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CANADIAN ATTITUDES TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

A Pilot Study in the National Capital Region

by Rakib Buckridan

Thesis presented to the School of
International Affairs of Carleton
University as partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts

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The undersigned hereby recommend to the Faculty of
Graduate Studies acceptance of this thesis, submitted
by Rakib Buckridan, in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

Rakib Buckridan was born in Trinidad, West Indies. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from McGill University. Later he obtained the Master of Arts degree in Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan. The title of his Master's thesis was: Modification of the Cold Pressor Response by Hypnosis and the Relationship of Certain Personality Traits. He also graduated with the Diploma in Public Administration from Carleton University (in a combination with Hospital Administration from the University of Ottawa).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	page
INTRODUCTION	vi
I.- REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	1
1. Relative Studies	3
2. General Criticisms of Past Surveys	17
3. Summary of Consensual and Pertinent Findings	21
4. Suggested Further Considerations	26
5. Purpose of the Study	29
II.- SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURE	31
1. Preparation of the Questionnaire	31
2. The Population Sample	36
3. Statistical Analyses	38
III.- PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	40
1. Incidence of Responses	40
2. Reliability of Data	75
3. Meaningful Cross-Tabulations of Responses	76
4. The Non-Respondents	94
5. Comments by Respondents	95
IV.- IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS	97
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	100
BIBLIOGRAPHY	105
Appendix	
1. A COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE SURVEY	107
2. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS AND, IN ITALICS, TO THE FURTHER CATEGORIES DERIVED FROM REPLIES TO OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS	108
3. CALCULATIONS ON RELIABILITY OF DATA	125
4. COLLAPSED CATEGORIES OF RESPONSES	127
5. THE LESS MAJOR, SIGNIFICANT CROSS TABULATIONS	134

LIST OF TABLES

Table	page
I.- Summary of Survey Studies	1
II.- Attitudes to Aiding Less Developed Countries	41
III.- Comparison of Scale of Aid from Various Studies	44
IV.- Attitudes Toward Voluntary Aid	51
V.- Best Ways of Helping LDC's	52
VI.- Main Cause of Underdevelopment	54
VIII.- Distribution of Knowledge Points	65
IX.- Election Results	70
X.- Affective Attitude by Increase in Tax	78
XI.- Affective Attitudes by Political Party	79
XII.- Affective Attitudes by Language	79
XIII.- Volunteered Reasons for Aid by Age	81
XIV.- Volunteered Reasons for Aid by Acquaintance with the LDC People	82

INTRODUCTION

In the present era of rapid change and an ever expanding spiral of intercommunication between cultures, horizons widen while the global village takes on new perspectives. The concerned academicians of developed countries formulate interesting geographical, sociological, political and economic ~~theories~~ and reach out to the "Third World" while the man on the street must content himself with the news in the mass media. He knows, for example, that Canada has been concerned about international peace, that developing countries are being helped by Canadian grants of foreign aid (though he may not have the least idea as to the amount), and that more and more black people may be seen intermingling with the whites in the cities and even in places of higher learning in Canada. It would be interesting therefore to attempt a determination and evaluation of Canadian attitudes toward the developing countries.

The public's feelings, understandably, are of importance in the foreign policy decisions of a government it elects into office. And with Canada's population approaching zero growth (as recently announced by Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration), any recruitment of immigrants from the undeveloped countries, bringing in racial and cultural differences, may benefit from a discernment of the public's attitude.

Further, the Canadian may or may not know, for example, that despite cries of poverty among the Eskimos, Red Indians and the unemployed, Canada has sent since 1964 over \$185 million (C) to the Commonwealth Caribbean as foreign aid. Indeed, to help the developing countries, Parliament made

available the sum of \$431 million in 1971-72, an increase of almost \$48 million over the allotment for 1970-71, and the foreign aid budget for 1974 stands at \$565 million. Such large transfers of resources, and the implementation of the 1968 UN suggestion of a target of one percent of the ^{GROSS} national product by industrialized countries to the underdeveloped nations, would seem to require public support.

How much then does the Canadian know about events in the "Third World"? What is his source of information? Is he interested or unconcerned? Can he avoid being his brother's keeper? Does he think foreign aid would promote laziness in the recipient nation? Or does he feel morally obliged to assist? Should aid be altruistic or linked to purchase of the grantor's product or his political orientation? Would the Canadian be willing to let his government increase his income tax to obtain revenue for the poor countries? Does he have preferences in regard to recipient countries? Why? Are there differences in answers to such questions between the young and the old, the professional and the non-professional person, the rich and the poor, and between the sexes?

Obviously, an assessment of attitudes to these and similar issues not only enhances current knowledge but, in reflecting the feelings of the community, it may have important implications for government policy formulation and create a better understanding of the international scenario. Indeed, a number of other countries (Sweden, for example) have recently undertaken studies on the image held by their citizens towards the developing countries. The latter countries can benefit considerably from such studies in obtaining a more comprehensive picture of how they are viewed

by the developed nations. Such pictures, no doubt, would benefit the underdeveloped countries in promoting better understanding (knowledge), and in planning actions and reactions in international relations.

At home, if an effective government must influence the feelings of its citizens, as it embarks on new and important decisions with respect to the developing countries, it would benefit from having some working knowledge of the basic attitudes Canadians hold on various pertinent problems. It would want to have some appreciation of the awareness and the thinking of its people toward these countries.

Public opinion in a democracy not only can initiate, but perhaps more frequently can be a limiting factor on, governmental measures or policy. Recognizing it must periodically confront the electorate, a democratic government tends to undertake policies felt to be popular with the majority of the people. Public opinion may not be the overriding concern but leadership is often subject to and guided by the consent of the governed. Thus if a democratic government must pursue an unpopular policy, it will have to make a special effort to explain its rationale to the electorate. A public survey on attitudes would tend to reduce the guessing which can be expected to be less accurate. It can help relieve the hesitation of political leaders in undertaking measures which may seem desirable in the long run but whose popularity at present is unknown. Future strategies may well require a discernment of present opinions.

The present investigation attempted a mailed questionnaire survey of attitudes of Canadians to the extent these may be gleaned from the Capital Region (i.e., Ottawa, Hull and municipalities) of Canada. The

INTRODUCTION

ix

investigation was in the order of a pilot study in the event an all-Canada survey is undertaken at a later date. Questions were such as to permit some comparisons of results with other searches and allowing for the introduction of some new queries.

In this report, the literature is reviewed in the first chapter. Considerations to the questions under investigation are indicated. Chapter two presents the survey design and procedure effected. The statistical techniques adopted are also described. The results of the survey and associated discussions are presented in the third chapter. In the fourth chapter, implications and limitations of the study are noted with suggestions for further research. Then follows a summary and conclusion section, a bibliography and an appendix including a copy of the survey questionnaire.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Active, concerned attention about attitudes toward the developing or less developed countries (LDC's) seems a fairly recent phenomenon, and the literature on such attitudes is understandably scanty. It is in the last decade that solid research on attitudes of groups and of nations toward the LDC's was undertaken, with the majority of studies done in the last four or five years, though there had been glimmering hints from some earlier related attitudinal queries.^{1,2,3,4}

The following discussion reviews first the studies conducted in foreign countries, then those of Canada are noted. (Unfortunately, many of the foreign studies are not available as primary sources in Canada at present, and reliance must be placed on secondary reports cited, for example, by Lindholm⁵). A summary in tabular form is presented in Table I, and from this, common findings are abstracted. Considerations for the

1 K. E. Boulding, "National Images and International Systems", Conflict Resolution, Vol. 3, June 1959, p. 121-131.

2 B. Christiansen, Attitudes Toward Foreign Affairs as a Function of Personality, Oslo, Norway, Oslo University Press, 1959, 283 p.

3 G. Jahoda, "Development of Scottish Children's Ideas and Attitudes About Other Countries", The Journal of Social Psychology, Vol. 58, 1962, p. 91-108.

4 J. Paul and J. Laulicht, In Your Opinion, Vols. I and II, Canadian Peace Research Institute, Clarkson, Ontario, 1963, xiv-209 p.

5 S. Lindholm, The Image of the Developing Countries: An Inquiry into Swedish Public Opinion, (Trans. by N. Tomkinson), Stockholm, Almqvist and Wicksell, 1971, 100 p.

Source	Country	Organization	Topic	Reference	Notes
 

current project are then indicated.

1. Relative Studies.

a) Foreign:

- 1) According to Lindholm, in 1962 Danckwortt⁶ reported on attitudes to the developing countries as discerned from various groups in Germany. While information on many aspects of his work is not available, Danckwortt did claim that the investigation was complex with multifaceted problems; that some contradictory attitudes were forthcoming; and that young politicians entertained a feeling of solidarity while older ones were rather cautious. He found that old civil servants sometimes differed from young academicians in the field of foreign aid; every motive for giving aid was contradicted by another for not giving aid; and ambivalence and confusion seemed to demand a redefinition of the development aid concept. Businessmen were self-centered and unconcerned, but trade-union leaders and representatives of trade and industry were strongly anti-Communist in foreign aid.
- 2) Lindholm cited another German study,⁷ Weltblick 1969, which indicated that in the 1960's opinion toward the LDC's had become less positive. From 62% (of about 2000 interviewees) yielding favourable replies in 1959, the percentage declined to 48, while non-sympathetic attitudes increased from 17 to 26%. The earlier sympathy was said to be ascribable to an imminent fear of communism at that time which encouraged

6 D. Danckwortt, Zur Psychologie der deutschen Entwicklungshilfe, Bonn, Germany, Verlag August Keufzeyer, 1962.

7 Weltblick, No. 2, 1969, cited in Lindholm, op. cit.

friendly relations with the LDC's. With decreased fear about communism, attitudes toward the LDC's could afford to be less positive.

3) In 1968 in the U.S.A., Hero⁸ reported results that reflected a diminishing sympathy in line with the German down trend. In regard to the feelings of Americans about sending economic aid to neutralist governments, he wrote: "In January 1955, only 18% would have continued economic assistance to 'nations who refuse to cooperate with us', while early 1966 only 16% felt that the U.S. 'should continue giving aid to (countries) which (fail) to support the U.S. in a major foreign-policy decision, such as Vietnam.'"⁹ Hero also proposed that a shift in aid from white Christians in Europe to colored people in Africa and Asia, has resulted in a lack of enthusiasm on the part of Americans toward aid programs and that formal education had the strongest link with attitude toward development aid (apparently a positive attitude, though Lindholm did not indicate the direction).

4) Again, according to Lindholm, the Swedish Institute of Public Opinion Research (SIFO)¹⁰ found that 24% of the Swedes in 1961 were in favour of increasing foreign aid and the percentage rose to 34% by 1966. This latter percentage was again obtained in January, 1968, (on a poll of 1200 people, aged 18 to 80), reflecting a continuing steady attitude

⁸ A. O. Hero, Jr., American Public Reactions to Non-Military Foreign Aid, Prepared for the Brookings Institution Steering Committee on a Possible New Organization to Develop U.S. Public Support for Aid. Mimeographed. 1968.

⁹ Lindholm, op. cit., p. 22.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 23.

in those years. Lindholm advises that caution must be used in interpreting the affirmative answers because questions about increase in aid were generally worded. Indeed, in 1968, only 20% would consent to the more concrete question of an increase in tax to expand development aid. Interestingly, in August 1968, SIFO found an increase to 40% of those wishing to see an increase in development aid (probably, as Lindholm¹¹ suggested, because of the Nigeria-Biafra conflict in the news and, perhaps more likely, from political discussions immediately prior to elections to the Lower House of the Swedish Parliament in September, 1968).

5) In Andersson's study¹² of 1968, 278 residents of Malmö were questioned. He found that more positive attitudes to development aid were obtainable from townspeople, the more highly educated, those of high socioeconomic status, younger people and those with greater knowledge of international issues. Interviewee's knowledge of international questions in general and of LDC's in particular was deficient, and 68%, for example, did not know what was the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

6) Interestingly, Lindholm¹³ noted another survey done by SIFO on behalf of SIDA a couple of weeks after severe critical comments in the mass media of SIDA development aid in a school-building project in Ethiopia.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 38.

¹² C. Andersson, "Svensken och u-landshjälpen", Psykologiskt Forsvar, No. 38, National Preparedness Commission for Psychological Defence, Stockholm, 1968, cited in Lindholm, op. cit.

¹³ Lindholm, op. cit., p. 38.

Obviously, the public can become agitated about government's action toward LDC's. The overall results showed that while 33% of a sample of 600 people sided for an increase in aid (similar to the SIFO report of January 1968), those who wanted a reduction in aid was 16% (in contrast to 11% in SIFO's studies of January and of August 1968). The doubtful proportion fell to 3% (from 6 to 7% in 1968). Perhaps the Ethiopian event influenced some of the doubtfuls into becoming more negative in attitude. This study may be considered particularly important from the perspective of stability or instability of public opinion. If, as in this case, people can become increasingly negative in feelings in the span of one year, it becomes problematic as to what degree of reliance may be placed on results of any study, especially when it is considered that often several months elapse between obtaining data and publication of results. Another important inference from the study is the need for researchers to be continuously sensitive to current political and significant issues that can influence attitudes, even for a short term interval.

7) In 1971, Rauta¹⁴ in Great Britain reported an extensive survey (conducted in 1969) on a sample of 2,297 persons, aged 21 to 69. He found widespread interest in problems of the LDC's, especially in regards to concern about food supply. This interest, however, appeared to be only superficial, for while four-fifths of the sample agreed that the richer countries should assist the poorer, only three-fifths indicated that

14 I. Rauta, Aid and Overseas Development: A Survey of Attitudes Opinions and Knowledge, London, Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1971.

Britain itself should help, and this was further reduced to two-fifths as those who felt Britain's assistance was sufficient or should be increased.

8) Again in 1971, a study by Schmidtchen,¹⁵ with a sample of 1503 persons, aged over 16 years, and from two different regions in Switzerland, found that attitudes about aid to the LDC's were complex and contradictory, thus a gap existed between voicing concern and effecting practical financial measures; that the people were generally ignorant about development aid; that apart from an overall humanitarian motivation they could not constructively defend the granting of aid, and that attitudes towards aid were related to "other socialization processes" (but the dynamics on this last observation were not indicated in Lindholm's citation of the findings).

