71	19	9	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	74	18	8	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	76	18	6	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	82	12	5	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	82	13	5	262
Unknown	100	72	23	5	168
REGION					
Oslo-Akershus	100	76	17	8	414
Rest of Eastern Norway	100	76	18	7	571
Southern and Western Norway	100	81	14	5	467
Møre-Trøndelag	100	75	17	7	305
Nothern Norway	100	74	20	7	205
TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY					
Agricultural municipalities	100	73	18	10	84
Less central agricultural/manufacturing municipalities	100	74	15	11	162
Central agricultural/manufacturing municipalities	100	77	22	1	109
Fishing municipalities	100	63	22	14	49
Less central manufacturing municipalities	100	75	21	4	81
Central manufacturing municipalities	100	78	16	6	292
Highly central service/manufacturing municipalities	100	77	16	6	694
Other service/manufacturing municipalities	100	82	13	5	386
Other municipalities	100	67	23	10	101

Table 1 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by attitude towards Norway's assistance to the developing countries. Per cent

	Total	In favour of development assistance	Against development assistance	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY					
Labour Party	100	81	14	6	436
Conservative Party	100	77	18	5	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	91	5	5	109
Centre Party	100	83	11	6	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	88	4	8	49
Liberal Party	100	93	4	3	72
Other parties	100	50	47	3	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	71	21	8	752
POLITICAL INTEREST					
Foreign politics	100	84	12	4	335
Municipal matters	100	73	18	9	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	78	17	5	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	75	18	8	254

Table 2. Persons in favour of development assistance by the most important reason (detailed grouping) for being in favour of development assistance. Per cent

Main reason	Prosent
TOTAL	100
1. We must help those who starve/suffer	48
2. We must share with those who have less than ourselves	2
3. Charity/ Responsibility for our fellow beings	2
4. There is an unjust distribution of goods among the people of the world	16
5. The industrialized nations have benefitted on their expense/formerly exploited by rich countries	1
6. Norway is a rich nation/we can afford to help	23
7. Help people to help themselves	3
8. Increase the standard of living/improve conditions in the developing countries	2
9. Other answers	2
Number of respondents	1 507

Table 3. Persons in favour of development assistance in different groups, by the most important reason (main groups) for being in favour of development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Must help those who suffer (reason no.1, 2 and 3 in table 2)	Unjust distribution of the goods of the world, (reason no. 4 and 5 in table 2)	We can afford to help (reason no.6 in table 2)	Help people to help themselves, increase the standard of living (reason no.7 and 8 in table 2)	Other answers, do not know (reason no. 9 in table 2)	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	52	17	23	5	3	1 507
SEX							
Males	100	49	19	22	7	3	737
Females	100	54	16	25	3	3	770
AGE							
16 - 19 years	100	52	23	22	1	3	93
20 - 24 "	100	50	18	24	4	4	132
25 - 44 "	100	45	20	27	5	3	620
45 - 64 "	100	55	15	22	6	2	478
65 - 74 "	100	69	12	12	5	3	183
EDUCATION							
Youth school	100	64	13	18	2	3	517
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	52	14	27	5	2	481
Upper secondary school, second stage .	100	40	22	28	7	3	277
University level, first stage	100	39	26	25	6	4	138
University level, higher stage	100	35	33	16	11	5	75
OCCUPATION							
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	52	17	24	6	2	196
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	:	:	:	:	:	24
Other employees	100	44	19	27	7	4	512
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	51	17	26	2	4	47
Other self-employed	100	49	27	17	7	-	59
Pupils, students	100	43	30	23	-	3	99
Pensioners	100	71	11	10	5	3	131
Housewives, others at home	100	59	12	25	3	1	322
Others and unknown	100	54	17	20	6	3	117
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	65	12	20	2	2	175
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	55	16	22	5	2	242
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	52	18	22	6	2	433
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	48	18	24	5	5	321
160 000 kroner and over	100	44	20	28	5	4	215
Unknown	100	53	17	22	4	4	121
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY							
Labour Party	100	54	16	23	4	3	351
Conservative Party	100	47	12	29	8	3	316
Christian Democratic Party	100	52	14	29	3	2	99
Centre Party	100	56	17	13	6	7	82
The Socialist Left Party	100	44	37	12	2	5	43
Liberal Party	100	39	25	28	5	3	67
Other parties	100	:	:	:	:	:	16
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	55	19	20	4	2	533
POLITICAL INTEREST							
Foreign politics	100	43	24	22	6	4	282
Municipal matters	100	55	15	24	4	2	487
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	51	16	25	6	3	548
Do not know, no opinion	100	59	17	18	4	2	190

Table 4. Opponents of development assistance in different groups, by the most important reason for being against development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Unful- filled needs of the Nor- wegian people	The help does not reach those who need it	Poor re- sults, wrong use of the assistance	Other answers, do not know	Number of respon- dents
ALL PERSONS	100	50	26	15	10	327
SEX						
Males	100	39	31	20	10	176
Females	100	62	19	9	9	151
AGE						
16 - 24 years	100	53	15	25	8	40
25 - 44 "	100	47	25	14	13	119
45 - 64 "	100	49	27	15	9	114
65 - 74 "	100	56	32	9	4	54
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	60	26	8	6	140
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	47	27	13	13	119
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	32	30	25	14	44
University level	100	:	:	:	:	19
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	47	30	12	11	57
Other employees	100	45	22	25	9	93
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, other self-employed	100	31	54	8	8	26
Pupils, students	100	:	:	:	:	14
Pensioners	100	59	32	9	-	44
Housewives, others at home	100	62	14	11	13	63
Others and unknown	100	50	23	10	17	30
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	55	30	9	6	47
50 000 - 79 000 kroner	100	55	27	8	10	60
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	50	28	15	7	100
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	44	29	15	13	48
160 000 kroner and over	100	41	18	24	18	34
Unknown	100	50	16	26	8	38
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	54	27	10	9	59
Conservative Party	100	42	26	21	11	76
Other parties	100	42	25	14	19	36
Do not know, no opinion	100	54	25	14	7	156
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	31	28	31	10	39
Municipal matters	100	62	26	7	5	121
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	42	28	16	14	122
Do not know, no opinion	100	56	18	18	9	45

Table 5. Consideration of which three tasks the government should give the highest priority in the first couple of years (up to 3 answers per person). Per cent

	All answers	1st answer	2nd answer	3rd answer
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Building of roads	5	8	3	4
Regional development	7	10	6	5
Improved social benefits	10	15	9	5
More building of houses	9	9	9	8
Increase of the defence budget	2	2	3	2
Improvement of public health care	19	25	19	11
Fight youth delinquency	18	15	22	17
Increased development assistance	3	2	4	5
Work to improve international understanding	11	8	11	15
Increased efforts for disarmament	7	4	7	10
Better protection of nature and environment	9	4	7	17
Number of answers	5 757	1 958	1 930	1 869

Table 6. Persons in different groups, by consideration of which tasks the government should give the highest priority (up to 3 answers per person). Per cent

	Total	Building of roads	Regional development	Improved social benefits	More building of houses	Increase of the defence budget	Improvement of public health care	Fight youth delinquency	Increased development assistance	Work to improve international understanding	Increased efforts for disarmament	Better protection of nature and environment	Number of answers
ALL PERSONS	100	5	7	10	9	2	19	18	3	11	7	9	5 757
SEX													
Males	100	6	10	9	9	3	16	16	3	11	7	9	2 852
Females	100	4	4	11	8	1	21	20	4	11	7	9	2 905
AGE													
16 - 19 years ...	100	5	4	10	11	3	16	16	7	8	6	14	341
20 - 24 " ...	100	4	6	7	13	2	16	15	5	12	8	13	485
25 - 44 " ...	100	5	8	8	9	2	18	17	4	11	7	11	2 297
45 - 64 " ...	100	5	7	11	7	2	20	20	3	12	7	6	1 868
65 - 74 " ...	100	6	5	15	7	2	22	17	2	10	7	7	764
EDUCATION													
Youth school	100	6	6	13	8	2	19	19	3	9	7	8	2 114
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	5	7	9	8	1	20	19	3	12	7	9	1 891
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	4	9	8	9	3	16	17	3	13	6	12	974
University level, first stage	100	2	8	6	9	3	20	13	5	15	8	11	455
University level, higher stage	100	3	10	7	9	3	17	15	5	15	7	9	241
OCCUPATION													
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	7	10	10	10	2	17	16	3	8	6	10	817
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing .	100	4	12	9	9	1	19	18	3	12	5	8	91
Other employees .	100	5	7	8	9	2	17	17	3	13	7	10	1 869
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	9	13	6	3	2	17	19	3	13	5	9	172
Other self-employed	100	5	12	6	5	2	20	23	2	13	5	7	241
Pupils, students	100	3	8	7	9	3	16	15	6	11	8	13	340
Pensioners	100	5	5	17	10	2	22	16	2	9	7	7	559
Housewives, others at home ..	100	4	5	12	6	1	22	21	4	11	7	8	1 217
Others and unknown	100	4	6	9	10	3	16	17	5	13	8	10	451
HOUSEHOLD INCOME													
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	5	6	15	10	2	19	18	4	9	6	7	721
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	6	7	10	8	2	19	18	3	11	7	10	975
80 000 - 119 900 kroner	100	5	8	10	8	2	19	18	4	11	8	9	1 667
120 000 - 159 900 kroner	100	4	7	8	8	2	18	18	4	13	8	9	1 141
160 000 kroner and over	100	3	7	7	10	2	17	19	3	13	6	12	772
Unknown	100	6	5	12	7	3	22	17	4	9	5	9	481

Table 6 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by consideration of which tasks the government should give the highest priority (up to 3 answers per person). Per cent