9) Lebrun,¹⁶ in 1971, reported on his 1970 survey on 1250 persons in five different regions in France. Again the results showed general ignorance about development aid, with public opinion very poorly informed about the Third World. Humanitarian consideration was the motive behind aid.

10) Lindholm¹⁷ published his study in 1971 on work that was done in 1968; the time interval is noteworthy since opinions can change in the period though he claimed this to be unlikely. With the help of the Survey Research Institute of the Central Bureau of Statistics in Stockholm he sought a "description of the Swedish people's knowledge of and attitudes

15 G. Schmidtchen, Schweizer und Entwicklungshilfe, "Res Publica" Series, Bern und Stuttgart, Verlag Paul Haupt, 1971.

16 A. Lebrun, L'opinion des Français sur le Tiers-Monde, Préface de Robert Buron, Paris, Les Editions Ouvrières, 1971, cited in Lindholm, op. cit.

17 Lindholm, op. cit.

to development aid and related questions".¹⁸ A sample of 1332 persons between the ages of 15 to 75 were interviewed in personal visits by 303 experienced interviewers of the staff of the institute. Each interview lasted 75 minutes and fixed answers were required for most questions. The dropout of 10.6% of the sample was attributed to a possible disinterest in development aid. Aware of the length of time between interviews (1968) and publication of his results (1971), Lindholm nevertheless felt that it was unlikely that attitudes would change in the interval. His opinion, however, may be false for even within the short period of November, 1968, (at the end of Lindholm's interviews), to the SIFO/SIDA study of October 1969 (already noted and cited by Lindholm) significant shifts were noteworthy in that while Lindholm's study showed 10% of his sample in favour of reducing aid and 8% being doubtful, the later SIFO/SIDA study indicated figures of 16% and 3% respectively--more doubtfuls having become more negativised in opinion (in a period of 11 months).

Lindholm found only a slight interest in LDC's, with 44% of his sample saying there was too much information about the LDC's in the mass media and 62% claiming it was impossible to procure any reliable information on them. Only 13% of the sample had any idea of the amount of grants given as development aid. The results that 33% (with no sex difference) felt that aid should be increased, 49% that it was at a proper level and 10% that it be decreased and 8% having no opinion were surprisingly quite in agreement with the findings of SIFO study of January 1968 and generally

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 24.

in line with the SIFO/SIDA findings of 1969. Of those who felt that aid should be increased, 21% had no opinion on the forms of Swedish aid, 26% had no idea about the effectiveness of the aid, 11% had no views on the current rate of increase and 22% felt aid should be paid voluntarily and not out of taxes.

Only 40% knew of Swedish 1% aim (of GNP) in aid, 37% knew what WHO does and only 20% could name three of Swedish main aid recipient countries. Females were less knowledgeable than males, and elders and teenagers more ignorant (raising a question of the efficiency of the school as a medium of information).

About 30% claimed they discussed politics in international affairs about twice a week and 25% stating they never did. Discussion increased with education level and with communist party affiliation but generally declined after 50 years of age. In the matter of believing in one's own ability to influence developments, 24% replied "Yes", 71% "No" and 5% "Do not know". Of the "Yes" group, 13% were of those who knew least about LDC's, and 38% from those who knew most.

With regard to increasing tax for aid, 33% agreed, but twice as many, 66%, would be more willing to accept a tax increase for domestic purposes (for the sick, handicapped, old age pension). And of those willing to accept a tax increase 31% would prefer aid to be voluntary.

On the question of whether or not changes are required in the form of aid, 34% would not care for a change, 32% would prefer substantial changes (especially in family planning, food and medical supplies, and education), and 30% had no opinion. Those critical of the forms and

effectiveness of aid were more knowledgeable about the LDC's than those satisfied or without an opinion.

As regards "threat to our future" (admitted by Lindholm to be a vague phrase), "tension between the great powers" was most prominent, followed in order by "the presence of nuclear weapons", "destruction of water, air and land" and "the difference in standard of living between rich and poor countries". Those who ranked the gap between the countries as most prominent, were generally more positive in attitude toward the LDC's. The Swedes also felt that the "top people" in the great powers and the rich in the developing countries could do most to help the LDC's but that the "ordinary people at home in Sweden" were seen as more capable of affecting the LDC's than the ordinary people in the LDC's, a surprising attitude when it is often said the developing countries must solve their own difficulties, with the developed countries being only of marginal help.

Poverty in the LDC's was attributed to the domestic upper class in the LDC's (preventing reforms and retaining power and privilege), exploitation by the developed countries. Each of these two reasons showed some positive correlation with those favourably disposed to problems of the LDC's. The third ranking reason, laziness, was found to be strongly correlated with a negative, isolationist attitude.

With respect to motive for giving aid, 84% indicated "solidarity with other people", 64% felt they should help because it is partly their doing ("our fault") that the LDC's are poor, 62% gauged "new markets" as the reason for help, and 35% saw aid as helping reduce threat to the standard of living in Sweden. Thus, moral motives, as these may be

related to "solidarity" and "our fault" predominate over the egoistical "our market" outlook. While the "our fault" respondents showed some ambiguous correlation with a positive attitude, the response "new markets" was quite common among those with a negative and isolationist attitude to developing countries.

b) Canadian:

1) In 1963 Lemelin and Marion¹⁹ reported on a 1962 study in Quebec on public opinion about aid to the LDC's. Of 3000 mailed questionnaires 550 replied. The researchers expressed alarm about the public's ignorance of Canada's aid involvement. But 84% of the rural and 79% of the urban responders were in favour of granting aid. The responses indicated 37% in favour of current aid contribution, 18% gauged it to be too small while 17% felt it was too high and 9% would prefer it stopped altogether. About 1/4 of the urban sampling could not name a single LDC that was being helped by Canada and 1/4 could not characterize an LDC. But poor economic organization was generally the greatest feature. One-quarter of the sample felt Quebec should conduct its own aid programme but there did not seem to be any preference for French as a language in the recipient country. Indeed, Latin America was the region most selected for assistance. A small majority of the sampling would accept a coloured student in his home, thus reflecting an anti-racist element.

2) Also in 1963 the Canadian Peace Research Institute²⁰ published

¹⁹ C. Lemelin and J. Marion, Le Canada français et le Tiers-Monde, Ottawa, University of Ottawa, 1963, 82 p.

²⁰ Paul and Laulicht, op. cit.

its results on "attitudes and opinions of a representative sample of voters and of business, labour and political leaders on defence, disarmament, the United Nations and Communism". An important finding was that Canadians in general, unlike the Quebecers^a in the Lemelin and Marion study, seemed to prefer the UN as a channel for their aid.

3) A recent Canadian study may now be cited. The Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC) published²¹ in 1971 the results of an investigation that entailed two categories of Canadian youth. Of 385 questionnaires (with more closed than open questions to facilitate the computing process) sent out in the Fall of 1969 to "involved" young people (i.e. youth involved in some way in organizations of international cooperation, e.g. in community groups concerned with development, membership in voluntary organizations), 247 were returned, and, of 5000 somewhat modified questionnaires sent out in the Winter of 1970 to "uninvolved" youths (i.e., those in various organizations not involved in international affairs), 2535 were returned. Each mailed booklet questionnaire was accompanied by a prepaid return envelope and a letter of directives. The respondent remained anonymous. The total respondent sample, from all across Canada (divided into five regions) totalled 2782, aged 15 to 25.

The purpose of the study was to obtain a factual account of attitudes which Canadian youth hold about aid and development, and an assessment of amount, and sources, of information on international development.

²¹ Canadian Council for International Co-operation, Youth on Development: Survey of Opinions of Canadian Youth on International Aid and Development, 1971, 80 p.

Among the main findings of the survey, many of which were in the same directions as those reported by the foreign studies, it was noted that 97% of respondents were in favour of giving aid for development and about half would like to see an increase in aid, but a small percentage felt that Canadian needs (e.g., in regard to Eskimos, Indians, and unemployment) should be given priority. Seventy-five percent believed that the motivation in aid-giving is or should be humanitarian, moral and ethical (and not Canada's economic or political interest). A small portion of both groups noted political motivation in aid as preventing the spread of Communism and restraining internal conflicts in LDC's.

The best forms of aid are technical (said by the majority, 39% of the involved group) and educational assistance (favoured more by the uninvolved youth). Technical assistance is probably seen by the involved, which is also the more informed, as likely to produce desirable results faster than education (a long term involvement). Seventy percent of each group of youth preferred a multilateral channel (e.g. UN agency) for aid disbursement rather than a bilateral approach.

For information, most youth depend more on special publications and books than on mass media (T.V. or newspapers). Those who rely on the mass media are less well-informed about aid and are less favourable towards it than those whose information is from the non-mass media. Thus non-mass media, the authors propose, seem to transmit more sympathy and greater knowledge.

The non-involved youth learn mainly from the mass media, especially from the newspaper (37%) and TV (31%). Three percent rely on books. The

involved group depend on the non-mass media such as magazines and journals (38%), discussions with informed people (19%) and books (8%). Eighty percent of the non-involved rely on mass media while 55% of the involved rely on non-mass media (- the latter percentage may seem low, perhaps because depth of information is not conveyed by the figures).

Apparently and paradoxically those who are informed by the mass media tend to show greater reservations about the conduct of aid-giving programmes. Less than one percent felt Canada's aid policy is good.

With regard to social and educational influences, youth from middle class backgrounds with higher levels of education (at least secondary) are more favourable toward aid and are better informed about developing countries. Interestingly, though 75% of the total sample of youth were at school, there was a general ignorance of basic simple facts. More than half (53%) could not name two developing countries. More than two-thirds could not name two personalities in those countries. (Countries and people mentioned were those in recent mass media.) Indeed, schools as a major source of information on development was mentioned merely two percent of the replies. Fifty-one percent of the non-involved admitted they were poorly informed.

The involved and non-involved agreed that characteristic of an underdeveloped country is "material and technical poverty". Next in rank for the involved group is "tribalism and traditionalism", and for the non-involved group, "too rapid population increase". The cause of underdevelopment was mainly "external political conditions", including inadequate aid, colonial domination and harmful price control by rich nations.

Poor social and geographical conditions as well as political instability are also contributory.

A further finding was that 57% of the involved youth felt that those who went to work in developing countries lacked sufficient competence, and that experience acquired abroad should not be at the expense of the host countries.

While the CCIC study bears merit in its large size of sample and in anonymity of respondents (which would enhance sincerity of replies), the mixture of the two sub-groups ("involved" and "uninvolved") pose a serious methodological problem that would lead to considerable reservation in interpretation of results since each group by itself or both in combination certainly do not represent "Canadian youth" (mentioned in the title of the report). At times the report speaks of the "uninvolved" group as the "national" sample! Doubtlessly the population of Canadian youth consists of both categories and a representative sampling would be aimed at a corresponding proportion of each (either by systematic or random sampling).

Interestingly, about 60% of the total sample (and particularly from the "more knowledgeable of the subjects") reacted negatively to the questionnaire, some claiming it was impossible to answer some questions by one choice (as requested). A combination of choices was recommended by the critics (e.g., on the main cause of underdevelopment). Some felt the questionnaire was biasedly-structured to elicit only replies the authors wanted, thus fooling respondents to answer in a misleading manner or not at all. The forced choice method was regarded as sneaky, and more

open ended questions seemed desirable. There were some strong critical comments about words smacking of discrimination (e.g. on the question of whether or not blacks are lazy and happy-go-lucky, when the same characteristics, said some respondents, may be found in other races).

Further, the 18 months interval between the surveys of the two groups could well involve changes in attitudes in the interim and replies would be unreliable for comparative purposes. This is further confounded by modification of the questionnaire in the second instance.

Again, certain of the reported findings seem redundant or circular. For instance, the finding that the source of information for the "involved" group being the non-mass media is a forgone conclusion for by definition such a feature describes the "involved" group (e.g., those youth in school courses or study group concerned with development). The report appears to need more caution in the temptation of generalizing from influence of the mass media on youth as the same as that on "Canadian society".²²

Also conspicuous in the report is a tendency to speak of cause and effect when a description in terms of correlation may be more appropriate (e.g. "Effect of parental status"; "Effect of social background and sources of information on the attitudes toward aid..."; "Effects of education and status"; "Effect of TV on involved group"). The report itself is repetitive to the point of creating confusion. It overlooks previous researches and it fails to consider one of its professed aims: "to stimulate the development of attitudes and interest of Canadian youth in

²² Ibid., p. 21.

the area of development". But as a pioneering effort in Canada it is heuristic and it can stimulate thinking and research.

It becomes obvious that perusal of the reports listed reveals, apart from specific shortcomings, some general pitfalls. In taking cognizance of these, the present or contemplated survey can endeavour to eliminate or minimize them as much as possible.

2. General Criticisms of Past Surveys

Hardly anything is presented by the studies on reliability and validity coefficients of the interviews or questionnaires employed. Many of the questions asked on personal interviews (as in Lindholm's study) can reasonably elicit, not honest answers, but socially acceptable replies as would place the interviewee in good light. It is well known, and empirically supported, that people generally move from a "normal distribution, bell shaped curve" of expressed attitudes in children to the more generally socially presentable façade as they grow older (often yielding a J-shaped or skewed curve). This is especially so where questions pertain to sensitive or controversial issues (e.g., race prejudice, foreign aid or selfishness). The more realistic inner feelings may sometimes be tapped by psychological projective techniques²³ (which, however, may not be feasible in large survey studies). Some of the difficulty is perhaps overcome by skilled, trained interviewers (303 in Lindholm's study).

²³ J. W. Getzels and J. J. Walsh, "The Method of Paired Direct and Projective Questionnaires in the Study of Attitude Structure and Socialization", Psychological Monographs, 1958, Vol. 72, No. 1.

However, complicating the predicament in interview approaches (e.g., in Weltblich's, Andersson's, Bindholm's) is the sex or race of the interviewer and different significant personality variables among interviewers of the study. To all these variables, interviewees can react differentially. One needs to know how they were, if at all, controlled, or what account was taken of them in analysis of results.

The CCIC's approach of anonymity alleviates the difficulties to considerable extent though it carries the disadvantage of an impersonal contact leaving the investigator unaware of particular problems respondents may have with certain questionnaire items. For example, in the CCIC study some subjects felt certain questions to be too vague and they were frustrated by the unavailability of clarification (such as on the meaning of "near future", "distant future"). Such unresolved difficulties can lead to flippant responses and unconcerned attitudes about the questionnaire. With simple, clear questions, however, an anonymous questionnaire may prove more realistic in obtaining attitudes than personal encounters about emotionally laden topics.

When large samples of subjects are used (as in most of the studies noted) a simple approach to reliability may be in the order of a split-half comparison (i.e., the sample may be divided into two and results on each half compared with those of the other half). Sampling error may be gauged by variance in the two half samples. Ascertained confidence limits will determine the strength with which statements (results) may be made.

Reliability in responses can be significantly affected by relatively short periods of time, as attitudes are particularly vulnerable to

current events (as noted in the Aug. 1968 SIFO study indicating a sizeable increase among those favouring aid, and Lindholm's work in Nov. 1968 to the time of the SIFO/SIDA study in Oct. 1969 showing significant shifts in the percentage of people doubtful about aid becoming more negative in attitude). When attitudes can change drastically in the span of a year, studies eliciting responses separated by 18 months as happened in the CCIC project, call for much caution and reservation in their interpretation. The timely reminder is that studies of this kind in an area of blowing winds, must be executed without much of an intervening time element. At the same time, watchful attention must be paid to events in the international scene (e.g. as Lindholm noted, some of the Aug. 1968 SIFO results were probably affected by the Nigeria-Biafra conflict, and the increased negative attitude in the SIFO/SIDA finding in 1969 might have been influenced by critical comments in the mass media about a school-building project in Ethiopia).

Also questionable is the reliance on answers to various aspects of a questionnaire (e.g. that by CCIC) in the case of a respondent who is ignorant of simple facts relative to the developing countries. For instance, if a person cannot name one or two underdeveloped countries (and is presumably ignorant of their problems) what value can be given to his opinion about the extent of need of foreign aid by such countries?

While much of validity concern in surveys must rest on "face validity" or reasonableness of questions (preferably judged by a panel of experts), some aspects e.g. questions on knowledge, are amenable to criterial evaluation, and this, where done, should be indicated.

Conspicuous in some reports is a lack of a unifying concept or explanatory perspective among the discrete data obtained. Lindholm attempts an interpretation (e.g., "I have... tried to interpret the results on the basis of what I would call the human planning horizon")²⁴ but his explanations raise more questions than they answer (e.g. his Christian view of man), while the CCIC generally refrains from any comprehensive cohesiveness (e.g., in the matter of preference of multilateral agencies in dispensing aid, the CCIC states simply: "The argument that multilateral aid is preferable to bilateral aid program is a popular point of view with some theorists and analysts...",²⁵ but no particular reference is given to any of these theorists).

Further, despite the ambitious titles of some reports (e.g. Lindholm's The Image of the Developing Countries and CCIC's Youth on Development) most of the investigations seem mainly related to attitudes about foreign aid. Because most questions are selected and set in advance, the subject sample is hardly given an opportunity to be spontaneous or to bring in any novel attitudinal perspective. The CCIC, however, despite its many closed questions, did in some instances try to circumvent the difficulty by allowing for open or new ideas (e.g. "Other" categories), yet many respondents complained of the narrow scope. Perhaps the questionnaire needs to be made more open (without undue restriction on susceptibility to computer management).

24 Lindholm, op. cit., p. 61.

25 Canadian Council for International Co-operation, op. cit., p. 17.

It is interesting that most studies, though purporting to determine attitudes on international development, start the questioning with an elicitation of personal, biographical information about the respondents. Such personal questioning can lead to a guarded frame of mind and reluctant cooperation. Few survey researchers have bothered to concern themselves about the reason(s) some people do not respond to questionnaires or interviews. Lindholm suggested the drop out may be related to a lack of interest in international development.

While awareness of the above criticisms may promote better designing of a questionnaire survey of attitudes towards developing countries, the main results of the various studies can also be contributory as indicating main areas or questions deemed important by investigators for an examination in the field. The important consensual and pertinent findings of the several studies may now be noted.

3. Summary of Consensual and Pertinent Findings.

Research Complex.- Both Danckwortt (Germany) and Schmidtchen (Switzerland) reported that studies on attitudes to developing countries are complex with multifaceted problems.

Inconsistency Between Stated Opinion and Practical Behaviour.-

Danckwortt and Schmidtchen also noted certain inconsistencies (e.g., Schmidtchen found a gap between vocal concern about LD's and desire to effect practical measures). This is supported by SIFO in Sweden where in 1961 24% agreed that foreign aid should be increased, in January 1968 the percentage rose to 34, and in August 1968 to 40. But in 1968, only

20% would agree on an increase in taxation to enhance aid. Rauta in Great Britain found four-fifths of his sample saying the rich countries ought to help the LDC's but two-fifths feeling that Britain's assistance was sufficient. Interest, then, is perhaps more superficial than genuine.

Lack of Knowledge.- Andersson (Sweden) and Schmidtchen (Switzerland) found ignorance of international questions in general, and of LDC's in particular. Lebrun (France) also reported on general ignorance. So too did Lindholm (Sweden) who also found teenagers and elders more ignorant than middle aged and women less informed than men. The CCIC claimed Canadian youth to be ignorant of basic simple facts. The CCIC commented the public was "badly informed", as was also stated of France by Lebrun. While Lindholm said less than 20% of Swedes could name three LDC's the CCIC found more than 50% of Canadian youth unable to name two LDC's. Lindholm and the CCIC lamented the inefficiency of schools in conveying information.

Source of Information.- Lindholm observed that 25% never discussed international affairs, while 15% had daily discussions especially so among the more educated or members of the Communist party. The CCIC found 19% of involved youth in discussions with informed people. "Involved" Canadian youth rely more on non-mass media for information while non-involved depend on the mass media (with more superficial information).

Aid Increase.- SIFO reported that between 1961 to 1968, an increasing percentage of Swedes (24 to 34 to 40%) claimed they were in favour of increased aid. SIFO/SIDA in 1968 found 33% so inclined, and the same percentage was forthcoming in Lindholm's 1971 study. Thus

one-third of the Swedes would like an increase in aid. So too does half of Canada's youth.

Aid Decrease.- SIFO noted in January, and again in August, of 1968 that 11% of Swedes would prefer a decrease in aid while 6 to 7% remained doubtful. But by 1969 SIFO/SIDA found the former percentage increased to 16 and the doubtfuls decreased to 3. Lindholm (1971) found the percentage to be 7 and 4 respectively. Eleven percent of Canadian "involved" and 19% of "uninvolved" youth felt aid should be decreased. Thus, there is generally a small percentage disenchanted about aid.

Aid Unchanged.- Interestingly, just under 50% of the people in all the reports feel the amount of aid should remain unchanged.

Attitude Favourable.- Danckwörtt (Germany) found the young population and academicians favourable towards aid. So, too, were the businessmen and trade union leaders to the extent aid hindered spread of Communism. The Weltblick study and that by Hero (U.S.) reported a decreasing favourable attitude as fear of Communism decreased. Hero also found formal education to be strongly linked with the favourable attitude, as was also pointed out by Andersson, (Sweden) who in addition, like Schmidtchen (Switzerland), noted a positive correlation with high socioeconomic status, the younger and those who knew more about international issues. So too did CCIC report that youth from middleclass background with higher levels of education being more favourable toward aid and better informed about LDC's. Non-mass media tend to promote more knowledge and sympathy. The vast majority of Canadian youth are favourably disposed.

Attitude Unfavourable.- Both Lindholm and the CCIC find only a small percentage who would prefer to see domestic needs fulfilled first. It seems in recent years there has been a general increase in unfavourable attitude, at least in some countries. In the Weltblick study (Germany) the unfavourable percentage increased from 17 in 1959 to 26 in 1960 perhaps because of declining fear of Communism. Hero's work (U.S.) also showed a decline in sympathy in 1966 and the decline was ascribed to a lack of enthusiasm as aid shifted from white Christians in Europe to colored people of Africa and Asia.

Forms of Aid.- Lindholm found that one-third of the Swedes would like to see changes with emphasis on family planning, food and medical supplies and education. These advocates of change were the more knowledgeable about LDC's. Similarly, the CCIC claimed about 39% of the "involved" (knowledgeable) group urging emphasis on technical assistance as immediate needs. The "uninvolved" stressed educational assistance (future development). Thus satisfaction of basic physiological, technical and educational needs are seen as most important.

Channel of Aid.- Both the Swedes and Canadian youth agree and propose strongly that multilateral channels (e.g. UN agencies) rather than bilateral, disburse the aid so recipients do not feel politically or otherwise obligated to the donor country.

Motivation.- Danckwortt's study reflected thoughtful concern (by academicians and young politicians) but also a political motive (anti-Communist). Hero's report indicated two main motivations: political (to help poor countries that sided with the U.S.) and racial (more enthusiasm

in helping whites than black). Rauta (Great Britain) found concern stemmed from a feeling of charity (rich helping the poor). Schmidtchen (Switzerland) and Lebrun (France) obtained the motive as humanitarian, moral and ethical (rather than a political tool) as also did Lindholm and the CCIC.

Poverty of LDC's.- Lindholm reported that the domestic upper class in LDC's, exploitation by rich countries, and laziness in LDC's, were tabulated as responsible for poverty in the LDC's. And the CCIC found the causes to be with "external political conditions, colonial domination, harmful price control by rich nations and political instability".

Characteristics of Underdevelopment.- The CCIC study found Canadian youth agreeing on "material and technical poverty" as the prime feature, followed by "tribalism and traditionalism" and "too rapid population increase".

In brief, the studies cited tend to show a series of growing international orientations. The general public in the developed countries have poor knowledge and only superficial interest in the LDC's. But the extension of goodwill and humanitarian consideration in foreign aid is pervasive though attitudes may be inconsistent. Technical assistance and education are prime needs and aid is seen as best disbursed through multilateral channels. Knowledge of and positive attitudes towards the LDC's co-vary with socioeconomic class and higher education, age (young adults), and use of the non-mass media source.

In the current research, in discerning Canadian attitudes, it seemed

wise to explore along such dimensions, even if only for comparative purposes. But certain other considerations also proved sensible.

4. Suggested Further Considerations.

Apart from questions pertaining to the consensual findings abstracted above and presented in Table I, it would seem sensible for any contemplated survey to involve questions that tap attitudes beyond those that highlight only foreign aid, for certainly the term "international development" encompasses more than aid. Other significant dimensions can include opinions on the impact of multinational corporations on LDC's, satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the United Nations and feelings about contentment or discontentment by the people of the LDC's with their way of life, though the questions might at first be unrefined as they await future research for criticism and sharpening.

Even when the focus is on foreign aid, it would be beneficial to explore possible explanations for the direction of results. For example, an explanation for favouring aid may be sought within the psychological dynamics of one's self-concept. Thus the person of an upper socioeconomic level (high education, occupation and income) may be willing to help an LDC not simply because he is rich or altruistic but because he perceives himself as wealthy with a wide gap between himself and the people of the LDC's. He sees himself as successful, and would, on an associated yet simple test item, for example, prefer to see his growing son develop much like himself for he feels confident, self-assured and a good model. At the same time, the hard-working man who discerns only a narrow gap between

himself and the people of an LDC may not feel a need to help when he himself is almost as needy. Unsuccessful, he may declare on the test item that he would not want his growing son to be much like he is.

Again, psychologically, one may project the gap, wide or narrow, onto the distance he perceives between his country (identified with his self-esteem) and an LDC, and accordingly, be philanthropic or miserly. His disposition may be inferred on a test item from the length of interval (or gap) he introduces between Canada and an LDC on a continuum from richest to poorest nations. One's self-esteem, then, may be a key factor or central explanation in his attitude toward the LDC.

Finally, a unifying framework that may link the several discrete results in the various surveys may be obtained in the theoretical paradigm of Maslow.²⁶ According to Maslow, man is a wanting animal. As soon as one of his needs is satisfied, another appears in its place. This process is unending and continues from birth to death.

Man's needs may be divided into five separate categories or levels--a hierarchy of importance. At the lowest level, but preeminent in importance when they are thwarted, are the physiological needs. A hungry man is preoccupied with the search of food. "Man lives by bread alone when there is no bread."²⁷ At this level, except for unusual circumstances,

²⁶ Cited in M. Efram and R. Forsman, General Psychology, New York, College Notes, 1969, 223 p.

²⁷ D. McGregor, "Theory X and Theory Y", in D. R. Hampton, G. E. Summer, and R. A. Webber (Eds.), Organizational Behaviour and the Practice of Management, Palo Alto, Scott, Foresman and Co., 1968, p. 133.

his needs for love, for status and for recognition are inoperative when his stomach has been empty for a while. When he eats regularly and adequately, hunger ceases to be an important need. When physiological needs are reasonably satisfied, the next higher level of needs which include safety from danger, threat and a desire for shelter, begin to dominate a person's behaviour. They motivate him. Beyond physical welfare, are love or social needs: of belonging, associating, of giving and receiving love and affection.

Then there are esteem or ego needs that refer to (a) self esteem: self-confidence, independence, achievement, competence and knowledge; and to (b) one's reputation: status, recognition, appreciation.

The highest level of needs relate to self actualization or self-fulfillment, the process of developing one's personal potential, of becoming all that one is capable of becoming.

Obviously, then, a poor man who is struggling at the lowest level of needs and whose self-esteem is at a minimum, cannot ordinarily be expected to operate at the level of love or charity toward his fellowman in the LDC. Yet, if he feels satisfied (despite poor finance) and is able to generate an elevated self esteem, he may be just the person who can be altruistic. Thus the interval gap becomes narrowed psychologically and the materially poor man perceiving his fellow man to be poorer (rightly or wrongly), would be eager to help. As Boulding remarked: "... people ... do not respond to the 'objective' facts of the situation, whatever that may mean, but their 'image' of the situation. It is what we think the world is like, not what it is really like, that determines our behaviour."²⁸

²⁸ K. E. Boulding, "National Images and International Systems", Conflict Resolution, Vol. 3, June 1959, p. 120.

5. Purpose of the Study.

To date it is difficult to find any Canadian study that has involved the general public and which might afford a comparison with the European studies. The proposed pilot survey therefore aimed at Canadian attitudes and knowledge, but focused on a population sample from the national capital region (Ottawa, Hull and municipalities). Admittedly, the region housing the Federal Government, is not representative of Canada as its people are perhaps more aware of international affairs. But as a pilot study the particular research could provide information on the questionnaire devised (e.g., its appropriateness), reveal operating difficulties and indicate data prospects and analytic possibilities.