	Total	Building of roads	Regional development	Improved social benefits	More building of houses	Increase of the defence budget	Improvement of public health care	Fight youth delinquency	Increased development assistance	Work to improve international understanding	Increased efforts for disarmament	Better protection of nature and environment	Number of answers
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY													
Labour Party	100	5	7	11	9	1	19	18	4	11	8	8	1 284
Conservative Party	100	5	7	9	9	5	18	18	2	13	5	8	1 212
Christian Democratic Party	100	4	5	7	7	1	18	21	10	12	6	9	318
Centre Party	100	7	15	6	5	2	20	20	3	11	4	7	290
The Socialist													
Left Party	100	2	3	10	9	-	10	8	3	18	20	16	146
Liberal Party ...	100	2	7	5	7	0	18	11	3	15	13	18	207
Other parties ...	100	8	6	6	11	3	17	20	1	8	7	11	96
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	5	6	11	9	2	20	18	3	10	7	10	2 204
POLITICAL INTEREST													
Foreign politics	100	3	6	7	8	3	15	15	5	16	11	11	994
Municipal matters	100	6	8	11	8	1	20	20	3	9	6	9	1 962
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	5	8	10	9	2	19	18	3	12	6	9	2 078
Do not know, no opinion	100	6	5	11	9	2	19	18	3	10	6	10	723
GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE													
In favour of development assistance	100	4	7	9	8	2	18	18	4	12	7	10	4 423
Against development assistance .	100	7	8	14	9	3	23	18	0	6	5	7	961
Do not know, no opinion	100	6	6	14	9	1	21	18	0	9	7	8	373
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981													
Should have been larger	100	3	5	7	7	1	15	16	12	14	10	11	1 092
The amount is adequate	100	5	7	10	9	2	19	19	2	12	7	9	3 007
Should have been smaller	100	7	8	12	9	3	23	17	0	7	6	7	942
Should have been abolished	100	8	8	13	10	3	21	18	-	6	4	9	356
Do not know, no opinion	100	5	7	12	8	2	17	20	2	12	6	7	360

Table 7. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the size of the Norwegian parliament's allocation for development assistance in 1981. Per cent

	Total	Should have been larger	The amount is adequate	Should have been smaller	Should have been abolished	Do not know, no opinion	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	19	52	16	6	7	1 962
SEX							
Males	100	17	53	19	6	4	971
Females	100	20	51	14	6	9	991
AGE							
16 - 19 years	100	32	53	4	4	7	117
20 - 24 "	100	25	50	13	6	6	165
25 - 44 "	100	21	52	15	6	5	779
45 - 64 "	100	15	54	18	6	7	636
65 - 74 "	100	12	50	22	8	9	264
EDUCATION							
Youth school	100	14	52	18	8	8	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	19	51	18	6	6	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ..	100	19	56	15	5	5	331
University level, first stage	100	33	53	8	3	3	154
University level, higher stage	100	31	52	9	3	6	82
OCCUPATION							
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	16	48	21	9	7	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	13	58	10	13	7	31
Other employees	100	21	54	14	4	7	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	21	50	19	7	3	58
Other self-employed	100	12	55	18	10	5	82
Pupils, students	100	36	50	5	5	4	117
Pensioners	100	13	50	25	6	5	193
Housewives, others at home	100	18	54	14	6	8	415
Others and unknown	100	17	51	17	8	7	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	15	51	18	7	9	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	14	56	18	6	7	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	21	49	19	7	5	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	24	54	13	4	4	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	22	56	11	6	5	262
Unknown	100	12	47	19	9	13	168
REGION							
Oslo-Akershus	100	23	48	15	5	9	414
Rest of Eastern Norway	100	16	54	18	7	6	571
Southern and Western Norway	100	22	51	14	6	6	467
Møre-Trøndelag	100	16	58	14	6	6	305
Nothern Norway	100	16	50	22	5	6	205
TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY							
Agricultural municipalities	100	25	38	20	7	10	84
Less central agricultural/manufacturing municipalities	100	13	55	20	5	7	162
Central agricultural/manufacturing municipalities	100	22	47	14	11	6	109
Fishing municipalities	100	14	49	18	6	12	49
Less central manufacturing municipalities	100	14	61	17	5	4	81
Central manufacturing municipalities ..	100	19	55	15	7	5	292

Table 7 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the size of the Norwegian parliament's allocation for development assistance in 1981. Per cent

	Total	Should have been larger	The amount is adequate	Should have been smaller	Should have been abolished	Do not know, no opinion	Number of respondents
TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY (cont.)							
Highly central service/manufacturing municipalities	100	21	52	14	6	7	694
Other service/manufacturing municipalities	100	18	54	19	5	4	386
Other municipalities	100	17	48	16	9	11	101
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY							
Labour Party	100	17	60	15	4	4	436
Conservative Party	100	16	53	21	7	5	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	33	49	7	-	11	109
Centre Party	100	13	58	12	7	10	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	43	41	12	-	4	49
Liberal Party	100	32	57	6	1	4	72
Other parties	100	16	28	28	25	3	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	18	49	17	8	8	752
POLITICAL INTEREST							
Foreign politics	100	33	47	13	3	4	335
Municipal matters	100	15	54	16	7	8	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	16	55	18	6	4	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	19	46	15	8	13	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
In favour of development assistance...	100	24	62	9	0	5	1 507
Against development assistance.....	100	1	15	45	34	5	327
Do not know, unknown	100	2	38	31	3	25	128

Table 8. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of what should be considered most important when deciding which countries Norway is going to help. Per cent

	Total	Help where the poverty is most widespread	Help where economic growth could be achieved the fastest	Consider both factors	Do not know, no opinion	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	41	6	48	5	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	41	7	47	5	971
Females	100	40	5	49	5	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	39	6	53	2	117
20 - 24 "	100	37	7	55	2	165
25 - 44 "	100	38	6	51	4	779
45 - 64 "	100	43	6	45	6	636
65 - 74 "	100	45	5	42	8	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	47	6	41	7	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	36	7	52	5	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ...	100	44	5	48	2	331
University level, first stage	100	29	5	62	4	154
University level, higher stage	100	31	6	63	-	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	42	9	42	7	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	42	10	39	10	31
Other employees	100	39	7	51	3	634
Self-employed agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	38	3	53	5	58
Other self-employed	100	42	2	50	6	82
Pupils, students	100	39	8	53	-	117
Pensioners	100	45	5	45	6	193
Housewives, others at home	100	40	4	50	6	415
Others and unknown	100	41	4	48	6	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	42	5	47	6	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	40	5	49	6	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	44	6	47	3	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	39	6	51	4	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	34	10	53	3	262
Unknown	100	44	6	39	11	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	42	7	48	3	436
Conservative Party	100	37	8	52	3	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	38	3	56	4	109
Centre Party	100	38	7	48	7	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	41	-	57	2	49
Liberal Party	100	42	1	54	3	72
Other parties	100	34	3	47	16	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	43	6	45	7	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	42	8	49	2	335
Municipal matters	100	39	6	48	7	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	41	6	50	4	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	44	4	44	8	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance.....	100	40	5	53	2	1 507
Against development assistance.....	100	43	8	31	18	327
Do not know, unknown	100	38	9	41	13	128

Table 8 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of what should be considered most important when deciding which countries Norway is going to help. Per cent

	Total	Help where the poverty is most widespread	Help where economic growth could be achieved the fastest	Consider both factors	Do not know, no opinion	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	40	4	54	2	371
The amount is adequate	100	40	6	54	1	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	47	7	39	8	319
Should have been abolished	100	36	12	20	33	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	38	6	42	14	126

Table 9. Persons by what section of the population in the developing countries (detailed grouping) they think Norway should assist in particular. Per cent

Section of the population	Per cent
TOTAL	100
1 The children	28
2 The women	3
3 The family, women and children, the common people	2
4 The old people	1
5 Sick/handicapped	4
6 The poorest/those who are worst off	18
7 Farmers/the population in the rural areas	3
8 Craftsmen, minor industries	0
9 The politically oppressed/liberation movements	3
10 Minority groups/aborigines	2
11 Refugees/refugee camps	1
12 No particular section	32
13 Other answers	3
Number of respondents	1 962

Table 10. Persons in different groups, by what section of the population in the developing countries (main groups) they think Norway should assist in particular. Per cent

	Total	The children (group no. 1 in table 9)	The women, the families (groups no.2 and 3 in table 9)	Old, sick, handi-capped (groups no. 4 and 5)	The poorest, those who are worst off (group no.6 in table 9)	Farmers-crafts-men, minor industries (groups no. 7 and 8)	Politi-cally op-pressed, the minorities, refugees (groups no.9, 10 and 11)	No parti-cular section (group no. 12 in table 9)	Other answers, do not know	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	28	5	4	18	3	6	32	4	1 962
SEX										
Males	100	23	4	4	19	4	7	36	4	971
Females	100	32	7	5	17	2	4	28	4	991
AGE										
16 - 19 years	100	26	3	7	20	3	4	36	2	117
20 - 24 "	100	33	3	9	18	3	9	22	5	165
25 - 44 "	100	30	7	3	18	4	5	31	4	779
45 - 64 "	100	26	5	5	19	3	6	33	4	636
65 - 74 "	100	24	6	5	16	2	6	38	5	264
EDUCATION										
Youth school	100	29	4	6	17	3	4	35	3	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	26	7	4	18	3	6	32	4	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	28	4	3	22	4	6	31	3	331
University level, first stage	100	25	7	4	14	3	12	27	8	154
University level, higher stage	100	27	13	2	13	10	1	31	2	82
OCCUPATION										
Employees in manufac-turing and construction	100	27	3	4	18	5	5	34	3	277
Employees in agricul-ture, forestry and fishing	100	19	3	10	13	7	-	45	3	31
Other employees	100	26	7	4	19	3	6	32	5	634
Self-employed in agri-culture, forestry and fishing	100	22	5	3	21	7	3	36	2	58
Other self-employed ...	100	17	1	1	18	2	13	42	5	82
Pupils, students	100	27	6	6	21	3	7	28	3	117
Pensioners	100	26	4	8	15	3	7	35	3	193
Housewives, others at home	100	35	7	4	17	2	3	28	5	415
Others and unknown	100	28	3	6	20	5	7	29	3	155
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY										
Labour Party	100	30	3	4	21	3	5	32	3	436
Conservative Party	100	29	8	3	18	4	6	29	3	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	24	9	10	17	3	3	28	6	109
Centre Party	100	29	5	6	16	4	5	32	2	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	25	10	2	27	4	14	16	2	49
Liberal Party	100	28	8	4	26	6	4	15	8	72
Other parties	100	16	6	6	6	-	16	41	9	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	27	4	5	16	3	5	37	4	752
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DE-VELOPMENT ASSISTANCE										
In favour of develop-ment assistance	100	29	6	4	19	3	6	30	4	1 507
Against development ass.	100	22	4	4	14	4	6	41	6	327
Do not know, unknown ..	100	23	4	10	16	2	3	39	3	128