Within the population sample of the particular region, the questionnaire survey specifically aimed at:

- 1) Assessing attitudes and knowledge on issues of international development, some allowing for comparisons with other surveys and some new queries expanding the field of investigation;
- 2) Relating types of attitudes and knowledge scores with certain personal or demographical variables (such as age, sex, education, income, occupation) of respondents;
- 3) Attempting to set or explain the overall findings within Maslow's theoretical framework which would, for instance, predict that the more satisfied the basic or primary needs of a person (e.g., the higher his occupation, education or income level), the more favourably inclined he would be to foreign aid; and

4) As a pilot study, providing suggestions for improvements that may be beneficial for any future large-scale investigation.

CHAPTER II

SURVEY DESIGN AND PROCEDURE

The design and procedure in the survey are described in this chapter in three sections. In the first, the survey questionnaire is described. The next section notes the population sample and its selection. The chapter is then concluded with a brief description of the statistical procedure used in the analyses of the collected data.

1. Preparation of the Questionnaire.

A copy of the questionnaire used in the project is attached in this report as Appendix 1. It was devised on the following bases.

On a review of available questionnaires and documented interview questions used by previous researchers (e.g. by the CCIC and Lindholm) which in turn were based on improvements on earlier investigations, items were selected that would permit, at least generally, comparisons of findings in the contemplated project with the consensual results noted in the review of the literature. In addition, several new questions were introduced in the hope they would broaden the scope of investigation and lead to more insightful interpretation of responses.

In the light of criticisms of the question items by the various investigators the items selected here were reviewed for clarity, simplicity

¹ Canadian Council for International Co-operation, Youth on Development: Survey of Opinions of Canadian Youth on International Aid and Development, 1961, p. 69.

and appropriateness. In the CCIC study, for example, 60% of the respondents were negative about the questionnaire.² They complained about ambiguity of certain questions, the style of wording (unwittingly) suggesting racial discrimination (e.g. "that blacks are lazy and happy go lucky"), the limited or forced choice when a question could easily warrant two answers and not only one (e.g., in regard to cause of underdevelopment, ways of helping LDC's, arguments for and against aid, source of information, favored region for immigrants), and the need for more open ended questions as some answers were not encompassed in the choices presented to the respondents. Some felt the questionnaire was "sneaky" and would force them to reply in a misleading manner or not at all, and biased-structured it would elicit replies the authors wanted.

To avoid such difficulties, every item on the contemplated questionnaire was checked and structured accordingly (e.g. instead of one set of answer choices there would be two, and in order of importance, where such seemed desirable). There were more open ended questions to allow the respondent free expression of his opinion, though this meant additional study by the researcher attempting to examine, categorize and interpret the comments.

Most of the questions were grouped so as to minimize the negative effects of a haphazard or random sequence. Further, instead of beginning with biographical questions as is so often done in questionnaires, it seemed more sensible in a questionnaire purporting to deal with attitudes,

² Ibid., p. 39-40.

to begin with the elicitation of attitudes. The first two questions seemed simple enough (though important) to establish good rapport.

Questions 1 to 9 on the questionnaire were devoted to issues of aid, a core concern in the study. Included were items relating to attitudes on granting aid, increasing aid, channel preference (multilateral or bilateral) for aid, arguments for aid, developing region that should be helped most, Canada's aid policy, arguments against aid, aid provided voluntarily or through tax revenue, best ways of helping LDC's. Question 39, though placed on a distant page (mainly because of better physical accomodation), also pertained to aid in asking the respondent to indicate the percentage of his income he would let the Government take to help the LDC's.

Questions 10 to 14 (all new) referred to knowledge and involved two "easy" items: naming three LDC's and the government agency handling aid; and two difficult items: indicating the total funds in aid for a year, and the percentage of GNP recommended by the Pearson Report as an aid target. Question 14 was relatively easy; it asked that certain political leaders be aligned with their countries named. The rating of questions as easy or difficult, and their weighting, were determined from consultation with Dr. J.-F. Saucier (psychiatrist-anthropologist), three other staff members and eight graduate students of the School of International Affairs at Carleton University, two professors from another department at the University of Ottawa, one statistician and six non-university adults. It was agreed that question 10 would bear one point for each correct answer (thus a total of three points); question 11 would merit two points;

question 12, three points; question 13, four points; and question 14, one point for each item (totaling seven points). Thus, the maximum knowledge score obtainable would be 19 and the least, 0.

Questions 15 and 16 referring to limiting colored immigration and country favoured for immigrants were aimed at tapping ingredients of racial prejudice. So, too, was question 33 (in the biographical section) that asked about the racial prejudice of close friends (in the hope that the respondent would in projecting some of his own feelings into third persons, thereby reveal painlessly a sensitive aspect of his attitude).

Questions 17 to 20, referred to source of information about, understanding of, and main characteristics of, LDC's. Question 21 asked about satisfaction with life in the LDC's, 22 about the multinational corporation as a possible substitute for colonial domination, and 24 about overall evaluation of the UN, all as new questions on growing issues in the international scene.

Questions 24 to 37 were mainly biographical or personal questions and related to place of residence, language, country of birth, length of stay in Canada, religion, age, occupation, education, income, friends' prejudice, social organization, acquaintance with people from LDC's, political party affiliation, and sex. Some of these would be employed in cross-tabulations with other questions for exploration of relationship and meaningful interpretation of responses. Questions 38 (in regard to degree of success), 40 (having an offspring grow up as one's self), and 41 (rating countries from poorest to richest) could be seen as yielding clues to psychological interpretation of the survey data.

All the questions were set up in a booklet form with instructions for filling out the questionnaire. The frontispiece bore a covering letter briefly explaining the purpose of the survey, the random selection of the addressee and assurance of his anonymity. It was requested that those who would not care to participate should return the questionnaire and provide reasons, if possible. The letter was signed by the Associate Director of the School of International Affairs. It was hoped that his signature, the official letter head and the canary-yellow colour of the questionnaire would provide a serious and polite appeal to the sample population and enhance the return rate, and that anonymity of respondents would promote honesty in replies.

A French version of the questionnaire was made and it formed half the booklet, reading from the opposite end.

Prior to the printing of the booklet, or rather, in manuscript form, copies of the questionnaire were given to 8 professors and 8 graduate students connected with the School of International Affairs, 4 professors and 4 graduate students from other departments at the University of Ottawa, 1 statistician, 1 I.B.M. card puncher, and 10 high school students, for critical comments and suggestions for improvements (e.g., on face validity of the question items). Some of these people were asked to fill out the questionnaire and report on any procedural difficulties. Some constructive criticisms were forthcoming and these were incorporated into the final construction of the questionnaire-booklet.

Of the total number of booklets to be sent out to the population group of the project, half were marked with an inconspicuous black dot on

the spine, and half were not. Each alternate recipient (i.e., every secondly chosen person) was sent a black-dotted booklet. In this way, the population sample could be split into halves and the data on each half compared for reliability of scores (and appropriateness of sampling).

Each booklet was accompanied by a stamped envelope with a return address of the School of International Affairs. The booklet and envelope were enclosed in a larger stamped envelope bearing the name and address of a member of the selected population, and mailed on the 15th of February, 1974. A waiting period of five weeks was allowed for return of the questionnaire.

2. The Population Sample.

A group sample of 2,000 people was obtained from the 1973 city directories of a) Ottawa and municipalities (Gloucester Township, Nepean Township, Rockcliffe Park, Vanier City), and b) Hull and municipalities (Aylmer, Gatineau, Lucerne, Pointe Gatineau, Touraine). In proportion to the number of listings in each directory, 1449 names were taken from the former directory and 551 from the latter.

Each name was determined by a process of systematic random sampling. Thus in dividing the total length of the columns in the section of white pages (with alphabetical listings) of the directory by the number of people required it meant that one name was required for each 2.34 columns (or 44 cm. distance) in the Ottawa directory. Similarly, one name for each 1.57 columns (or 35 cm. distance) was obtained from the Hull directory.

Within the first interval the first name was selected by use of a table of random numbers³ (- taking the first random number from 0 to 999 that would not go beyond the number of listings within the first interval in the directory). From this first name the second interval was carefully measured off and thus, serially, other intervals followed. The second name chosen was the one occurring at the end of the second interval, but should the name be that of a business firm, the next occurring residence was selected. As some listings were in the name of the husband, (with his wife's name in brackets in the same line) a table of random numbers was again used as a guide to choosing the male or female. Thus in an on-going single column of random numbers⁴ from 0 to 9, the occurrence of 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 would indicate a male (husband) selection, and 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, a female. In the other cases, the sex remained as it appeared. In such a fashion were all 2000 names selected, and from this group returned questionnaires would constitute the actual population sample.

As mentioned earlier, a marked booklet was posted to every second (alternate) person of the group of 2000 people. This permitted a check on the appropriateness of the sampling for by the variance (or confidence limits) on measures between two samples coming from halves of 1000 each, an appreciation is obtained of the strength with which statements might be made about obtained data on the population sample.

³ From tables of random numbers in D. B. Owen, Handbook of Statistics.

⁴ Ibid.

3. Statistical Analyses.

For statistical analyses all results on incoming questionnaires were punched on IBM cards. Thus codes for open-ended items and comments had to be devised. After careful study of a random sample of 10 questionnaires, it seemed possible to formulate categories that would subsume the various comments. Thus, for example, if the item categories for a particular question were numbered 1 to 4, with the 4th being "Other" and eliciting comments, these "Other" responses would be assorted into item categories beyond 4 (e.g., 9) still leaving an "Other" or Miscellaneous category (e.g., the 9th) for comments not assortable into 5 to 8.

The codes for qualitative questions were established independently by two helpers and disagreements were resolved by the experimenter (a third person). Problems in the sorting of responses were similarly resolved.

The computer approach was of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences: SPSS,⁵ an integrated system of computer programs for use in exploratory studies and analyses of social data.

The data would be viewed mainly from two basic levels:

- a) One-way frequency distributions. The percentage of responses on each item (category) for each question would be presented (as an appendix), and the results allowing for comparison with other studies be abstracted for such comparisons.
- b) Joint-frequency distribution of cases according to two or

⁵ N. Nle, D. H. Bent and C. H. Hall, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, Toronto, McGraw-Hill, 1970, xx-343 p.

more variables as part of contingency-table analyses and testings for independence. The data would be examined by means of chi-square analyses in various cross-tabulations of interest, indicating degrees of freedom and significance levels (with a cut-off significance point at the .05 level).

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In this chapter the results of the survey are presented, together with associated discussions. Beginning with the rate of return of the questionnaires and the incidence of response for each item by the sample of the population, certain comparisons are made with the results of previous surveys. Then follows a section on the reliability of the data. It is reasoned that it is more sensible in this instance to provide the reliability after exposure to the incidence of responses (rather than before) as a more comprehensive discussion can be forthcoming after a knowledge of such responses. Next, the relationship of variables of concern are noted. Finally a conclusion and summary section is presented.

1. Incidence of Responses.

a) The Return Rate:

Of the 2000 questionnaires sent out, 341 (or 17%)¹ usable ones were returned and these therefore constituted the population sample. An additional 41 were returned blank and 11 more with comments on not having completed the questionnaire. These comments are discussed below. A further 165 came back as "address unknown". At the end of the five week

¹ The 17% return is in accord with the prediction of Dr. J. Graham, an expert on sampling at Carleton University and Statistics Canada, who even before the questionnaire was constructed, stated the rate would be 15% to 20%. It is also similar to that of Lemelin and Marion who in their Quebec study (cited earlier) obtained a return of 550 (or 18%) from 3000.

waiting period, 8 more usable questionnaires arrived (in the 6th week) but could not be included in the survey analysis as computer processing of data had already begun.

As a pilot study it may be useful to note that of the 341 in the population sample, 146 arrived within the first week of the outgoing mailing; 39 in the second week; 82 in the third week; 65 in the fourth; then, there was a sharp decline to only 9 in the fifth week.

b) The Questionnaire Item Responses:

The response percentages on all items of the questionnaire (one-way frequency distributions) are depicted in Appendix 2. Also indicated, in italics, are the additional categories derived from replies to open-ended questions, and their corresponding percentages.

c) Attitudes Toward Aid and Development:

Affective Attitudes. - A basic question dealt with affective attitudes toward aid to the LDC's: Q 1. Do you believe Canada should aid the less developed countries (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Other. The responses are shown in Table II.

Table II

Attitudes to Aiding Less Developed Countries

<u>That Canada should aid</u>	<u>% Replies</u>
Yes	87.8
No	11.3
Other	.9
TOTAL	100.0

Obviously, the great majority, or 87.8%, of respondents are sympathetic about aid. This is in line with the findings of 84% (urban) and 79% (rural) reported by Lemelin and Marion for Quebec in 1963 but somewhat less than the 97% claimed for Canadian youth by the CCIC (Table I in Review of the Literature). Again, the presenting result compares with Rauta's observation that 80% of Great Britain were in favour of granting aid. These percentages are greater than the 43% found by Hero for Americans in 1968, and the decline from 62% to 48% in Germany mentioned in the Welthlick report (Table I).

It may be concluded (with some reservations because of differences in the times of investigations in various researches) that the great majority of the people in the national capital region of Canada is very much in favour of aid, followed in order by Great Britain, Europe (Germany) and the U.S.

The negative attitudes in most cases are of insignificant degree except in the U.S. where in 1966 it was 43%, as reported by Hero.

It is of interest that the U.S., generally regarded as a powerful and rich nation with the highest standard of living in the world should show a low percentage of favourable attitudes, contrary to that which might be anticipated from Maslow's theory. A resolution seems to lie in consideration of an important intervening variable, that the U.S. in the 1950's and 60's, has been particularly preoccupied with a Cold War that kept its citizens sensitive to the political orientations of the LDC's. In the international scene, the U.S. could feel its basic way of life threatened by a spreading communism. Thus Hero could report:

In January 1955 only 18% would have continued economic assistance to "nations who refuse to cooperate with us," while in early 1966 only 16% felt that the U.S. "should continue giving aid to (countries) which (fail) to support the U.S. in a major foreign policy, such as Vietnam. In 1966, ... to such regimes ... 45% would cut off aid completely.²

But since President Nixon's visits to Red China and Russia, and the admission of Red China to the U.N., and perhaps a decreasing fear of Communism, one wonders about the status of current U.S. opinion. In any event, the majority of Canadians, at least of those in the national capital region, are in favour of aid to the LDC's.

Scale of Aid.— The question is a classical one and is found in most attitude surveys on aid: Q 2. Do you believe that Canadian aid to less developed countries (a) Should be increased; (b) Is about right as it is; (c) Should be reduced; (d) Should be stopped completely, (e) No opinion. If the slight variants in wording are reduced to their basic meaning (e.g., equating "Is about right" from Lindholm with "Unchanged" from SIFO, and equating SIFO's "Doubtful" with "No opinion" of Lindholm and of the present study), and noting that some studies include "Discontinue" with "Doubtful" while others such as that of the CCIC omit asking about discontinuance, definite comparisons can be made, as shown in Table III.

Noting first the results of the present study (extreme right column), roughly one third the sample (38.8%) would agree with an increase in aid, another third (34.3%) would leave the level of aid as it is, a

² Cited in S. Lindholm, The Image of the Developing Countries: An Inquiry into Swedish Public Opinion (Trans. by N. Tomkinson), Stockholm, Almqvist and Wicksell, 1971, p. 22.

Table III

Comparison of Scale of Aid from Various Studies

Alternative Answer	SIFO Jan. 1968 %	SIFO Aug. 1968 %	Lindholm Oct-Nov/68 %	SIFO/SIDA Oct. 1969 %	Lerelin 1963 %	CCIC 1971 %	Present Study, 1974 %
Increase	34	40	33	33	18	31	38.8
Unchanged	40	43	49	48	37	50	34.3
Reduced	11	11	10	16	17	19	10.2
Doubtful	6	7	8	3			12.5
Discontinue				0	9		4.2
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100.0

small proportion (10.27) would have aid reduced, and an insignificant number (4.27) would have it discontinued. It is remarkable that most of the results are quite similar to those of the European studies. Thus it can safely be said that 30 to 40% of the populations in the several studies prefer increased aid. The 40% in the SIFO study of August 1968 was probably related to the Nigeria-Biafra conflict and political discussions underway prior to elections to the Lower House of the Swedish Parliament in Sept. 1968. But Sweden seems to have reached a plateau at 33%, and Canada therefore ranks high with 38.8%. Yet, it must be remembered that recent world events (e.g., Pakistan-Bangladesh conflict) likely generated increased sympathy in aid. The 18% in Lerelin's Quebec study is problematic and may be viewed as low even when Sweden's percentage was low (SIFO 1961 study indicating 24%). But perhaps more pertinent was Quebec's obsession in the last decade with a separatist ideology with attention turned more inwardly than to the welfare of the rest of the world, in keeping with Maslow's theory that concern about basic self-preservation may not allow

for other-directedness. The explosion of bombs in post boxes in Montreal in the 1960's, the murder of Mr. Pierre Laporte (a ^{provincial cabinet} minister of State) and the kidnapping of Mr. James Cross (a British diplomat), seemed to have climaxed a mounting uneasiness in Quebec's search for an identity. Domestic turmoil and terrorism would demand attention to such basic needs as security and protection before a feeling of generosity could prevail.

Again, percentages in the row "Unchanged" are generally similar, with most ranging between 40 to 50%, except that the present study bears the lowest rating for holding the aid scale unchanged. But the percentage in the "Reduce" row for the present study (10.2%) is quite like that of the 1968 SIFO studies and that by Lindholm. The elevated 16% in the SIFO/SIDA study was likely a temporary fluctuation from criticism of Swedish development aid in Ethiopia that influenced doubtful respondents in a negative direction. The Quebec's 17% is also high and perhaps attributable again to domestic difficulty and a self-preoccupation in 1963. And the CCIC's 19% perhaps stems from a non-typical population (- youth whose psychological development was still evolving from self-concern to a more social or altruistic outlook). In regard to those who would discontinue aid, the percentages are very small.

Altogether, then, the present study suggests that the greatest percentage for an increase in aid may be found in the national capital region in Canada. A rich nation, with basic needs satisfied, can well afford to be sympathetic about other people.

Increase in Income Tax to Aid LDC's.- Q 39. Would you be agreeable to an increase in your income tax as a means by the Government of obtaining

money to aid the less developed countries? The greatest proportion of respondents, 43.87, disagree. But if the increase is less than 1% of one's income tax, another 28.4% would consent to it. Still a considerable percentage, 23.87, are willing to accept an increase in tax of 1 to 5%, and 4% agree with a 5% or greater increase to help the LDC's. Altogether, therefore, while 43.87 are not willing to accept a tax increase, the slightly greater majority, 56.2%, are willing to accept a tax increase, and this latter percentage is greater than the 20% found in the SIFO study of January 1968, and the 33% in Lindholm's 1971 study in Sweden.

Channel of Aid.- Q 3. In your opinion, which of these two channels for aid is preferable? (a) Aid by international organizations; (b) Aid granted directly by one country to another. Explain your choice. While the Swedes and Canadian youth (70%) agree and propose strongly that multi-lateral channels (e.g. UN) be preferred, the current survey reveals no clear distinction in preference for the multilateral or bilateral channel of aid disbursement. 51.1% select international organizations and 48.9% favour country to country transactions.

Of those choosing international agencies, 34.4% feel they offer better administrative expertise (with greater efficiency and more informed people having a better appreciation of needs and better able to manoeuvre through corrupt governments in the LDC's); 20% claim better political neutrality (and a further 4% stating explicitly there would be no associated obligation by the individual recipient country); and 19.2% state aid disbursement would be more fair. A small percentage, 5, state there would be better cooperation, and another 5% claim lessened cost to the

donor country. Only 1.6% volunteered a choice of both channels.

Among those preferring the bilateral approach, the highest percentage (28.8%) feel this channel would lead to a better international awareness of Canada, thus promoting better interrelations. Other reasons include greater control of Canada's money and technology (28.8%), an elimination of "the middle man" and therefore cutting down on administrative waste (20%), with money more specifically tailored to a recipient's needs (6.4%). 5.6% have little faith in international organizations; 4.8% would aid only those countries friendly to Canada. Only .8% suggest that both channels be used.

Obviously, in the overall view, the population sample is almost evenly divided in its choice of channel, and while some claim the U.N. is more efficient and less costly with its expertise, others feel it involves unnecessary additional administrative waste.

Motivation in Aid. - In Question 1, respondents were offered an opportunity to present their own reasons or explanations for or against aid. Of those in favour of aid, the majority (33.17%) advocate humanitarian or moral obligations. Other reasons which may also be considered humanitarian, include: sharing the wealth (15.2%), increasing world equity (7.9%), relieving poverty (7.3%) and decreasing world tension (6.6%). Some (5.3%) feel that Canada's self interest is promoted in granting aid. A conspicuous number (17.2%) would grant aid conditionally, that, for example, it be in the form of education or technology (in line with the maxim: "Give a man a fish and you feed him for one day, but teach him how to fish and you feed him forever"), or that aid does not go to the

Arabs. (It is noteworthy that at the time the survey was conducted there was an international energy crisis, connected, it was generally claimed, with an Arab oil embargo particularly on the U.S. and Canada and which adversely affected every individual automobile owner on this continent.) A small number of people (7.3%) of those favouring aid, would like to remind others that Canada's needs must, however, be considered first.

Of those not in favour of aid, the paramount reason given by 74.1% is that Canada's needs (On regard to economic problems related to the welfare of the Eskimo, the Red Indian and the unemployed) be satisfied first. Next, it is felt by 11.1% that aid would promote an unfavourable dependence by LDC's on the donors. A few feel that the LDC should learn to help themselves.

In Questions 4 and 7 respondents were confronted with a number of reasons for and against aid respectively. The overwhelming choice for aid is again humanitarian: 36.7% with the claim of reducing inequalities and promoting world peace, and 34.3% citing moral obligation. Also noteworthy is that a few people, 15.1%, signify the choice that LDC's "need our advice, knowledge and aid to develop". Even in the second choice column the humanitarian and moral reason stands out significantly, followed by the need for advice and knowledge.

In Question 7, the majority of respondents (38.5%) could find no reason against providing aid, but 32.7% note that domestic needs must be met. Some (16.7%) feel that aid can be useless because of political confusion and poor economic organization in the LDC's.

The above findings are much in harmony with those of other studies.

For instance, the percentage of respondents arguing for humanitarian or humanitarian-oriented reasons, total 70.1% in the present study, and this compares well with the CCIC report of 70 to 75%, Rauta's 80% in Britain and Lindholm's 84% in Sweden. It is interesting that hardly any political motive was forthcoming (unlike the anti-Communist reasons found by Danckworth in Germany in 1962). An insignificant number (2.8%) urge that the reason for aid is to enhance relations with the LDC's so their products can be bought and then sold at better prices. Only 1.9% agree that aid stems from guilt feelings of Europe, Britain and America in past exploitations of the LDC's.

Canadian Aid Policy.- Q 6. How do you judge the Canadian aid policy to less developed countries? (a) Good absolutely; (b) Good with reservations; (c) Poor; (d) Very bad; (e) No opinion; (f) Canada has no such policy.

In evaluating Canada's aid policy the respondents did not appear as perplexed as those in the CCIC study. In the latter, over half said they "don't know" while in the current study only 21.1% have "no opinion".

Slightly over half, 53.5%, feel the policy is "good with reservations" and 8.3% find it "good absolutely". A small percentage, 12.8%, note it is

poor and a still smaller percentage, 3.1%, say it is "very bad". Those favourably inclined, totaling 61.8%, and those unsympathetic totaling 15.9, may be compared with the corresponding figures of 36% and 14% in the CCIC study on Canadian youth. The significant increase in the current study of those rating the policy as good may be related to a more random sample of people involving older people and to the particular national capital region.

It may also be noted that only 1.2% of the sample claim that "Canada has no

such policy" (on aid).

Most and Least Favoured Regions for Aid.- Q 5. Which one of the developing regions do you feel Canada should help most and which least?

Most of the respondents, 41%, choose Africa as the developing region they would help most because it has been much exploited and has the greatest needs. Next is the Caribbean, by 19.5%, who say it is physically close and has strong ties with Canada; then Latin America, chosen by 18.5%, Asia, by 14.6% because of its population density and poverty; and lastly the Middle East, by 6.9%. The Middle East seems disfavoured mainly because of the recent oil crisis. Many respondents feel the Arabs have sufficient oil and power to help themselves. Other reasons given for disfavoursing a country include: the country already being helped by others; no desire to interfere with the wars and conflicts of the country; corruption and political instability in the country. In brief, Africa is the region selected most frequently for assistance, and the Middle East is the least favoured. (In the Lemelin Quebec study of 1963, Latin America was the favoured region for aid though only 10% of the sample selected it, but 56% disliked geographical distinction and 29% were without an opinion.

Voluntary Aid.- Question 8, that aid should be provided voluntarily by organizations and individuals who wish to do so and not from government revenue (income tax), elicits a pattern of response as shown in Table IV.

If the percentages of the two "Disagree" items are combined, then 56.7% do not care for the voluntarism of aid. Similarly, totaling the two "Agree" items shows that 40% prefer the voluntary aspect.

Some of the percentages in Table IV almost coincide with those

Table IV
Attitudes Toward Voluntary Aid

Degree of Agreement	%
Agree absolutely	18.2
Agree with some reservation	21.8
Disagree with some reservation	32.5
Disagree absolutely	24.2
No opinion	3.3
TOTAL	100.0

obtained by Lindholm, such as the 3.3% here and 3% on his "No opinion" item. The 24.2% resembles his 26% of "Do not agree at all"; the 21.8% is much like his 26% of "Agree on the whole". But different is the 18.2% here, unlike his 30% "Agree absolutely". It appears that a relatively small percentage of the Canadian sample is inclined toward the charity interpretation or voluntarism in aid. Most Canadians in the national capital region seem more keen on definite governmental measures toward aiding the LDC's. (Question 39, already discussed, also indicate 56.2% favouring an increase in tax to help the LDC's.)

Best Ways of Helping LDC's.- Q 9. Which are the two best ways of helping the less developed countries? Illustrate your first choice in the first column, and your second choice in the second column. The preferences for ways of helping LDC's are depicted in Table V.

In the first choice, most respondents, 33.1%, select education. This percentage is almost identical with the 34% majority for education obtained in the CCIC study. Perhaps education is seen as holding the basic promise for continuing development. And, with poverty and malnutrition as

Table V

Best Ways of Helping LDC's

Forms of Help	First Choice %	Second Choice %
Financial Assistance	10.4	6.0
Doctors, Nurses, Hospitals	4.4	4.7
Food, Clothes, Medical Supplies	6.9	4.0
Encourage National Consciousness	9.1	7.6
Encourage Education	33.1	18.3
Encourage Birth Control	9.5	16.6
Encourage Agricultural Development	18.0	23.6
Encourage Industrial Development	5.4	16.9
Other	3.2	2.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

popular complaints in the LDC's, it is not surprising that the encouragement of agricultural development is ranked as a next favourite kind of assistance. Yet, it is a curious observation that the choice of birth control is made by only a small 9.5%. But in the second choice column, while education and agriculture are again indicated by most people, birth control becomes noteworthy. In Lindholm's study, of the 32% urging substantial changes in the forms of aid, most advocated family planning and increased supplies of food and medical material. Interestingly, in Table V, only a small percentage, 5.4, indicate industrial development as a first choice, but it moves up to an important choice in the second choice column. Perhaps industrial development is not a first choice as it may engender commercial anxieties challenging the traditional way of life in the LDC's. Apart from shocking rapid revolutions, perhaps the best method

of changing thinking, perspectives and the outlook of social institutions, is through education, aimed specially at the new and growing generation.

Altogether, therefore, as in the CCIC study, the most preferred choice is education. Next, in order are agricultural development, birth (or population) control and industrial development.

Main Characteristic of an LDC.- Q 19. In your opinion what is the MAIN CHARACTERISTIC of a less developed country? The responses to this question show clearly that the largest percentage of respondents, 30.5, view poverty (very low income) as the main characteristic of an LDC. This does not differ much from the CCIC figure of 36% in its national sample of youth. Next, undernourishment and malnutrition is pointed out by 20.1%, and if this is combined with poverty, then 50.6% of respondents highlight poverty and associated malnutrition as particularly characteristic of LDC's. Also conspicuous are: rapid population growth noted by 12.6%, but by 17% in the CCIC study; political and economic dependence on foreign countries, by 10.2%, and 15% for CCIC; and too close an attachment to old fashioned traditions and customs, by 9.6%, and 12% for CCIC. Despite some differences in percentages between the CCIC results and those of the current project the order of main characteristics is identical. Thus poverty is seen as the most salient feature of an LDC, with rapid population growth and dependence on foreign countries as other conspicuous characteristics.