Table 10 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by what section of the population in the developing countries (main groups) they think Norway should assist in particular. Per cent

	Total	The children (group no. 1 in table 9)	The women, the families (groups no. 2 and 3 in table 9)	Old, sick, handicapped (groups no. 4 and 5)	The poorest, those who are worst off (group no. 6 in table 9)	Farmers-craftsmen, minor industries (groups no. 7 and 8)	Politically oppressed, minorities, refugees (groups no. 9, 10 and 11)	No particular section (group no. 12 in table 9)	Other answers, do not know	Number of respondents
NUMBER OF CHILDREN 16 YEARS AND LESS IN THE HOUSEHOLD										
None	100	26	6	5	17	3	7	34	5	1 080
1 child	100	32	5	5	19	3	4	28	4	353
2 children	100	28	6	4	20	5	5	30	3	378
3 "	100	29	5	4	19	4	4	33	2	123
4 and more children ...	100	43	4	-	4	7	7	36	-	28

Table 11. Persons in different groups, by opinion whether the Norwegian development assistance should be distributed directly to the developing countries or through the U.N. Per cent

	Total	Give as now, one half directly, the other half through the U.N.	Increase the directly administered amount	Increase the portion to the U.N. and other international organizations	Do not know	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	37	30	11	22	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	38	34	11	17	971
Females	100	36	26	11	28	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	39	31	9	21	117
20 - 24 "	100	37	29	13	21	165
25 - 44 "	100	40	30	12	18	779
45 - 64 "	100	36	31	10	23	636
65 - 74 "	100	31	26	10	33	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	38	27	8	27	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	35	29	13	23	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	37	34	13	16	331
University level, first stage	100	41	36	10	13	154
University level, higher stage	100	42	35	15	9	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction ...	100	35	32	10	24	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	48	16	23	13	31
Other employees	100	38	35	11	17	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	47	22	10	21	58
Other self-employed	100	41	29	16	15	82
Pupils, students	100	39	34	13	15	117
Pensioners	100	31	29	7	33	193
Housewives, others at home	100	37	23	11	30	415
Others and unknown	100	38	27	14	20	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	32	26	10	33	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	37	31	12	21	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	38	30	11	21	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	38	35	12	16	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	38	32	11	20	262
Unknown	100	38	19	13	31	168

Table 11 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by opinion whether the Norwegian development assistance should be distributed directly to the developing countries or through the U.N. Per cent

	Total	Give as now, one half directly, the other half through the U.N.	Increase the directly administered amount	Increase the portion to the U.N. and other inter- national or- ganizations	Do not know	Number of respon- dents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	44	29	10	17	436
Conservative Party	100	38	32	14	17	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	39	32	6	22	109
Centre Party	100	42	16	13	28	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	27	41	18	14	49
Liberal Party	100	46	31	10	14	72
Other parties	100	16	50	6	28	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	32	29	11	29	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	36	38	13	13	335
Municipal matters	100	40	23	11	27	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	38	33	11	18	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	27	28	11	34	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance....	100	41	32	10	17	1 507
Against development assistance	100	21	23	19	37	327
Do not know, unknown	100	28	15	9	48	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	36	40	11	13	371
The amount is adequate	100	46	30	9	15	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	26	28	14	32	319
Should have been abolished	100	14	18	18	50	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	14	18	14	54	126

Table 12. Evaluation of reasons for underdevelopment (detailed grouping, up to 2 answers). Per cent

	1st answer	2nd answer	All answers
TOTAL	100	100	100
1 Over-population	19	22	16
2 Ignorance/illiteracy/lack of knowledge/too little education	33	35	30
3 Lack of natural resources/industry/capital	7	4	10
4 Lack of labour/skilled workers. Unemployment/ shortage of work	4	2	8
5 Former colonies/exploited as colonies	12	13	9
6 Exploited by capitalism/oppressed by the industrialized nations	13	11	16
7 Religion/caste system/superstition/tradition/ laziness	2	3	2
8 Mutual discord/war among the developing coun- tries	1	1	1
9 Bad leadership/corrupt government/dictatorship ..	3	3	3
10 Large class differences	1	1	1
11 Geographical conditions /climate/drought	2	2	2
12 Disasters	1	1	1
13 Other answers	2	2	2
Number of answers	3 291	1 858	1 433

Table 13. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of reasons for underdevelopment (main groups, up to 2 answers per person). Per cent

	Total	Over- popu- lation (group 1 in table 12)	Ignor- ance, illit- eracy (group 2 in table 12)	Lack of re- sources, capital, short- age of work (group 3, 4 in table 12)	Former colonies, exploit- ed by capital- ism (group 5, 6 in table 12)	Religion, super- stition, laziness (group 7 in table 12)	Mutual discord, corrup- tion, class differ- ences (group 8, 9, 10 in table 12)	Climate drought, disas- ters (group 11, 12 in table 12)	Other an- swers	Number of an- swers
ALL PERSONS	100	19	33	11	25	3	6	2	1	3 291
SEX										
Males	100	17	31	11	28	3	6	2	1	1 647
Females	100	22	34	11	21	2	6	3	1	1 644
AGE										
16 - 19 years	100	23	29	11	26	0	6	4	2	198
20 - 24 "	100	19	30	11	28	3	5	2	1	281
25 - 44 "	100	19	29	13	26	3	6	3	1	1 321
45 - 64 "	100	19	38	11	21	3	6	2	1	1 063
65 - 74 "	100	20	33	10	25	2	7	1	1	427
EDUCATION										
Youth school	100	21	35	12	20	2	7	2	1	1 158
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	21	33	11	23	3	5	3	1	1 107
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	16	30	10	32	2	6	3	1	562
University level, first stage	100	13	31	11	32	5	5	2	1	278
University level, higher stage	100	9	23	14	32	6	8	3	6	141
OCCUPATION										
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	19	32	12	27	3	5	1	0	459
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	17	39	9	28	2	2	2	2	54
Other employees	100	18	32	11	26	3	6	2	2	1 087
Self-employed in agri- culture, forestry and fishing	100	23	35	9	22	2	3	3	3	100
Other self-employed	100	20	33	7	29	2	7	1	1	136
Pupils, student	100	17	26	10	32	2	6	4	1	201
Pensioners	100	17	35	15	23	1	6	2	1	316
Housewives, others at home	100	21	34	11	21	3	6	3	1	680
Others and unknown	100	21	33	12	19	2	10	3	2	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than 50 000 kroner ..	100	18	32	15	23	2	8	1	2	399
50 000 - 79 900 kroner .	100	21	32	11	25	1	6	2	1	557
80 000 - 119 900 " .	100	21	33	9	25	2	6	3	1	974
120 000 - 159 900 " .	100	17	34	12	25	3	6	2	1	650
160 000 kroner and over ..	100	16	32	11	25	5	6	3	2	448
Unknown	100	23	32	13	22	3	4	2	2	263
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY										
Labour Party	100	20	32	11	28	1	5	2	1	729
Conservative Party	100	17	34	13	20	3	8	3	1	702
Christian Democratic Party	100	14	38	14	22	4	6	1	1	179
Centre Party	100	25	39	11	19	-	3	1	2	171
The Socialist Left Party .	100	9	19	6	55	2	5	1	2	85
Liberal Party	100	13	30	11	36	5	2	2	1	129
Other parties	100	17	30	7	28	6	11	2	-	54
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	21	32	11	23	3	6	3	1	1 242

Table 13 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of reasons for underdevelopment (main groups, up to 2 answers per person). Per cent

	Total	Over- popu- lation (group 1 in table 12)	Igno- rance, illi- teracy (group 2 in table 12)	Lack of re- sources, capital, short- age of work (group 3, 4, in table 12)	Former colonies, exploit- ed by capital- ism (group 5, 6 in table 12)	Religion, super- stition, laziness (group 7 in table 12)	Mutual discord, corrup- tion class differ- ances (group 8, 9, 10 in table 12)	Climate drought, disas- ters (group 11, 12 in table 12)	Other ans- wers	Number of ans- wers
POLITICAL INTEREST										
Foreign politics	100	15	28	8	36	3	6	4	-	590
Municipal matters	100	22	34	12	21	2	6	2	1	1 116
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	17	34	12	23	3	7	2	1	1 215
Do not know, no opinion ..	100	22	31	14	22	2	6	2	2	370
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE										
In favour of	100	18	32	12	26	2	6	3	1	2 570
Against	100	24	33	10	18	5	7	2	1	525
Do not know, unknown	100	22	37	9	19	3	6	2	3	196
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981										
Should have been larger ..	100	15	30	11	35	2	3	3	1	645
The amount is adequate ...	100	18	33	13	24	2	7	3	1	1 744
Should have been smaller .	100	24	32	11	19	2	9	2	1	534
Should have been abolis- hed.....	100	25	32	6	20	7	7	1	1	179
Do not know, no opinion ..	100	25	35	10	19	3	5	1	2	189

Table 14. Persons in different groups, by opinion whether the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society or not. Per cent

	Total	Think that the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society	Do not think that the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	42	39	19	1 962
SEX					
Males	100	47	39	14	971
Females	100	36	39	25	991
AGE					
16 - 19 years	100	39	48	14	117
20 - 24 "	100	39	42	18	165
25 - 44 "	100	45	40	15	779
45 - 64 "	100	40	39	21	636
65 - 74 "	100	39	30	31	264
EDUCATION					
Youth school	100	33	40	27	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	40	42	18	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	49	38	13	331
University level, first stage	100	64	29	7	154
University level, higher stage	100	61	34	5	82
OCCUPATION					
Employees in manufacturing and construction ..	100	37	46	17	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	23	42	36	31
Other employees	100	49	36	15	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	53	35	12	58
Other self-employed	100	43	42	16	82
Pupils, students	100	46	41	13	117
Pensioners	100	42	33	25	193
Housewives, others at home	100	32	40	28	415
Others and unknown	100	39	41	19	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	40	32	29	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	37	42	22	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	42	39	19	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	43	43	14	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	48	41	11	262
Unknown	100	39	33	28	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY					
Labour Party	100	40	40	20	436
Conservative Party	100	41	46	13	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	48	30	22	109
Centre Party	100	42	33	24	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	65	20	14	49
Liberal Party	100	58	33	8	72
Other parties	100	47	41	13	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	38	38	23	752
POLITICAL INTEREST					
Foreign politics	100	55	35	10	335
Municipal matters	100	36	39	24	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	42	41	16	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	35	37	28	254

Table 14 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by opinion whether the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society or not. Per cent

	Total	Think that the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society	Do not think that the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
In favour of development assistance.....	100	43	39	18	1 507
Against development assistance.....	100	38	43	19	327
Do not know, unknown	100	31	32	38	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981					
Should have been larger	100	56	33	11	371
The amount is adequate	100	40	40	20	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	33	46	20	319
Should have been abolished	100	39	45	17	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	35	25	41	126

Table 15. Persons who think the development of the Norwegian society may be influenced by the conditions in the developing countries, by how (detailed grouping) they think the development may be influenced. Per cent

Type of influence	Per cent
TOTAL	100
1 Higher prices on raw materials/shortage of raw materials	19
2 Lower consumption/lower standard of living	9
3 Help us to reduce our consumption/save resources/be less wasteful	11
4 Problems for our own industry/export/shipping	15
5 We will loose in the competition/stagnation of the export	2
6 Increased immigration/more foreign labour/difficulties in finding work	22
7 Will result in a positive economic development/co-operation/ we can only benefit	4
8 Will influence our own policy/be more engaged by the subject in our political system	1
9 We will become aware of maladjustments in society/social consciousness	3
10 Unrest in the world/war/danger of war	1
11 Renewed struggle for power/disturbed power balance	1
12 Other answers	8
13 Do not know, unanswered	6
Number of respondents	816

Table 16. Persons who think the development of the Norwegian society may be influenced by the conditions in the developing countries, in different groups, by how (main groups) they think the development may be influenced. Per cent

	Total	Higher prices on raw materials (group 1 in table 15)	Lower-consumption (group 2 in table 15)	Help us to reduce our consumption (group 3 in table 15)	Problems for our own industry (group 4, 5 in table 15)	In-creased immigration (group 6 in table 15)	In-creased commerce and co-operation (group 10, 11 in table 15)	Un-rest, danger of war (group 10, 11 in table 15)	Other answers, do not know	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	19	9	11	16	22	7	2	14	816
SEX										
Males	100	21	8	10	19	19	7	3	14	456
Females	100	17	9	12	13	27	7	1	14	360
AGE										
16 - 19 years	100	16	13	16	20	22	-	-	13	45
20 - 24 "	100	22	11	12	20	17	11	2	6	65
25 - 44 "	100	23	9	10	17	21	6	2	13	348
45 - 64 "	100	14	8	12	16	24	9	2	15	255
65 - 74 "	100	20	4	7	12	28	8	3	18	103
EDUCATION										
Youth school	100	16	7	14	13	29	5	2	15	239
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	18	7	9	16	24	7	2	17	257
Upper secondary school, second stage .	100	22	12	7	21	15	10	2	12	163
University level, first stage	100	22	9	12	14	21	8	3	10	99
University level, higher stage	100	28	10	18	20	8	10	-	6	50
OCCUPATION										
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	15	7	13	25	21	3	6	12	102
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7
Other employees	100	20	11	11	18	16	7	2	14	312
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	29	10	3	13	26	3	3	13	31
Other self-employed	100	23	9	20	14	17	9	3	6	35
Pupils, students	100	24	11	9	19	20	4	-	13	54
Pensioners	100	14	6	10	10	31	9	1	20	81
Housewives, others at home	100	18	4	13	13	29	9	1	14	133
Others and unknown	100	21	11	5	8	33	11	-	10	61
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	16	5	11	12	33	7	1	14	97
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	22	6	8	13	24	8	3	17	120
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	21	8	12	15	22	5	3	14	240
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	17	10	11	18	18	7	3	16	168
160 000 kroner and over	100	15	13	9	22	21	10	1	10	126
Unknown	100	28	9	14	14	20	6	-	9	65
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY										
Labour Party	100	17	13	15	14	22	5	3	11	174
Conservative Party	100	15	7	9	20	26	8	1	14	170
Christian Democratic Party	100	21	10	15	10	15	15	2	12	52
Centre Party	100	26	5	5	19	31	5	2	7	42
The Socialist Left Party	100	19	9	13	9	16	13	3	19	32
Liberal Party	100	24	14	12	7	17	7	-	19	42
Other parties	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	21	6	9	17	23	7	2	16	289

Table 16 (cont.). Persons who think the development of the Norwegian society may be influenced by the conditions in the developing countries, in different groups, by how (main groups) they think the development may be influenced. Per cent

	Total	Higher prices on raw materials (group 1 in table 15)	Lower consumption (group 2 in table 15)	Help us to reduce our consumption (group 3 in table 15)	Problems for our own industry (group 4, 5 in table 15)	In-creased immigration (group 6 in table 15)	In-creased commerce and operation (group 7, 8, 9 in table 15)	Un-rest, danger of war (group 10, 11 in table 15)	Other answers, do not know	Number of respondents
POLITICAL INTEREST										
Foreign politics	100	21	10	10	20	18	9	2	10	185
Municipal matters	100	16	6	13	12	30	5	2	17	242
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	21	10	11	17	20	6	2	13	299
Do not know, no opinion	100	19	8	8	17	18	11	2	18	90
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE										
In favour of development assistance...	100	21	9	13	16	19	7	2	14	654
Against development assistance.....	100	14	7	3	21	36	8	2	9	123
Do not know, unknown	100	10	8	5	10	39	-	3	26	39
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981										
Should have been larger	100	19	13	14	15	13	10	2	14	209
The amount is adequate	100	21	7	12	15	23	7	2	13	410
Should have been smaller	100	13	6	6	20	28	4	3	21	106
Should have been abolished	100	17	4	2	23	36	4	4	9	47
Do not know, no opinion	100	23	9	11	14	30	7	2	5	44

Table 17. Persons in different groups, by what they think will be more profitable for the developing countries, either increased development assistance or improved commercial conditions. Per cent

	Total	Increased development assistance	Improved commercial conditions	No difference	Do not know	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	14	67	8	11	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	14	69	9	8	971
Females	100	15	66	6	13	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	21	64	9	7	117
20 - 24 "	100	16	64	7	13	165
25 - 44 "	100	16	68	8	9	779
45 - 64 "	100	13	70	5	12	636
65 - 74 "	100	10	63	13	14	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	15	63	8	14	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	14	68	7	11	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	14	71	8	7	331
University level, first stage	100	16	73	6	5	154
University level, higher stage	100	11	74	10	5	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction ...	100	16	66	7	11	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	19	74	7	-	31
Other employees	100	14	69	7	10	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	10	62	16	12	58
Other self-employed	100	9	83	6	2	82
Pupils, students	100	15	70	9	6	117
Pensioners	100	11	64	10	15	193
Housewives, others at home	100	16	64	7	13	415
Others and unknown	100	15	65	8	12	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	14	64	8	14	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	13	66	8	13	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	14	69	8	8	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	16	70	7	6	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	15	70	7	9	262
	100	13	57	7	23	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	17	66	7	11	436
Conservative Party	100	15	72	7	5	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	20	62	6	12	109
Centre Party	100	12	65	9	14	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	10	74	10	6	49
Liberal Party	100	15	71	10	4	72
Other parties	100	9	69	9	13	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	12	66	8	14	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	18	71	7	4	335
Municipal matters	100	13	66	7	14	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	14	71	8	8	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	15	57	10	19	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance	100	17	68	7	8	1 507
Against development assistance	100	7	67	10	16	327
Do not know, unknown	100	5	59	7	29	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	22	64	8	7	371
The amount is adequate	100	15	71	7	8	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	8	68	9	15	319
Should have been abolished	100	6	66	9	19	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	9	52	9	30	126

Table 18. Persons in different groups, by opinion whether Norway should purchase industrial products from developing countries, even though that might cause difficulties to some Norwegian producers. Per cent

	Total	Norway should purchase	Norway should not purchase	Do not know	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	43	38	20	1 962
SEX					
Males	100	48	34	17	971
Females	100	37	41	22	991
AGE					
16 - 19 years	100	43	38	20	117
20 - 24 "	100	39	42	19	165
25 - 44 "	100	43	40	17	779
45 - 64 "	100	45	34	22	636
65 - 74 "	100	38	38	24	264
EDUCATION					
Youth school	100	35	41	23	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	43	38	19	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	48	35	16	331
University level, first stage	100	55	30	15	154
University level, higher stage	100	60	23	17	82
OCCUPATION					
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	40	39	21	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	26	45	29	31
Other employees	100	48	35	17	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	53	33	14	58
Other self-employed	100	48	33	20	82
Pupils, students	100	48	39	13	117
Pensioners	100	39	40	21	193
Housewives, others at home	100	35	41	25	415
Others and unknown	100	43	36	21	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	36	39	26	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	42	41	17	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	43	37	20	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	47	37	16	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	47	36	17	262
Unknown	100	37	36	27	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM					
Labour Party	100	44	40	17	436
Conservative Party	100	49	38	13	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	38	38	25	109
Centre Party	100	38	35	26	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	49	37	14	49
Liberal Party	100	57	28	15	72
Other parties	100	50	38	13	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	38	37	25	752
POLITICAL INTEREST					
Foreign politics	100	55	27	18	335
Municipal matters	100	35	43	23	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	46	38	16	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	37	36	27	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
In favour of development assistance	100	46	35	19	1 507
Against development assistance	100	31	52	17	327
Do not know, unknown	100	29	36	35	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981					
Should have been larger	100	59	22	19	371
The amount is adequate	100	43	41	17	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	34	46	20	319
Should have been abolished	100	26	55	18	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	33	21	47	126

Table 19. Persons in different groups, by opinion whether developing countries could demand higher prices for their raw materials, or the prices should be regulated by supply and demand. Per cent