It is interesting that a lack of education is specifically mentioned (in the "Other" category) by only 3%. While this lack is not described as a particular feature, yet in question 9 the best form of aid is proposed by the largest percentage of respondents as one of education. Perhaps the

characteristic of an LDC presented to respondents are symptoms of a lack of education, and the core treatment lies in the three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic). Indeed all the characteristics mentioned are very likely interwoven with one another.

Main Cause of Underdevelopment. Q 20. In your opinion, what is the MAIN CAUSE of underdevelopment in the less developed countries? The causes of underdevelopment are judged as shown in Table VI.

Table VI

Main Cause of Underdevelopment

Causes	%
Lack of natural resources	4.8
Their population has less aptitude to develop itself as we do	9.3
Colonial domination in the past	9.3
The leaders not doing enough to exploit the riches of their countries, therefore they organize their economy badly	13.2
The rich countries control international trade and impose prices on products sold by the less developed countries	11.4
Not enough aid and technical assistance given to the less developed countries	12.3
Too rapid population growth	12.6
Internal political situation (violence, instability, corruption)	19.2
Other	8.1
TOTAL	100.0

The internal political situation is cited most frequently (19.2%) as the main cause, followed by leaders not doing enough to exploit the riches of their countries and therefore organizing their economy badly (13.2%). The two items may be regrouped into the heading of poor internal politics, and the total of 32.4% can be compared with the 26% of the CCIC

"involved" or "more knowledgeable" group that indicated the leaders were not doing enough.

The other causes selected are: too rapid population growth (12.6%) and not enough aid and technical assistance (12.3%). These same two causes were chosen by the CCIC national or "uninvolved" sample but as holding first place, with 16% selection for each.

Perhaps the population sample of the national capital region tends to be more like the more knowledgeable or "involved" group than the "uninvolved" group of the CCIC study.

In Lindholm's survey in Sweden the main cause of underdevelopment rested with the domestic elite who tended to maintain the status quo than risk changes that may dethrone them. (Next was exploitation by developed countries, ^{followed} by laziness of people in the LDC, but he was skeptical about the results on these two items.)

An interesting observation in Table VI is the low rating (4.8%) of a "lack of natural resources", which was selected by 25% of the CCIC "involved" group. Perhaps the people in the national capital region are more aware of the success of Japan and certain other countries (e.g., Holland and Belgium) despite their poor resource base.

d) Attitudes Toward Immigration and Prejudice:

Limiting Immigration of Colored People. - Q 15. Because there are many people from foreign countries immigrating to Canada, it has been said: "We should limit the immigration of colored people to Canada." Do you agree with that statement? On this, 29.4% agree with certain reservations to the limiting of colored immigration, and 12.1% agree very strongly.

Combined, the total agreeing, amounts to 41.5%.

On the other hand, 25.2% disagree with reservations, and 27.3% disagree very strongly, making a total of 52.5 disagreeing.

Those disagreeing, 52.5%, form only a slight majority over those agreeing, 41.5%.

Of those who agree, the greatest percentage, 21.5%, claim that the limiting of colored immigration would tend to avoid the unpleasant problems experienced in the U.S. and U.K. Others, 20%, argue for population control, and 15.4% say that colored people are too much different (mainly culturally, they being "a nuisance to our evolution" as integration would be difficult and much would be required by way of education and training). One respondent claims the Canadian people are not yet psychologically ready to accommodate the colored. Only 3.1% speak of preventing the brain drain from the LDC's.

Of those who disagree with limiting the colored, most or 34.7%, emphasize that color should be no criterion. 24.4% argue on moral grounds (e.g., "We are all people"; "Not right to judge by color"; "He's my brother"; "potential equality"; "Canada is mainly a land of immigrants"). 17.8% claim they are anti-prejudiced and would like no discrimination on race. A few, 10.2%, volunteer the reason that entry into Canada should depend on skills and character of the immigrant and employment possibilities in Canada. A small 5.1% state that Canada needs more people especially of the occupational and skilled labor level, irrespective of color.

In brief, while the majority of the sample are not in favor of limiting the immigration of colored people to Canada, an appreciable

proportion holds the opposite view whether on color, race or fear of future difficulties.

Favoured Region for Selecting Immigrants.- Q 16. Which area do you feel Canada should favor most in selecting its immigrants? Indicate your first and second preferences. Among the regions presented, Western Europe is selected by the greatest percentage of respondents, 49%. The next most frequently chosen area is another white region, Eastern Europe, by 16.1%. Africa is indicated by 9%, then the Caribbean by 8%, Latin America by 7.6%, Asia by 7.2%, and lastly the Middle East by 2%.

That Eastern Europe is the second most frequently chosen region lends suspicion to a racial element or preference especially when it is considered that many of those who would limit colored immigration claim they would do so because of cultural differences. Certainly the culture of Eastern Europe is very different from that of Canada, perhaps more so than is that of the Caribbean. Despite the anonymity in filling out the survey questionnaire, curiosity arises about the sincerity of respondents in stating whether or not they would limit colored immigration. Perhaps the racial attitude is so deeply ingrained, and the need to appear socially acceptable so strong, that some respondents fail to judge themselves objectively and present a façade rather than their genuine, authentic selves.

Even in the second choice column, Eastern Europe is chosen by most people, 24.3%. Interestingly, this is followed by the Caribbean region, with 19.6%, and Latin America with 17.4%. Once again, the Middle East is cited least, perhaps because of the impact of the recent oil crisis.

Recent Racial or Ethnic Prejudice. - Q 33. If some of your close friends had any racial or ethnic prejudice about 10 years ago, would you say that at present their prejudice (a) Has become less; (b) Has increased; (c) Is the same as before; (d) Other. This question, in the personal section of the questionnaire, is aimed at tapping racial or ethnic prejudice but indirectly through close friends, third persons with whom the respondents choose to associate. Thus 48.1% in stating that their friends' prejudice has become less in the last ten years, imply that a considerable number of people harbour such prejudice; declining though it be. So, too, do the 15.2% who state their friends' prejudice has increased, and the 31.3% who declare their prejudice to be the same as before. Thus an alarming total of 94.6% of the respondents imply the existence of prejudice among their associates. One may assume that as birds of a feather, these respondents themselves are revealing some degree of prejudice. Admittedly, however, this is a very subjective inference, but probably worthy of later testing.

A racial element can be expected to have a bearing on attitudes about aid. Canada is not altogether unlike the U.S., and it must be remembered that Hero in 1968 reported that Americans became less enthusiastic about aid when it was shifted from white Christians in Europe to colored people in Africa and Asia. However, in a more recent survey in the U.S.A., conducted through the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, it was concluded that Americans are now likely to believe people who are divorced, atheists, or black can be good people and/or good Americans, and that "Americans are more tolerant politically, racially, and

morally" as compared with their outlook twenty years ago.

e) Attitudes Toward Other International Developments:

Satisfaction with Life in the LDC's.- Q 21. People in the less developed countries are likely more satisfied with their way of life than people in the more developed countries believe.-(a) Agree; (b) Disagree; (c) Other. The "Agree" and "Disagree" respondents are almost equal, with 48.8% and 43.6% respectively. Thus, with the 48.8% in mind, Canadian (and other) advisers to the LDC's must remain conscious of the social and cultural problems that may ensue in introducing new patterns of life or values into an LDC. (The Canadian attitude however is only what it is, an attitude; it may not be valid in tapping realities in the LDC's.)

MNC's as a Substitute for Colonialism.- Q 22. Would you agree that the multinational corporations from developed countries that set up branches in the less developed countries are a disguised form (or substitute) for colonial domination or imperialism? (a) Yes; (b) No; (c) Other. The majority of respondents, 56%, see the multinational corporation as a substitute for colonial domination or imperialism in the LDC's. But a sizeable percentage, however, 37.7%, disagree. Much can be said on both sides. Nye and Keohane,⁴ though not Marxists, present a Marxian view that politics is a function of economics. And many LDC's feel unable to meet the rising expectations of their people because of the control of major sectors of their economy by the MNC's (e.g. the control of oil in Trinidad and Tobago).

³ Cited in P. Wright, "How Americans See Themselves", The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 14, 1973, p. 55, col. 1.

⁴ J. S. Nye and R. O. Keohane, (eds.), Transnational Relations and World Politics, International Organization, Vol. 25, No. 3, Summer 1971.

But Gilpin⁵ presents some interesting arguments and observations in the opposite direction, that the government sets the framework and the economy reacts to it, and, in the last resort an LDC can expropriate the subsidiary of an MNC within its territory. But the question remains: at what cost?

In any event, the majority of people in the national capital region feel the MNC's to be a domineering power in the LDC, perhaps with decisions made in foreign countries by parent companies and affecting the economy and politics in the LDC.

It is timely to note that Dom Helder Camara, archbishop of Recife, Brazil, on receiving a \$250,000 "people's peace prize" (apart from being nominated in February 1974 by six Norwegian parliamentarians for the Nobel peace prize), told his donors (several European countries) that certain economic structures dominate and suppress more than two-thirds of humanity, killing and destroying more people than most bloody of wars, under cover of democracy. He claims that MNC's, seemingly democratic because they have thousands of shareholders, in reality are controlled by small groups refining products and exploiting raw materials only for the greatest possible profit. He would therefore like to see a world wide humanizing revolution begun.⁶

Effectiveness of the U.N. - Q 23. How do you feel about the United Nations? (a) I find it a very effective organization; (b) I am disappointed

⁵ R. Gilpin, "The Politics of Transnational Economic Relations", in Nye and Keohane, op. cit., p. 398-419.

⁶ Cited in The Ottawa Citizen, "Peace Prize: Humanizing Revolution Begun", 131st year, Feb. 11, 1974, p. 56, cols. 1-3.

in its results so far; (c) Other. The majority of respondents, 51.5%, feel disappointed with the results of the U.N. so far, and 36.7% find it an effective organization. From the "Other" category an "Ambivalent" set of responses were abstracted and these amount to 10.8% of the respondents. At the time the survey questionnaires were being completed, respondents were doubtlessly feeling the impact of the Middle East crisis that threatened to destabilize the economies of the world, and people were apt to question the effectiveness of the U.N. Perhaps the U.N. is quite effective within the limits of its jurisdiction but it may be faltering in conveying a proper public image of its ability and inability. It is probable that people expect more than it can deliver, or indeed, it may not be functioning as expected. Perhaps the local chapter of the U.N. needs to involve more propaganda-machinery in its operations.

f) Knowledge:

Naming Three LDC's.- Q 10. Name three less developed countries (i.e., any three within the regions of Africa, Asia, The Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East). A large percentage of respondents, 87%, are able to name correctly three LDC's. Only 5.1% can name two and not three, and 3.3% can name no more than one. Those who cannot name any country correctly constitute 4.7%. The large 87% of respondents naming 3 LDC's, contrasts with the 20% in Lindholm's study, where interviewees were asked to name 3 LDC's aided by Sweden, and with the 47% in the CCIC report of youth correctly naming 2 LDC's, an easier task. Those who are able to name at least 2 LDC's in the current project, total 92.1%.

The Government Agency Handling Aid.- Q 11. What is the name or

initials of the government agency that handles most of Canada's aid to the less developed countries? Again, a considerable percentage, 60.77, is able to mention correctly the Canadian International Development Agency or CIDA as the Canadian Government agency handling aid. The percentage is also quite different from the 28% in Lindholm's study who could name the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

Funds Designated by Parliament for 1971-72.- Q 12. For the financial year 1971-72, to help the less developed countries the Canadian Parliament made available funds totalling (a) Less than \$100 million; (b) \$100 million to less than \$300 million; (c) \$300 million to less than \$500 million; (d) \$500 million or more; (e) I do not know. This question, as mentioned earlier, was inserted as a difficult item, and indeed, the high percentage of respondents state they do not know the answer. Only 9.9% can correctly indicate that the Canadian Parliament had made available a sum between \$300 to \$500 million as funds for helping the LDC's. The actual amount was \$431 million.⁷ Among the respondents, 9.6% cite less than \$100 million; 12.4%, \$100 to 300 million; and 5.3%, \$500 million or more.

Altogether, while 62.7% say they do not know, a total of 22% underestimate the amount of aid and only 5.3% overestimate it. One wonders therefore how attuned is the Canadian to the vast sums of money devoted to foreign aid (and what would be his reaction if he knew). This problem becomes more poignant when it is noted, for example, that while the questionnaires went out to the population on February 15th, there appeared on

⁷ Government of Canada, CIDA Annual Review, 1971-72, p. 6.

February 16th on the front page of the Weekend edition of The Ottawa Citizen, one of the two popular local newspapers, an article concerning CIDA with the statement, "Canada's foreign aid now stands at \$565 million".⁸

Perhaps CIDA or the External Affairs Department of the Government may need to convey more budgetary information to the community. If it is already attempting so to do, then its methods are not very effective.

Percentage of GNP by Pearson Report.- Q 13. In line with the recommendation of the 1969 Pearson Report, Canada aims to give a certain percentage of its Gross National Product as official development assistance. How large is this percentage? (a) Less than .5% of the GNP; (b) .5 to less than 1% of the GNP; (c) 1% of the GNP; (d) More than 1% of the GNP; (e) I do not know. Again, this question was considered a difficult one, and most people, 57.2% say they do not know the answer. Only 7.8% answer .5 to 1%, the correct answer being .7% of the GNP.⁹ A large percentage, 25.6, state it is 1% of the GNP, and they are perhaps confusing the correct answer with the 1% recommended by the U.N. (in the hope it would be achieved during the 1960's, the Development Decade).¹⁰ 4.4% of the respondents indicate more than 1%, and 5% less than .5% of the GNP.

Person and Country.- Question 10, consisting of 7 sub-questions involving the matching of internationally known politicians (Haile Selassie, Ernie Williams, Golda Meir, Mitchell Sharp, Indira Gandhi, Anwar Sadat,

⁸ P. Best, "Departure from Policy: Canada to Support Freedom Fighters", The Ottawa Citizen, 131st year, February 16, 1974, p. 1, col. 6.