	Total	The developing countries have the right to demand higher prices	Supply and demand should determine the prices	Do not know	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	33	57	10	1 962
SEX					
Males	100	33	60	7	971
Females	100	33	53	14	991
AGE					
16 - 19 years	100	39	54	7	117
20 - 24 "	100	36	55	10	165
25 - 44 "	100	32	59	9	779
45 - 64 "	100	35	55	10	636
65 - 74 "	100	27	57	16	264
EDUCATION					
Youth school	100	32	54	14	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	32	60	8	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	33	59	8	331
University level first stage	100	38	55	7	154
University level, higher stage	100	44	50	6	82
OCCUPATION					
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	30	61	8	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing .	100	36	58	7	31
Other employees	100	33	60	7	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	36	47	17	58
Other self-employed	100	31	63	6	82
Pupils, students	100	47	47	6	117
Pensioners	100	30	55	15	193
Housewives, others at home	100	32	52	16	415
Others and unknown	100	35	56	8	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	35	49	16	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	31	58	11	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	33	57	10	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	34	61	5	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	34	60	6	262
Unknown	100	29	52	20	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY					
Labour Party	100	35	56	9	436
Conservative Party	100	27	67	6	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	39	43	17	109
Centre Party	100	30	61	9	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	65	31	4	49
Liberal Party	100	47	46	7	72
Other parties	100	31	63	6	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	31	56	13	752
POLITICAL INTEREST					
Foreign politics	100	44	50	6	335
Municipal matters	100	27	60	13	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	34	61	6	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	32	47	22	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
In favour of development assistance	100	36	54	9	1 507
Against development assistance	100	21	67	12	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	23	59	17	128

Table 19 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by opinion whether developing countries could demand higher prices for their raw materials, or the prices should be regulated by supply and demand. Per cent

	Total	The developing countries have the right to demand higher prices	Supply and demand should determine the prices	Do not know	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981					
Should have been larger	100	53	39	9	371
The amount is adequate	100	32	59	9	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	21	69	10	319
Should have been abolished	100	17	73	10	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	25	44	30	126

Table 20. Persons in different groups, by opinion whether Norway should use some of its income from oil to assist the developing countries. Per cent

	Total	Oil reve- nues should be used to assist the deve- loping countries	Oil reve- nues should not be used to assist the deve- loping countries	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	54	37	9	1 962
SEX					
Males	100	55	38	7	971
Females	100	53	36	12	991
AGE					
16 - 19 years	100	62	27	12	117
20 - 24 "	100	55	35	10	165
25 - 24 "	100	54	38	8	779
45 - 64 "	100	55	35	10	636
65 - 74 "	100	48	42	11	264
EDUCATION					
Youth school	100	51	37	13	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	51	39	9	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	57	38	6	331
University level, first stage	100	64	30	7	154
University level, higher stage	100	71	24	5	82
OCCUPATION					
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	48	41	11	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	58	36	7	31
Other employees	100	56	34	10	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing ...	100	52	35	14	58
Other self-employed	100	50	48	2	82
Pupils, students	100	68	25	7	117
Pensioners	100	47	42	11	193
Housewives, others at home	100	52	39	9	415
Others and unknown	100	59	32	10	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	50	37	13	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	51	41	8	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	53	39	8	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	59	34	8	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	61	31	8	262
Unknown	100	44	40	16	168

Table 20 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by opinion whether Norway should use some of its income from oil to assist the developing countries. Per cent

	Total	The developing countries have the right to demand higher prices	Supply and demand should determine the prices	Do not know	Number of respondents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY					
Labour Party	100	58	33	9	436
Conservative Party	100	48	47	5	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	68	20	12	109
Centre Party	100	57	30	13	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	78	16	6	49
Liberal Party	100	72	24	4	72
Other parties	100	34	59	6	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	50	38	12	752
POLITICAL INTEREST					
Foreign politics	100	67	25	9	335
Municipal matters	100	49	41	9	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	54	39	7	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	48	35	17	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
In favour of development assistance	100	65	27	9	1 507
Against development assistance	100	14	78	9	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	27	51	22	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981					
Should have been larger	100	88	7	5	371
The amount is adequate	100	59	32	9	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	19	72	9	319
Should have been abolished	100	7	87	7	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	47	25	29	126

Table 21. Percentage of persons in different groups, having seen or read various types of information material on development assistance

	Have seen or read material			
	At least one of the mentioned types of information material	The magazine Nor-	Books	Pamphlets
ALL PERSONS	41	10	9	36
SEX				
Males	41	11	10	36
Females	41	9	9	37
AGE				
16 - 19 years	56	5	12	49
20 - 24 "	47	15	10	41
25 - 44 "	44	12	9	40
45 - 64 "	37	7	9	34
65 - 74 "	33	8	7	26
EDUCATION				
Youth school	34	5	7	29
Upper secondary school, first stage	42	8	9	38
Upper secondary school, second stage	45	11	8	39
University level, first stage	56	23	18	49
University level, higher stage	62	27	23	55
OCCUPATION				
Employees in manufacturing and construction	34	7	7	29
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	58	13	13	55
Other employees	46	13	11	41
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	36	9	12	29
Other self-employed	34	7	10	31
Pupils, students	67	13	19	61
Pensioners	30	5	5	22
Housewives, others at home	37	7	8	34
Others and unknown	43	12	8	39
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY				
Labour Party	39	7	9	34
Conservative Party	48	12	9	42
Christian Democratic Party	50	14	7	46
Centre Party	42	7	7	35
The Socialist Left Party	51	18	29	49
Liberal Party	53	18	18	47
Other parties	38	16	19	34
Do not know, do not wish to answer	36	8	7	32
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE				
In favour of development assistance	44	10	10	39
Against development assistance	34	8	8	29
Do not know, no opinion	25	3	2	23
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981				
Should have been larger	54	16	15	48
The amount is adequate	42	9	9	38
Should have been smaller	31	7	5	26
Should have been abolished	35	10	8	31
Do not know, no opinion	29	6	3	26

on development assistance					
Films	Film strips	Exhibitions	Have not seen or read material on development assistance	Do not remember, unknown	Number of respondents
25	6	8	52	7	1 962
25	4	7	52	7	971
25	7	9	52	8	991
43	18	12	39	5	117
29	10	9	47	7	165
26	5	10	49	7	779
21	4	6	56	7	636
21	2	4	57	10	264
22	4	4	59	7	721
25	6	8	50	8	646
28	5	11	49	7	331
32	10	14	38	6	154
29	12	23	32	6	82
21	3	4	58	8	277
29	3	10	39	3	31
27	7	11	48	7	634
26	2	2	47	17	58
23	2	4	57	9	82
47	16	19	29	4	117
17	2	3	62	9	193
22	4	7	56	7	415
25	5	5	51	6	155
24	4	6	56	6	436
26	6	9	46	7	413
32	6	19	44	6	109
24	5	4	44	13	99
35	14	27	45	4	49
33	4	6	43	4	72
22	3	13	56	6	32
23	6	6	55	9	752
26	6	9	49	7	1 507
22	4	5	59	7	327
15	3	3	64	11	128
33	11	14	42	5	371
25	5	7	52	6	1 025
18	3	5	61	9	319
23	4	2	59	7	121
21	6	6	52	20	126

Table 22. Persons who are members of associations or organizations, in different groups, by whether the association or organization has discussed development assistance at any of its meetings, courses etc. Per cent

	Total	The associa- tion has discussed de- velopment assistance/ countries at its meetings	The associa- tion has not discussed de- velopment assistance/ countries at its meetings	Do not know, had not been present at the meetings, courses	Number of res- pondents
ALL PERSONS	100	22	60	18	1 404
SEX					
Males	100	22	60	18	772
Females	100	22	59	19	632
AGE					
16 - 19 years	100	24	66	10	74
20 - 24 "	100	19	58	23	104
25 - 44 "	100	20	61	19	592
45 - 64 "	100	24	60	15	464
65 - 74 "	100	22	54	24	170
EDUCATION					
Youth school	100	17	62	21	460
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	23	60	17	460
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	20	62	18	263
University level, first stage	100	29	54	18	130
University level, higher stage	100	41	49	11	76
OCCUPATION					
Employees in manufacturing and construction .	100	20	62	18	232
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	30	48	22	27
Other employees	100	23	58	19	499
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	16	71	12	49
Other self-employed	100	16	66	18	61
Pupils, students	100	30	58	12	84
Pensioners	100	23	52	25	103
Housewives, others at home	100	21	63	15	229
Others and unknown	100	18	62	20	120
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	18	54	29	130
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	24	61	15	228
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	20	63	17	422
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	24	58	17	322
160 000 kroner and over	100	25	57	18	210
Unknown	100	17	64	19	92
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY					
Labour Party	100	18	60	22	326
Conservative Party	100	23	63	15	298
Christian Democratic Party	100	42	52	6	94
Centre Party	100	24	55	21	83
The Socialist Left Party	100	44	38	18	34
Liberal Party	100	29	63	9	59
Other parties	100	:	:	:	21
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	18	61	21	489
POLITICAL INTEREST					
Foreign politics	100	28	57	15	252
Municipal matters	100	20	62	18	475
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	22	60	18	514
Do not know, no opinion	100	19	57	24	163
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
In favour of development assistance	100	24	59	17	1 098
Against development assistance	100	11	67	22	223
Do not know, no opinion	100	21	58	22	83

Table 22 (cont.). Persons who are members of associations or organizations, in different groups, by whether the association or organization has discussed development assistance at any of its meetings, courses etc. Per cent

	Total	The association has discussed development assistance/countries at its meetings	The association has not discussed development assistance/countries at its meetings	Do not know, had not been present at the meetings, courses	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981					
Should have been larger	100	36	54	10	285
The amount is adequate	100	21	59	21	727
Should have been smaller	100	13	69	18	226
Should have been abolished	100	17	57	26	82
Do not know, no opinion	100	16	66	19	84

Table 23. Persons in different groups, by how often they discussed the developing countries' situation among friends. Per cent

	Total	Every week	Every month	More seldom	Never	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	10	23	48	19	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	12	25	43	19	971
Females	100	7	20	53	20	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	11	24	42	23	117
20 - 24 "	100	7	23	50	19	165
25 - 44 "	100	9	26	50	14	779
45 - 64 "	100	12	20	48	20	636
65 - 74 "	100	7	18	43	32	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	8	16	47	28	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	10	23	51	16	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	10	30	47	14	331
University level, first stage	100	13	29	48	10	154
University level, higher stage	100	17	34	43	6	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	11	23	46	20	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing ...	100	7	23	55	16	31
Other employees	100	12	27	48	13	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	3	16	64	17	58
Other self-employed	100	11	26	49	15	82
Pupils, students	100	16	29	39	15	117
Pensioners	100	9	16	40	34	193
Housewives, others at home	100	5	17	55	22	415
Others and unknown	100	7	25	41	26	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	7	16	42	36	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	10	19	52	18	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	8	24	51	18	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	12	28	45	16	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	15	29	46	11	262
Unknown	100	8	14	50	27	168