⁹ Government of Canada, CIDA Annual Review, 1971-72, p. 6.

¹⁰ Lindholm, op. cit., p. 9.

President Nyerere) with their countries (India, Egypt, Ethiopia, Trinidad, Canada, Tanzania, Israel), was, as mentioned earlier, judged to be relatively easy. And the results seem to bear this out. Indira Gandhi was correctly matched with India by 98.17 of respondents; Anwar Sadat with Egypt by 91.87; Haile Selassie with Ethiopia by 91.67; Eric Williams with Trinidad by 93.17; Mitchell Sharp with Canada by 99.17 and Golda Meir with Israel by 97.47.

Total Knowledge Score.— It may be recalled that the knowledge scores were weighted after consultation with a number of people: Dr. F. J. Saucier (psychiatrist-anthropologist), three other staff members and eight graduate students of the School of International Affairs at Carleton University, two professors from another department at the University of Ottawa, one statistician and six non-university adults. It was agreed that question 10 would bear one point for each correct answer (thus a total of three points); question 11 would merit two points; question 12, three points; question 13, four points; and question 14, one point for each item (totaling seven points). Thus the maximum knowledge score obtainable would be 19 and the least, 0.

From the results, four classifications could be discerned: (i) Below average; (ii) Low average; (iii) High Average; and (iv) Above Average. No one obtained a score above 17. Table VIII illustrates the knowledge scores and sample percentage in each classification. The overall distribution of the scores reasonably approximate a normal distribution. The four classifications of scores become useful in the later relationships with demographic variables.

Table VIII

Distribution of Knowledge Points

Points	Number of Sample	Level of Knowledge Classification	% of Sample in each Classification
0	10	Below Average	17.6%
1	6		
2	4		
3	9		
4	10		
5	14		
6	7		
Sub Total	60		
7	35	Low Average	25.2%
8	26		
9	25		
Sub Total	157		
10	117	High Average	46.1%
11	5		
12	35		
Sub Total	38		
13	16	Above Average	11.1%
14	9		
15	2		
16	4		
17	7		
18	0		
19	0		
Sub Total	38		
TOTAL	341		100%

Mean 8.982

Std. Err. .187

Median-G 9.709

Mode 10.000

Std. Dev. 3.458

Variance 11.959

g) Source of Information:

Q 17. From where do you get most of your information on the less developed countries? (a) Newspapers; (b) Radio; (c) Television; (d) Magazines, journals, periodicals; (e) Discussions with friends and relatives; (f) Books; (g) School; (h) Other. Responses to this question show that the newspapers is the most frequently cited source of information (34.6%), then television (26.1%) and periodicals (19.2%). School is indicated by only 3.5% and books by 1.9%. In the "Other" category, "Travel" was abstracted as a new and separate item but only 1.3% cite it. Even as second choice, the newspapers is ranked at the top (32%); followed again by television (22.7%) and periodicals (22.3%), with schools at a low 1.3%. If the population sample has a sizeable number of students, and indeed responses show that 13.6% of respondents are students, then this raises a concern about the effectiveness of the school in conveying information about the LDC's, as indicated in the Lindholm and CCIC studies.

Interestingly, while the newspapers is rated as the most popular source of information, it is recalled that very few people could approximate, in their answers, the amount of funds the Government had made available for helping the LDC's even though an idea of the degree of funds was indicated in the front page of a popular local newspaper shortly after the survey questionnaires were mailed out.

In question 18, on the source providing most understanding and knowledge rather than mere information, the responses reveal that periodicals, magazines and journals are most important (34.9%), followed by television (17.8%), discussions with friends and relatives (13%), books (11.1%)

and newspapers (10.5%). The school still ranks very low (3.9%).

When the percentages indicating mass-media sources are combined, the total of 65.7% is somewhat different from the national sample total of 80% in the CCIC survey. The corresponding total for non-mass media are 34.3% and 20% respectively. Thus a greater proportion of the people in the national capital region refer to non-mass media than in the CCIC national sample. This is not unexpected in view of the offices of government in the region.

h) Demographic Variables:

Region of Residence.- Q 24. In the Ottawa-Hull region, where do you live? The highest percentage of respondents, 52.6%, are from Ottawa. Next, 20.3% are from Gloucester and Nepean Townships, 10.3% from Hull; 7.9% from Gatineau and Pointe Gatineau; 2.9% from Aylmer, Lucerne and Touraine; 2.1% from Vanier and only 1.8% from Rockcliffe Park.

Language at Home.- Q 25. What language is most often spoken at home? (a) French; (b) English; (c) Other. The majority, 68.6% report English as the language most often spoken at home, and 26.7% mention French. This proportion corresponds reasonably well with the proportion of outgoing questionnaires to Ottawa and municipalities (if assumed to be English generally) and to Hull and municipalities (assumed as French generally). From the "Other" category, German is abstracted and this is found to be 1.8% of the total sample. Similarly Italian is found as 1.2%, and Hungarian .9%. While these percentages are small, they provide leads for more precise breakdown of categories for any larger survey.

Country of Birth.- Q 26. Country of birth: (a) Canada; (b) Other.

As can be expected, the overwhelmingly majority of the respondents, 81.5%, were born in Canada. Other places (discerned from the "Other" category) include the British Isles (6.5%), U.S.A. (1.2%), Hungary (.9%) and the West Indies (.9%). In addition, the respondents still within the "Other" category and forming 5% of the sample reflect a colorful panorama of countries in the region though only as few as one person come from most. They are: France, Palestine, India, Austria, Spain, Hawaii, Egypt, Holland, Malaysia, Belgium, Australia and Pakistan.

Born outside Canada.- Q. 27. If born outside of Canada, how long have you been in Canada? (a) Less than 5 years; (b) 5 to 9 years; (c) 10 years or more. Of those born outside of Canada, 78.17 have been in Canada over 10 years.

Religion.- Q. 28. What is your religion? (a) Roman Catholic; (b) Protestant; (c) Jewish; (d) Other. The percentage of Roman Catholics, 45.67 is only slightly greater than the percentage of Protestants, 42.6%. Jews form .9%. There are 3.3% Agnostics; 3.3% who declare themselves atheists or having no religion; .9% Buddhists; and .3% Hindu. Again, the extremely small percentages become insignificant for cross-tabulations, but they provide clues for the construction of questionnaires for larger studies.

Age.- Q. 29. What is your age? The majority of respondents, 36.9%, are between the ages of 40 to 64 years, mature adults; 32.7% are between 26 to 39, and 25.4% are 25 or less. (Most of the people in Lindholm's study were 20 to 29 years of age, 19.4%, and 40 to 49 years, 19.2%; and almost all in the CCIC study were between 15 to 25 years).

Main Occupation.- Q 30. What is your main occupation? Most, 32.5% see themselves as junior civil servants or clerks; 27.8% as professionals, managers, big businessmen or senior civil servants; 13.6% are students; 11.2% are housewives; 5.6% are skilled workers and 3% are unemployed.

Education.- Q 31. What level of education have you completed? Most, 38.8% have high school or trade school education; 34.1% have attended university; 20.9% at community or technical school; and 5.9% at primary school.

Income.- Q 32. What was your approximate total income from all sources in 1973? The largest percentage, 37.3%, cited \$5,000 to \$13,000; 31.4% indicated \$13,000; \$23,000 less than \$5,000; and 8.1% small allowance or bursary.

Racial or ethnic prejudice.- It has already been noted that an overwhelming majority of respondents seem to imply prejudices among their friends and perhaps in themselves.

Active Membership in Organizations.- Q 34. Do you belong to any of the following? To indicate which, please use the first column, but if you are an active member place your mark in the second column. The majority, 59.9% state they are not active members of any organization. The remaining frequencies are almost evenly divided among the variety of organizations presented. However, in the index of non-active membership 21.3% say they do not belong to any organization; 22.5% are in parish organizations; 20.2% to social clubs, and 20.2% to charitable organizations. 5.6% are in organizations working for LDC's. And 3.4% are from each of the following: trade union, political organization and student council. Apparently more

people are actively involved in the organizations than there are inactive members.

Acquaintance with People from LDC's.- Q 35. Are you well acquainted with people who come from any of the following areas: Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East? (a) Yes; (b) No. Interestingly the percentages are almost equally divided, with 49.7% being acquainted with people from the LDC's, and 50.3% not.

Federal Elections.- Q 36. If there is a federal election in the near future which party do you think you would vote for? The responses given to various political parties are shown in Table IX (where the "Other" category is again subdivided into "None or Does not Vote", "Undecided", and "Depends on Candidate or Party Leader").

Table IX

Election Results

Political Party	% votes
Liberal Party	51.4
Progressive Conservative Party	21.5
New Democratic Party	18.4
Social Credit Party	2.5
Undecided	1.9
Others	1.6
Communist Party of Canada	1.2
None or Does Not Vote	.9
Depends on Candidate or Party Leader	.6
TOTAL	100.0

• Obviously the significant majority (51.4%) of the respondents in the national capital region favour the Liberal Party. Next in frequency

of choice is the Progressive Conservative Party (21.5%); then the New Democratic Party (18.4%).

Sex.- Q37. What is your sex? (a) Male; (b) Female. The sex distribution among respondents is about equal with 52.8% being males and 47.2% females. Of the 2000 questionnaires mailed out, 1020 went to females and 983 to males, yet more males replied. Perhaps men are more interested in issues of foreign aid or international development.

Success in Life.- Q 38. On the basis of your experience so far, to what degree would you say you have been successful in life? (a) Very successful; (b) Fairly successful; (c) Slightly successful; (d) Not successful.

The majority of respondents, 62.3%, say they are fairly successful; and a considerable percentage, 21.6%, claim they are very successful. Thus a total of 83.9% say they are at least fairly successful. (This is reminiscent of a 1974 report by Campbell of the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan that showed 82% of 2,200 Americans interviewed "across the country" claimed they were at least fairly well satisfied "with their lives."¹¹) Only 14.4% in the current study state they are slightly successful; and a mere 1.8% declare they are not successful. Thus, with the majority of respondents claiming to be fairly-to-very successful, it can be anticipated, again by Maslow's theory, that many will be in favour of foreign aid or any endeavour to promote the welfare of others. In fact, it is recalled that 87.8% of the respondents (in question 1) favour aid to LDC's.

¹¹ Cited in B. Pratt, "Most People in U.S. Are Satisfied with Their Lives, Study Reveals", The National Enquirer, Feb. 24, 1974, p. 2., col. 1.

Similarity of Offspring to Respondent. - Q 40. If you had a son (or daughter if you are a woman) growing up, to what degree would you like him (her) to be like you? (a) Exactly like you; (b) Pretty much like you; (c) Slightly like you; (d) Not like you at all. The largest percentage, 45.4%, state they would like their youngster to be pretty much like themselves; 39.4% slightly like they are; and only 9.8% not wanting any similarity. Those who would like their youngster to be exactly as they are constitute 5.4% and such an extreme position by this minority suggests a neurotic quality. Altogether, a total of 84.8% would like their youngster pretty much or slightly like they are, thus reflecting a sense of security and self confidence by the majority, which again is not surprising in view of the 87.8% (in question 1) favoring aid.

Countries and their Ratings from Poorest to Richest. - In question 41, respondents are asked to assort Canada, India, Kenya, Russia, Sweden and the U.S.A., with one each under the following headings: poorest, poorer, poor, rich, richer, richest. India is rated by most (73.2%) as the poorest of the countries listed. Next in the poorest category is Kenya (21.4%). But Kenya is selected most often (73.9%) for the poorer category, followed by India (21.2%). Russia is most frequently cited in the poor category (51.9%), followed by Sweden (33.1%). Canada is most popular in the rich category (42.8%), followed by Sweden (34%). Canada is again most cited (42.6%) for the richer category, followed by Russia (24.6%). And the U.S.A. is most outstanding in the richest category (84.8%).

Thus, the U.S.A. is rated as richest, Canada as richer, Sweden as rich, Russia as poor, Kenya as poorer and India as poorest.

Considering there are 6 categories and 5 intervals, the interval (gap) between Canada and India by an individual respondent can be compared with his attitude toward foreign aid and other issues.

i) Additional Information:

It may also be noted that of the 341 usable questionnaires returned, 48.7% were marked (dotted) and 51.3% were not. 80.4% were completed in English and 19.6% in French. Comments in the middle pages were in 66% and none in 34%.

j) Summary:

The survey reveals that the majority (87.8%) of the people in the national capital region are in favour of aid to the LDC's. A considerable percentage (38.8%) advocate an increase in aid; 51% prefer involving international agencies; humanitarian reasons are the main motivation in aid; Africa is the region most in need of assistance; the Canadian aid policy is good (with reservations), aid should not be left to voluntary agents but must involve Government revenue, with a slight majority (56.2%) favoring an increase in tax to help the LDC's. The best way of helping is by education and the development of agriculture. The main characteristic of an LDC is poverty (very low income) and malnutrition, and the main cause of underdevelopment is the matter of poor internal politics.

Immigration should not be based on color but on skills, and consideration should be given to domestic problems first (e.g. unemployment); Western Europe is the preferred source for immigrants; and an undertone of racial or ethnic prejudice is suspected. People in the LDC are probably more satisfied with their way of life than is generally believed by those

in the developed countries. MNC's seem much like substitutes for foreign or colonial domination. The U.N. has not shown itself to be very effective.

People in the national capital region of Canada seem to be more sympathetic about foreign aid than people in the European countries (e.g. Sweden and Germany) where similar surveys have been conducted, and they appear to be more informed about international development.

A considerable number of people are able to answer elementary or popular questions about international development. The most frequently cited source of information is the newspapers but for in-depth knowledge and understanding, periodicals are the preferred choice.

With respect to the respondents, from whom such data are obtained; it is noted that the majority live in Ottawa (52.6%) and Hull (10.3%), and most speak English (68.6%) or French (26.4%). Most were born in Canada or have been here for over 10 years. Roman Catholicism and Protestantism are the main religious divisions, and most respondents are between 40 to 64 years of age, and are civil servants or clerks but a considerable number are ~~professional people~~ two thirds have at least high school education and of these, half proceeded to university. The majority of respondents are not active members of social organizations. About half are acquainted with people from the LDC's.

The Liberal Party is most frequently selected (51.4%) then the Progressive Conservative (21.5%) and the New Democratic (18.4%).