Table 23 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by how often they discussed the developing countries' situation among friends. Per cent

	Total	Every week	Every month	More seldom	Never	Number of respondents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	10	20	48	21	436
Conservative Party	100	11	28	50	11	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	7	26	47	20	109
Centre Party	100	4	14	60	22	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	27	29	35	10	49
Liberal Party	100	14	28	50	8	72
Other parties	100	31	31	25	13	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	8	20	47	24	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	19	31	42	9	335
Municipal matters	100	6	17	52	25	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	10	26	48	16	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	7	15	47	31	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance	100	10	23	49	18	1 507
Against development assistance	100	11	22	47	20	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	6	15	46	33	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	14	31	43	12	371
The amount is adequate	100	8	22	50	20	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	11	17	51	21	319
Should have been abolished	100	15	23	40	22	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	8	16	44	31	126

Table 24. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through radio for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	31	48	17	4	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	34	48	15	4	971
Females	100	29	49	19	3	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	18	52	27	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	26	54	18	3	165
25 - 44 "	100	31	50	16	3	779
45 - 64 "	100	34	47	17	3	636
65 - 74 "	100	38	42	14	5	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	31	45	18	5	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	29	51	18	3	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ..	100	31	53	14	2	331
University level, first stage	100	39	45	12	5	154
University level, higher stage	100	34	49	15	2	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	32	48	16	4	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	32	58	3	7	31
Other employees	100	33	48	16	3	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	29	52	12	7	58
Other self-employed	100	32	54	13	1	82
Pupils, students	100	25	52	18	5	117
Pensioners	100	36	45	14	6	193
Housewives, others at home	100	28	47	22	3	415
Others and unknown	100	31	47	19	3	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	32	46	17	5	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	33	45	17	5	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	29	51	17	3	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	33	47	18	2	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	31	54	13	1	262
Unknown	100	29	44	17	10	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	35	46	17	2	436
Conservative Party	100	31	48	18	3	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	34	51	12	4	109
Centre Party	100	22	62	11	5	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	39	43	16	2	49
Liberal Party	100	31	53	14	3	72
Other parties	100	34	44	19	3	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	30	48	18	5	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	37	45	15	2	335
Municipal matters	100	27	49	19	4	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	32	51	14	3	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	33	42	20	6	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	33	49	16	3	1 507
Against development assistance	100	26	49	20	5	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	28	42	25	5	128

Table 24 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through radio for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	35	50	12	2	371
The amount is adequate	100	32	48	17	3	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	27	50	18	5	319
Should have been abolished	100	26	45	23	6	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	28	47	18	8	126

Table 25. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through television for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	78	18	3	2	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	77	19	3	2	971
Females	100	79	18	2	2	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	75	20	3	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	76	20	2	2	165
25 - 44 "	100	80	18	1	1	779
45 - 64 "	100	77	19	4	1	636
65 - 74 "	100	75	16	5	4	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	76	18	4	3	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	78	18	2	1	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ..	100	81	17	1	2	331
University level, first stage	100	78	18	3	2	154
University level, higher stage	100	77	21	2	-	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	79	16	4	2	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	77	13	3	7	31
Other employees	100	80	18	2	1	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	72	24	-	3	58
Other self-employed	100	77	22	1	-	82
Pupils, students	100	75	20	2	3	117
Pensioners	100	71	22	4	4	193
Housewives, others at home	100	79	17	2	2	415
Others and unknown	100	77	16	5	3	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	72	19	5	4	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	76	20	2	1	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	79	17	2	1	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	83	15	2	1	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	79	19	1	0	262
Unknown	100	69	21	2	7	168

Table 25 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through television for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	80	16	3	1	436
Conservative Party	100	80	18	1	1	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	80	15	2	4	109
Centre Party	100	71	23	2	4	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	84	12	4	-	49
Liberal Party	100	83	13	4	-	72
Other parties	100	72	28	-	-	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	75	20	3	3	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	79	19	2	1	335
Municipal matters	100	76	19	3	2	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	81	16	2	1	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	69	21	4	6	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	82	15	2	1	507
Against development assistance	100	64	29	4	3	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	65	27	4	4	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	84	14	1	1	371
The amount is adequate	100	81	15	2	1	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	70	25	3	2	319
Should have been abolished	100	55	34	7	3	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	71	21	4	5	126

Table 26. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through newspapers for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	56	33	9	2	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	58	32	8	3	971
Females	100	54	34	10	2	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	38	50	10	2	117
20 - 24 "	100	52	38	9	2	165
25 - 44 "	100	59	32	7	2	779
45 - 64 "	100	59	29	10	2	636
65 - 74 "	100	54	31	11	4	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	47	37	13	4	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	58	33	8	1	646
Upper secondary school, second stage .	100	61	30	6	2	331
University level, first stage	100	67	27	5	2	154
University level, higher stage	100	81	20	-	-	82

Table 26 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through newspapers for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	56	31	10	3	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	52	36	7	7	31
Other employees	100	62	31	6	1	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	59	35	5	2	58
Other self-employed	100	57	34	7	1	82
Pupils, students	100	50	40	7	3	117
Pensioners	100	52	32	13	4	193
Housewives, others at home	100	52	34	13	2	415
Others and unknown	100	52	35	10	3	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	51	31	14	3	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	52	37	10	2	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	54	36	9	1	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	63	30	7	1	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	65	29	5	1	262
Unknown	100	49	30	13	9	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	56	31	12	1	436
Conservative Party	100	66	29	4	1	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	61	30	6	4	109
Centre Party	100	43	48	5	4	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	65	22	10	2	49
Liberal Party	100	67	28	4	1	72
Other parties	100	56	28	13	3	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	50	36	11	3	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	64	30	5	2	335
Municipal matters	100	49	38	11	2	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	62	29	7	2	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	48	33	13	6	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	60	31	7	2	1 507
Against development assistance	100	43	40	13	4	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	47	33	16	4	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	66	27	5	1	371
The amount is adequate	100	57	33	8	2	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	50	35	13	3	319
Should have been abolished	100	38	43	15	4	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	48	33	12	7	126

Table 27. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through periodicals and magazines for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	17	39	39	5	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	17	38	40	6	971
Females	100	18	40	38	5	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	16	41	40	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	13	45	38	5	165
25 - 44 "	100	17	44	36	4	779
45 - 64 "	100	20	34	41	5	636
65 - 74 "	100	16	31	44	9	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	16	34	43	7	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	16	40	40	4	646
Upper secondary school, second stage .	100	17	43	36	4	331
University level, first stage	100	26	42	28	5	154
University level, higher stage	100	29	48	21	2	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	16	38	42	4	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	16	45	29	10	31
Other employees	100	20	41	34	5	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	17	29	47	7	58
Other self-employed	100	16	43	37	5	82
Pupils, students	100	19	36	43	3	117
Pensioners	100	14	34	45	7	193
Housewives, others at home	100	16	41	38	5	415
Others and unknown	100	18	31	43	8	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	15	37	42	7	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	18	36	39	7	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	14	44	39	4	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	21	38	38	3	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	21	41	36	2	262
Unknown	100	14	29	41	16	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	17	37	44	3	436
Conservative Party	100	18	41	38	3	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	24	37	30	9	109
Centre Party	100	13	42	34	10	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	25	33	41	2	49
Liberal Party	100	21	40	29	10	72
Other parties	100	31	19	41	9	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	16	39	39	6	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	22	43	31	4	335
Municipal matters	100	15	37	42	6	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	19	39	38	4	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	13	37	42	8	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	19	40	36	4	1 507
Against development assistance	100	11	33	47	8	327
Do not know, no opinion	100	13	34	48	6	128

Table 27 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through periodicals and magazines for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	23	44	31	2	371
The amount is adequate	100	18	39	39	4	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	13	38	43	7	319
Should have been abolished	100	12	31	48	9	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	12	31	45	12	126

Table 28. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through books and pamphlets for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	16	37	43	5	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	15	39	42	5	971
Females	100	17	35	43	4	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	18	42	38	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	21	41	35	4	165
25 - 44 "	100	14	40	41	4	779
45 - 64 "	100	16	34	45	5	636
65 - 74 "	100	16	28	49	7	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	14	32	47	7	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	15	37	45	4	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ..	100	19	37	41	4	331
University level, first stage	100	21	46	29	5	154
University level, higher stage	100	22	59	18	1	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	12	38	46	4	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	32	39	19	10	31
Other employees	100	16	40	39	4	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	22	29	41	7	58
Other self-employed	100	20	38	38	5	82
Pupils, students	100	20	50	28	3	117
Pensioners	100	15	25	54	7	193
Housewives, others at home	100	15	35	45	5	415
Others and unknown	100	16	32	46	5	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	15	32	46	7	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	18	33	42	7	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	15	40	42	3	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	16	38	45	1	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	17	43	37	3	262
Unknown	100	14	29	44	14	168

Table 28 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through books and pamphlets for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	16	38	44	3	436
Conservative Party	100	18	38	41	2	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	23	31	37	9	109
Centre Party	100	11	39	39	10	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	31	37	31	2	49
Liberal Party	100	24	42	31	4	72
Other parties	100	25	9	56	9	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	13	37	45	6	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	22	46	30	3	335
Municipal matters	100	14	34	47	5	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	17	38	42	4	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	11	32	48	8	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	18	39	39	4	1 507
Against development assistance	100	9	30	55	6	327
Do not know, unknown	100	9	27	57	6	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	22	45	31	1	371
The amount is adequate	100	17	37	42	4	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	9	34	51	6	319
Should have been abolished	100	12	27	55	6	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	11	29	46	14	126

Table 29. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through associations and organizations for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	6	20	69	6	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	6	22	67	6	971
Females	100	6	18	70	6	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	5	21	71	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	6	18	67	9	165
25 - 44 "	100	6	21	68	5	779
45 - 64 "	100	6	22	67	5	636
65 - 74 "	100	5	14	73	7	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	5	15	73	7	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	4	20	71	5	646
Upper secondary school, second stage .	100	5	26	65	5	331
University level, first stage	100	13	26	53	8	154
University level, higher stage	100	12	37	51	-	82

Table 29 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through associations and organizations for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	5	23	67	5	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	10	36	45	10	31
Other employees	100	7	22	66	5	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	3	17	72	7	58
Other self-employed	100	1	28	68	2	82
Pupils, students	100	10	25	60	5	117
Pensioners	100	4	14	77	5	193
Housewives, others at home	100	6	16	72	7	415
Others and unknown	100	5	19	70	6	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	5	15	74	6	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	7	17	71	6	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	5	21	68	6	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	8	23	67	2	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	6	26	65	3	262
Unknown	100	4	15	64	17	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	6	20	69	4	436
Conservative Party	100	5	20	71	4	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	18	27	49	6	109
Centre Party	100	3	19	66	12	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	12	35	53	-	49
Liberal Party	100	11	26	54	8	72
Other parties	100	6	3	84	6	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	4	18	72	7	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	9	25	62	4	335
Municipal matters	100	5	17	72	6	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	6	20	68	6	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	3	20	70	8	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	7	22	66	5	1 507
Against development assistance	100	2	14	77	7	327
Do not know, unknown	100	2	16	75	6	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	13	31	54	2	371
The amount is adequate	100	5	19	71	6	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	1	17	76	6	319
Should have been abolished	100	2	18	72	8	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	5	12	70	14	126

Table 30. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through personal visits to developing countries for their attitude towards development assistance.
Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	6	5	85	5	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	8	5	82	5	971
Females	100	3	4	89	4	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	2	2	94	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	7	2	85	6	165
25 - 44 "	100	7	6	83	4	779
45 - 64 "	100	5	4	86	5	636
65 - 74 "	100	4	4	87	5	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	3	4	88	6	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	6	4	87	4	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ..	100	8	6	83	3	331
University level, first stage	100	14	4	77	6	154
University level, higher stage	100	9	9	81	2	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	6	4	86	5	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	-	3	87	10	31
Other employees	100	7	6	83	5	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	3	5	86	5	58
Other self-employed	100	6	5	88	1	82
Pupils, students	100	9	2	87	3	117
Pensioners	100	5	4	87	5	193
Housewives, others at home	100	2	5	88	5	415
Others and unknown	100	12	3	81	5	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	5	5	87	4	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	6	3	87	4	328
80 000 - 159 900 "	100	4	5	87	4	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	9	5	83	3	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	8	5	84	3	262
Unknown	100	4	1	80	15	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	6	4	88	2	436
Conservative Party	100	11	5	81	3	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	5	6	84	6	109
Centre Party	100	-	5	85	10	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	10	6	82	2	49
Liberal Party	100	7	3	81	10	72
Other parties	100	3	3	84	9	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	3	4	87	5	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	9	6	82	3	335
Municipal matters	100	3	4	89	5	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	7	5	84	4	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	5	4	83	8	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	6	4	85	4	1 507
Against development assistance	100	6	6	83	5	327
Do not know, unknown	100	1	3	91	5	128

Table 30 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through personal visits to developing countries for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	7	4	87	2	371
The amount is adequate	100	5	5	86	4	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	6	6	84	4	319
Should have been abolished	100	6	5	81	8	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	6	2	80	13	126

Table 31. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through family, friends and colleagues for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	15	37	45	3	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	14	38	45	3	971
Females	100	17	36	45	3	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	12	38	50	1	117
20 - 24 "	100	13	41	44	3	165
25 - 44 "	100	16	41	39	3	779
45 - 64 "	100	16	33	48	3	636
65 - 74 "	100	15	28	52	5	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	12	32	53	4	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ...	100	15	39	43	3	646
Upper secondary school, second stage ..	100	18	39	41	2	331
University level, first stage	100	25	36	36	3	154
University level, higher stage	100	27	49	23	1	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	15	37	46	2	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	7	36	52	7	31
Other employees	100	18	39	39	4	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	7	31	57	5	58
Other self-employed	100	12	45	43	-	82
Pupils, students	100	16	44	39	-	117
Pensioners	100	15	30	52	4	193
Housewives, others at home	100	15	33	48	4	415
Others and unknown	100	13	34	50	3	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	12	29	57	2	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	16	38	44	3	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	13	39	46	3	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	18	38	43	1	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	18	45	34	2	262
Unknown	100	17	22	50	11	168

Table 31 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through family, friends and colleagues for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	14	37	47	2	436
Conservative Party	100	19	41	39	1	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	21	31	42	6	109
Centre Party	100	4	36	54	6	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	20	47	33	-	49
Liberal Party	100	24	40	32	4	72
Other parties	100	34	22	41	3	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	13	34	49	4	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	21	45	33	2	335
Municipal matters	100	12	34	51	3	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	17	37	44	2	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	12	31	50	7	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	16	37	44	3	1 507
Against development assistance	100	15	36	46	4	327
Do not know, unknown	100	9	34	52	5	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	22	45	32	1	371
The amount is adequate	100	14	35	49	3	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	14	35	48	3	319
Should have been abolished	100	20	31	45	4	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	10	33	48	10	126

Table 32. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through school or other forms of education for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	9	17	70	5	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	8	19	68	6	971
Females	100	9	14	72	5	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	42	34	23	1	117
20 - 24 "	100	27	31	36	6	165
25 - 44 "	100	7	20	68	5	779
45 - 64 "	100	2	10	83	5	636
65 - 74 "	100	2	7	86	6	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	6	12	76	7	721
Upper secondary school, first stage ..	100	7	16	72	5	646
Upper secondary school, second stage .	100	11	22	63	3	331
University level, first stage	100	16	23	52	8	154
University level, higher stage	100	21	27	49	4	82

Table 32 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the significance of information through school or other forms of education for their attitude towards development assistance. Per cent

	Total	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	4	20	71	4	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	7	7	77	10	31
Other employees	100	10	19	65	6	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	2	14	76	9	58
Other self-employed	100	5	16	77	2	82
Pupils, students	100	41	36	23	-	117
Pensioners	100	2	6	87	5	193
Housewives, others at home	100	5	11	78	6	415
Others and unknown	100	10	16	69	5	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	5	11	78	6	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	7	16	72	5	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	8	17	70	5	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	9	20	69	2	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	13	18	65	4	262
Unknown	100	12	14	59	15	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	6	14	77	4	436
Conservative Party	100	9	18	70	4	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	6	20	65	8	109
Centre Party	100	5	12	72	11	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	16	20	63	-	49
Liberal Party	100	15	24	50	11	72
Other parties	100	6	22	63	9	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer ...	100	10	17	68	5	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	14	21	62	4	335
Municipal matters	100	7	14	75	5	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	9	17	69	5	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	7	17	69	8	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance ..	100	10	17	68	5	1 507
Against development assistance	100	5	14	74	6	327
Do not know, unknown	100	7	13	72	8	128
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	15	21	61	3	371
The amount is adequate	100	8	17	70	5	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	5	14	76	5	319
Should have been abolished	100	7	12	72	9	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	6	10	72	12	126

Table J3. Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the amount of information provided on developing countries and development problems. Per cent

	Total	Too little information	About the right amount of information	Too much information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
ALL PERSONS	100	29	56	9	7	1 962
SEX						
Males	100	28	56	10	6	971
Females	100	30	55	8	7	991
AGE						
16 - 19 years	100	38	51	8	3	117
20 - 24 "	100	31	56	9	4	165
25 - 44 "	100	33	54	7	5	779
45 - 64 "	100	25	57	9	8	636
65 - 74 "	100	20	57	13	10	264
EDUCATION						
Youth school	100	23	58	10	9	721
Upper secondary school, first stage	100	29	57	9	6	646
Upper secondary school, second stage	100	34	53	9	5	331
University level, first stage	100	43	42	8	8	154
University level, higher stage	100	33	60	5	2	82
OCCUPATION						
Employees in manufacturing and construction	100	27	57	10	7	277
Employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing ...	100	10	71	10	10	31
Other employees	100	31	55	8	6	634
Self-employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	26	60	10	3	58
Other self-employed	100	26	55	13	6	82
Pupils, students	100	46	48	4	2	117
Pensioners	100	21	59	13	8	193
Housewives, others at home	100	28	57	7	8	415
Others and unknown	100	29	50	10	11	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME						
Less than 50 000 kroner	100	25	53	14	9	245
50 000 - 79 900 kroner	100	27	59	10	5	328
80 000 - 119 900 "	100	29	56	9	6	569
120 000 - 159 900 "	100	34	54	7	6	390
160 000 kroner and over	100	32	55	8	5	262
Unknown	100	23	57	6	14	168
POLITICAL PARTY SYMPATHY						
Labour Party	100	29	56	9	6	436
Conservative Party	100	30	55	11	5	413
Christian Democratic Party	100	28	54	8	9	109
Centre Party	100	22	65	6	7	99
The Socialist Left Party	100	51	41	6	2	49
Liberal Party	100	50	42	4	4	72
Other parties	100	34	34	22	9	32
Do not know, do not wish to answer	100	25	58	8	8	752
POLITICAL INTEREST						
Foreign politics	100	41	46	8	5	335
Municipal matters	100	23	61	9	7	666
Norwegian domestic affairs	100	29	57	9	4	707
Do not know, no opinion	100	26	50	7	17	254
GENERAL ATTITUDE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						
In favour of development assistance	100	33	58	5	5	1 507
Against development assistance	100	18	44	26	12	327
Do not know, unknown	100	11	60	11	18	128

Table 33 (cont.). Persons in different groups, by evaluation of the amount of information provided on developing countries and development problems. Per cent

	Total	Too little information	About the right amount of information	Too much information	Do not know, unknown	Number of respondents
EVALUATION OF THE SIZE OF THE PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN 1981						
Should have been larger	100	49	44	3	4	371
The amount is adequate	100	28	63	5	4	1 025
Should have been smaller	100	16	58	18	9	319
Should have been abolished	100	15	34	38	13	121
Do not know, no opinion	100	19	48	5	28	126

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Division for Interview Surveys
Post-office-box 8131 Dep, Oslo 1
Telephone no. (02) *41 38 20

SUBJECT TO SECRECY

Project no.				Position no.
Sample area no.				1- 3
Household no. (AKU)				4- 6
Birthday-month-year				7-12
Person no.				13-17
Interviewer no.				18-21

Name of interviewer

SURVEY ON NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE 4TH QUARTER 1980

Interview date 22-25

--	--

Day Month

Interview time, from 26-29 hours, to 30-33 hours, in all 34-36 Minutes

--	--

--	--

--	--

Hour Min. Minutes

1. As you may know, Norway gives different forms of aid to developing countries, i.e. to countries in Asia, Africa and South America. This aid is usually called development assistance. What is your opinion of this aid: Are you in favour of or against Norway giving assistance to developing countries?

- 37
1 In favour → 2
2 Against → 3
9 Do not know → 4

2. What is the most important reason why you are in favour of development assistance?

DO NOT READ THE ALTERNATIVES
WRITE THE ANSWER COMPLETELY IF IT DOES NOT FULLY FIT WITH ONE OF THE SPECIFIED ALTERNATIVES

- 38-39
01 Must help those who starve/suffer
02 Unjust distribution of the necessities of the world
03 We can afford to help/Norway is a rich country
--- Other answers, specify: _____

GO TO QUESTION 4

3. What is the main reason why you are against development assistance?

DO NOT READ THE ALTERNATIVES
WRITE THE ANSWER COMPLETELY IF IT DOES NOT FULLY FIT WITH ONE OF THE SPECIFIED ALTERNATIVES

40-41

- 01 Unfulfilled needs of the Norwegian people
02 Does not benefit those who need it/does not get there
03 Poor results/wrong use of the money granted
--- Other answers, specify: _____

4. In our country the government at any time has a number of tasks to attend. Which three of these tasks do you think should be given the highest priority in the first couple of years?

SHOW CARD 1

- 01 Building of roads
02 Regional development
03 Improved social benefits
04 More building of houses
05 Increase of the defence budget
06 Improvement of public health care
07 Fight youth delinquency
08 Increased development assistance
09 Work to improve international understanding
10 Increased efforts for disarmament
11 Better protection of nature and environment

MARK UP TO THREE ANSWERS:

1st answer	2nd answer	3rd answer
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
42-43	44-45	46-47

5. The Parliament has for 1981 allocated 2 900 million kroner for development assistance.

In comparison can be mentioned that about 9 400 million has been allocated for defence purposes, and that the social welfare and security budgets amount to about 56 500 million kroner.

Do you think that the amount granted to development assistance should have been larger, do you think it is adequate, do you think it should have been smaller or do you think it should have been abolished?

48

- 1 Should have been larger
2 The amount is adequate
3 Should have been smaller
4 Should have been abolished
9 Do not know, no opinion

6. Norway has till now concentrated the assistance to some few developing countries. What do you think should be considered most important when deciding which countries we are going to help? Should we in the first place assist those countries where the poverty is most widespread, those countries where we believe economic growth could be achieved the fastest, or should we consider both factors?

49

- 1 Help where the poverty is most widespread
2 Help where could be achieved the fastest economic growth
3 Consider both factors
9 Do not know, no opinion

7. Is there any section of the population in the developing countries that we ought to assist in particular?

DO NOT READ THE ALTERNATIVES
WRITE THE ANSWER COMPLETELY IF DOES NOT FULLY FIT WITH ONE OF THE SPECIFIED ALTERNATIVES

50-51

- 01 No, no particular section
02 The children
03 The women
04 The old people
05 Sick/handicapped persons
06 The poorest/those who are worst off
07 Farmers/the population in the rural areas
08 Craftsmen, minor industries
09 Politically oppressed
10 Minority groups/aborigines
11 Other answers, specify: _____

8. The Norwegian parliament has decided that the Norwegian development assistance should be distributed with one half to the direct co-operation between Norway and the developing countries, and one half through the U.N and other international organizations.
Do you think Norway should:

52

- 1 Give as now, one half directly and the other half through the U.N.?
2 Increase the directly administered amount?
3 Increase the portion given to the U.N. and other international organizations?
9 Do not know

9. What is in your opinion, the reason why some countries are underdeveloped?

MARK UP TWO ANSWERS. DO NOT READ THE ALTERNATIVES. WRITE THE ANSWER COMPLETELY IF IT DOES NOT FULLY FIT WITH ONE OF THE SPECIFIED ALTERNATIVES

1st answer 2nd answer
53-54 55-56

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 01 <input type="checkbox"/> | 01 <input type="checkbox"/> | Over-population |
| 02 <input type="checkbox"/> | 02 <input type="checkbox"/> | Ignorance/illiteracy/
lack of knowledge/ too
little education |
| 03 <input type="checkbox"/> | 03 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lack of natural re-
sources/industry /capi-
tal |
| 04 <input type="checkbox"/> | 04 <input type="checkbox"/> | Lack of labour/skilled
workers |
| 05 <input type="checkbox"/> | 05 <input type="checkbox"/> | Former colonies/expoli-
ted as colonies |
| 06 <input type="checkbox"/> | 06 <input type="checkbox"/> | Exploited by capitalism/
oppressed by the indus-
trialized nations |
| --- | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other answer, specify: _____ |

55-56

--- Other answer, specify: _____

10. Do you think that the conditions in the developing countries may influence the development of the Norwegian society?

57

- 1 Yes → 11
2 No → 12
9 Do not know → 12

11. In what way?
DO NOT READ THE ALTERNATIVES.
WRITE THE ANSWER COMPLETELY IF IT DOES NOT FULLY FIT WITH ONE OF THE SPECIFIED ALTERNATIVES.
MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER, THO ONE MENTIONED FIRST BY THE RESPONDENT

58

1 Higher prices on raw materials/ shortage of raw materials
2 Lower consumption/lower standard of living
3 Help us to reduce our consumption/ save resources/be less wasteful
4 Problems for our own industry/ export/ shipping
5 Increased immigration/more foreign labour/difficulties in finding work
--- Other answers, specify: _____

12. What do you think would be more profitable for the developing countries, either increased development assistance from the wealthy nations, or improved commercial conditions?

59

1 Increased development assistance
2 Improved commercial conditions
3 No difference
9 Do not know

13. Suppose the best way to help a developing country was to purchase its industrial products; this might, however, cause difficulties to some Norwegian producers. Do you think Norway should purchase such commodities or not?

60

1 Norway should purchase
2 Norway should not purchase
9 Do not know

14. As you may know, many basic raw materials like oil, copper, cotton etc. are produced in developing countries. What is your opinion, do you think that the developing countries can demand that the industrialized nations pay more for their raw materials than today, or do you think the prices should be determined by supply and demand?

61

1 The developing countries have the right to demand higher prices
2 Supply and demand should determine the prices
9 Do not know

15. During the years ahead Norway will get large revenues from oil. Do you think we should use some of this income to assist the developing countries?

62

1 Yes
2 No
3 Do not know

16. Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), the United Nations Association of Norway and a number of voluntary associations regularly publish information material on development assistance and developing countries. This refers to magazines, books, pamphlets, films, filmstrips and exhibitions. Have you seen or read any of these types of information material?

63

1 Yes → 17
2 No → 18
3 Do not remember → 18

17. Which types of material have you seen or read?

MARK ONE ANSWER FOR EACH TYPE OF MATERIAL

READ THE ALTERNATIVES ONE AT A TIME	Have seen or read	Have not seen or read	
	1	2	
The magazine "Norkontakt"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	64
Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	65
Pamphlets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	66
Films	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	67
Filmstrips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	68
Exhibitions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	69

18. Are you for the time being a member of

READ	Yes	No	
	1	2	
Trade union?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	70
Political association?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	71
Athletic club?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	72
Religious association?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	73
Other associations or organization?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	74

19. IF ONE OR MORE YES IN QUESTION 18 (IF ONLY NO'S, GO TO QUESTION 20)

Has the association (any of the associations) discussed development assistance or development countries at any of its meetings, courses etc.

75

1 Yes
2 No
3 Do not know/ Have not been present at meetings, courses etc.

20. Does it happen that you discuss the developing countries' situation among friends? In that case, how often?

76

- 1 Yes, every week
 2 Yes, every month
 3 Yes, more seldom
 4 No, never

22. SHOW CARD 2

Here I have a card listing several sources that may bring information on development assistance and development problems. For each source, please state if it has given you information about development assistance and development problems and in case, if the information significantly or insignificantly has influenced your attitude towards development assistance?

	Having provided significant information	Having provided insignificant information	Having provided no information	Do not know
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 77
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 78
Newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 79
Periodicals, magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 80
Books, pamphlets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 81
Associations, organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 82
Personal visit to developing countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 83
Family, friends, colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 84
School or other forms of education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 85

22. On the whole, what would you say about the information on development countries and development problems:

Do you think there is too little information, do you think it is about the right amount, or do you think there is too much information?

86

- 1 Too little information
 2 About the right amount of information
 3 Too much information
 9 Do not know

At last we want to ask some questions to provide the Central Bureau of Statistics with background information for the classification of answers of this survey

23. If a general election was to be held in the near future, do you think you would be going to vote?

87

- 1 Yes → 24
 2 No → 25
 3 Do not know → 25

24. Which party would you vote for?

88-89

- 01 Labour Party
 02 The New People's Party
 03 Party of Progress
 04 Conservative Party
 05 Communist Party
 06 Christian Democratic Party
 07 Red Electoral Alliance
 08 Centre Party
 09 The Socialist Left Party
 10 Liberal Party
 11 Other parties
 12 Do not know
 13 Do not wish to answer

25. Which engages you most: Foreign politics, municipal affairs or Norwegian domestic politics?

90

- 1 Foreign politics
 2 Municipal matters
 3 Norwegian domestic affairs
 4 Do not know, no opinion

26. How large was the household's gross income in 1979?

By gross income we mean total income inclusive possible deduction items and tax.

SHOW CARD 3

91

- 1 No income
 2 Less than 30 000
 3 Kr 30 000 - 49 900
 4 Kr 50 000 - 79 900
 5 Kr 80 000 - 119 900
 6 Kr 120 000 - 159 900
 7 Kr 160 000 - 199 900
 8 Kr 200 000 and over
 9 Not stated

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