The sex distribution among the respondents is about equal. Most feel they are fairly successful in life, and the majority would like their offspring to grow up like they are. Most see Canada as a rich country.

and India as very poor.

2. Reliability of Data.

The incidence of responses now known, it is important to determine the degree of strength with which statements may be made concerning the data obtained. As pointed out earlier, most if not all, surveys on attitudes to the LDC's or international development, have neglected this critical aspect.

In an effort to estimate the reliability of the survey, the sample was replicated in order to provide two samples, one with questionnaires marked (dotted) and the other with questionnaires unmarked. (cf. p. 36).

The scores from five randomly selected¹² questions, along with the knowledge scores were used for the check on reliability. The section within each question was also randomly selected by means of a random number table.¹³

For the five questions chosen, a transformation (arcsin root) was used because of the data being qualitative and in the form of frequencies.¹⁴ A test of significance between the two proportions from the two samples was performed. The test statistic, distributed approximately as a standard normal deviate, was compared with a criterion value obtained

¹² By tables from S. M. Selby (Ed.), CPC Standard Mathematical Tables, 14th Ed., Cleveland, The Chemical Rubber Co., 1964, p. 251-257.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ W. S. Pay, Statistics in Psychological Research, New York, Macmillan Co., 1962, p. 290.

from a table of standard normal deviates. In all of the sample questions chosen, 6 (4), 18 (3), 20 (7), 27 (3), 34 (6) (1st part), none of the calculated test statistics (absolute value) exceeded the critical value at a level of significance of .025 and hence any observed difference between the two proportions can be attributed to sampling.

The knowledge scores were chosen because they provided an index for the five questions, 10 to 14. Since the scores followed an approximate normal distribution, a two sample t-test was used as a test of significance between the two means obtained for each sample. The test statistic calculated did not exceed the critical value at a level of significance of .025. Again, any difference between the two means can be considered due to sampling. (For calculations, refer to Appendix 3)

In conclusion, the above tests appear to indicate a reasonably high reliability in that the results from the two samples do not vary much.

3. Meaningful Cross-Tabulations of Responses.

An exploration of the relationships between the demographic characteristics and the responses on attitudes and knowledge can yield more meaningful interpretations of the survey data. However, while the percentages of responses to some items are large, in certain other instances they are quite small (e.g., percentages such as 1.3 and .3 among nine items of choice in question 9, some of which, on the other hand, are given a frequency rating of 34 and 32). Therefore, to ensure proper application of the chi-square analyses (without misleading expansion of the chi-square statistic), many items in the various questions are collapsed but with

maintenance of sufficient differentiation in the meanings between grouped items as to present basic comparisons of responses within Maslow's theoretical framework.

The collapsed categories are presented as Appendix 4.

a) Cross-Tabulations

In the cross-tabulations tables, the relationships of interest are presented mainly as column percentages (col pct), which total 100%, but occasionally row percentages (row pct) are also indicated because of important revelations. The tables also show the chi square, degrees of freedom and level of significance (where the cut off point is .05). In instances where the variables are not of major interest, the associated tables are placed in Appendix 5. Also placed there are some important tables which may be too cumbersome for the body of this report.

Affective Attitudes.— One of the major concerns is the affective response to aid in the light of demographic variables.

A significant relationship is found between respondents with a positive attitude and those likely to favour an increase in tax to assist the LDC's, as shown in Table X. Of those who are negative about aid, the vast majority (86.8%) are also negative about any increase in tax. The respondents with a positive feeling about aid seem almost equally divided among the three attitudes toward a tax increase. Thus of the "Yes" group, one-third (or 37%) may be seen as inconsistent in saying "No" to the tax question, but the 62% (i.e. 31.3% + 31.7%) saying "Yes" to a tax increase form a greater percentage than the 20% in the SIFO study of January 1968 and the 33% in the 1971 report by Lindholm in Sweden. Obviously the

Table X

Affective Attitude by Increase in Tax

Affective Attitude		Increase in Tax		
		No	Yes < 1%	Yes > 1%
Yes	Count	103	87	88
	Row Pct	37.1%	31.3%	31.7%
	Col Pct	75.7%	96.7%	97.8%
No	Count	33	3	2
	Row Pct	86.8%	7.9%	5.3%
	Col Pct	24.3%	3.3%	2.2%
Chi Sq. = 33.860		d.f. = 2	level of signif. = .000	

Canadian sample appears somewhat more conscientious about concrete action toward helping the LDC's.

Finally, it is interesting to note that of those who are negative about the tax increase, about three-quarters (75.7%) state, nevertheless, they are in favour of aid to the LDC's.

Affective attitudes are also significantly related to political party affiliation as seen in Table XI. It is observed that a large percentage (96.6%) of the NDP are in favour of aid, but all parties are sympathetic about aid. Though the Liberals are somewhat less inclined than the NDP, yet most of those who answered "Yes" are Liberals (51.8%).

Again, affective attitudes are significantly related to language, as shown in Table XII. It appears that the French speaking respondents and the English speaking respondents are about equally inclined about favouring aid (88.6% and 89.9% respectively); while the "Other" group is less so inclined. Yet the "Other" group is more apt to say "Yes" than

Table XI

Affective Attitudes by Political Party

Affective Attitude		Political Party			
		Other	Liberals	N.D.P.	P.C.
Yes	Count	21	144	57	56
	Row pct	7.67	51.87	20.57	20.17
	Col pct	77.87	89.47	96.67	84.87
No	Count	6	17	2	10
	Row pct	17.17	48.67	5.77	28.67
	Col pct	22.27	10.67	3.47	15.27
Chi Sq. = 8.031		d.f. = 3	level of signif. = .045		

Table XII

Affective Attitudes by Language

Affective Attitude		Language		
		French	English	Other
Yes	Count	78	205	11
	Row pct	26.57	69.77	3.77
	Col pct	88.67	89.97	68.87
No	Count	10	23	5
	Row pct	26.37	60.57	13.27
	Col pct	11.47	10.17	31.37
Chi Sq. = 6.607		d.f. = 2	level of signif. = .036	

"No" (68.87 versus 31.37). It may be conjectured in line with Maslow's theory that one reason the "Other" group is least inclined to aid is that the group probably consists more of new Canadians who are yet to feel fully adjusted and basically satisfied. This hypothesis can be checked later by examining the relationship of this "Other group" with income and degree of feeling of success.

In relation to educational level (Table Q 1-31 in Appendix 5), of those who say "No" to aid most are in the secondary level (63.2%), and of those who say "Yes" most are post-secondary people. But at all levels of education, the majority are in favour of aid, with the positive attitude increasing with an increase in education level (e.g. 70% with an elementary school education, 81.17 with secondary, and 95% with post secondary). Perhaps more education means more exposure to international problems and greater concern.

Affective attitudes are not found to be related to religion, acquaintance with people in LDC's, participation (active or inactive) in organizations. But more importantly they are also not related to occupation, income, source of information, degree of wanting one's offspring to be like himself, age and feeling of success, and these non-relationships seem contrary to what might be anticipated from Maslow's theory. However, when cross tabulations are done with non-collapsed responses, the results tend to support the theory. It is then found that all age groups are in favour of aid with the percentage of the age group increasing with age up to 64. Thus a positive attitude declines after age 64 as people tend to feel a loss of faculties and a return to dependency and concern about basic needs. This is sharply accentuated by a decrease in income at that age. But these relationships must be viewed as guarded as the cross-tabulation tables bear too few respondents in some cells (and the chi-square statistic is based on the assumption of large sample numbers). Thus these relationships only provide clues for explorations in larger studies.

Turning specifically to those who answer "Yes" to aid and provide

reasons for the agreement, significant relations are found with age, acquaintance with LDC people, sex and income tax increase. In Table XIII it appears that the various age groups tend to give different reasons for

Table XIII
Volunteered Reasons for Aid by Age

Reasons for Yes		Age			
		26	26-39	40-64	64
1	Count	17	15	13	0
	Col pct	39.57	31.3	24.1	.02
2	Count	15	23	16	2
	Col pct	34.9%	47.9%	29.6	33.33
3	Count	11	10	25	4
	Col pct	25.6	20.8	46.3	66.7
Chi Sq. = 13.987		d.f. = 6		level of signif. = .0298	

favouring aid. Those under 26 years cite 1 (Conditionally, Canada's self interest); those 26 to 39 emphasize 2 (Relief of poverty and of inequality; share wealth); those 40 to 64, and especially those over 64, prefer humanitarian reasons. Thus the older persons are more concerned about humanity and moral obligation in general, but the emphasis by those over 64 years (66.7%) likely stems from a projection of their own needs (on the principle that "whatsoever a man soweth that also shall he reap") since in an earlier examination it is noted that the person over 64 years tends to be less sympathetic about aid to the LDC's.

In Table XIV, more of the non-acquainted respondents (64.4%) cite Canada's self interest first in aiding LDC's. More of the acquainted than

non-acquainted prefer 2 (Relief of poverty) and 3 (Humanitarian reasons). But within the acquainted group, 2 is chosen most, and within the non-acquainted 1 is chosen first. Thus those who are acquainted with people from the LPC's are more apt to aid on humanitarian grounds than on Canada's self-interest.

Table XIV

Volunteered Reasons for Aid by Acquaintance with LPC people

Reasons for Yes		Acquaintance	
		Yes	No
1	Count	16	29
	Row pct	35.67	64.47
	Col pct	20.37	42.07
2	Count	34	20
	Row pct	63.07	37.07
	Col pct	43.07	29.07
3	Count	29	20
	Row pct	59.27	40.87
	Col pct	36.77	29.07
Chi Sq. = 9.401		d.f. = 2	level of signif. = .015

In regard to sex, among those who place Canada's self interest first the majority are males (66.7%) and the rest females. And of those selecting the humanitarian reasons the majority (64%) are females. On the reason of relieving inequality, males and females are about equally distributed. Most males (39%) prefer Canada's benefit first while most females (41.2%) cite humanitarian reasons.

Again, of those in favour of aid and citing conditional reasons (e.g. that Canada's needs be met first), the majority (57.1%) say "No" to

an increase in tax to help the LDC's.

In attempting to relate the negative attitudes about aid, to pertinent demographic variables, the number of respondents that occur in cross-tabulation cells are too few to permit any meaningful interpretation. But there seems to be a suggestion that of respondents not in favour of aid the main reason, preferred by all income groups, is one of attending to Canada's own needs first.

Scale of Aid. - A significant relationship is found between the scale of aid and source of information (Table Q 2^a - 17 in Appendix 5). The largest percentage, 41.97, of those who rely on the mass media say that the aid is about right while 60% of those in favour of an increase are greater users of non-mass media, and presumably more knowledgeable, would like to see aid increased.

The scale of aid seems unrelated to language, religion, age, membership in various organizations, feelings of success, occupation and income. Again it is surprising that neither occupation nor income has a significant relationship with the scale of aid, as Maslow's theory would anticipate that the professional and high income person would tend to favour an increase in aid. This is further complicated by the general belief that occupation and income are related to education, and it is found that the higher the education the more favoured is the increase in aid (Table Q 31-2, Appendix 5). Perhaps there are other factors or intervening variables in the scheme of events for certainly, neither relationships nor correlations can necessarily be equated with cause and effect.

Interestingly, there is a significant relationship between scale

of aid and political party affiliation (Table Q 2 - 36, Appendix 5). The party that has the greatest portion within it that would like aid increased is the NDP (56.7), then the Liberals (49.67). Of those who would like aid reduced an equal percentage (36.72) is obtained from the Liberal and PC parties. But the PC's have the greatest portion (35.77) of all those who would stop aid.

When the scale of aid is matched with approval of a tax increase to help the LIC's (Table Q 2 - 39, Appendix 5), it is found that of those who say "No" to such a tax increase, most (38.37) feel the aid is about right as it is, and of those who would like it stopped, and this includes only 14 people, 92.97 will not approve a tax increase.

It may be concluded that those who rely on non-mass media, those who have post secondary education, and those of the NDP are inclined toward an increase in aid.

Channel of Aid. - In the choice between multilateral and bilateral media (Table Q 3 - 29, Appendix 5), those who are over 64 years of age prefer the international agencies (68.87), while those between 40 to 64 years of age are more inclined toward the country to country transactions (597). And, of all the respondents choosing the bilateral approach the largest percentage (43.97) is still of the 40 to 64 year group. Perhaps the 40 to 64 year olds are more keenly aware of administrative costs in having a "middle man".

Again, with respect to income (Table Q 3 - 32, Appendix 5), those who make high salaries (over \$13,000) seem to prefer the bilateral channel, and there are probably people between 40 to 64 years of age who are

in the prime of life seeing the world through businessmen's eyes and knowing of the waste in red tape in big bureaucracies. These speculations may be worthy of further investigation. Other age groups seem to prefer the multilateral channel.

In relation to sex, (Table O 3 - 37) more females (58.6%) are apt to select the multilateral channel while an almost equal proportion of men (56.4%) choose the alternative of direct aid. Perhaps the male is a more aggressive and business-like person who prefers to risk greater confrontation while the female in this culture is generally more passive.

(In attempting to tabulate reasons given for choice of channel against a number of variables the array of numbers is too small to permit an analysis.)

In brief, those who favour the international organizations are the people under 40 years, those over 64, and females.

Canadian Aid Policy. - When the aid policy is seen against source of information it is found (Table 6 - 17, Appendix 5) that irrespective of information the majority of people feel it is good.

Viewed with language (Table Q 6 - 25, Appendix 5), a sizeable number of people, 60, are found to have no opinion about the aid policy, but of the remainder, 60.8% of the French-speaking people feel the policy is good, and roughly the same percentage, 61.5% of the English-speaking section agree.

When seen against income levels (Table Q 6 - 32, Appendix 5), those of the "allowance" category have the greatest percentage, 76%, stating the policy is good. This opinion perhaps involves a reflection

of the feelings of those on allowances toward their own allowances or unemployment insurance. (Unemployment insurance can be as much as \$100/wk or more and can therefore amount to over \$5000/yr, therefore future questionnaires must distinguish more carefully between the allowance and the \$5000 categories.)

Viewed in terms of educational level (Table 0 31 - 6, Appendix 5) the aid policy is very much favored by those with elementary schooling (88.27). Those with a secondary education also see it as good but a high proportion (82.3%) have no opinion. It is again seen as good by people with post-secondary education, but of those who say it is poor they provide the highest proportion (73.17).

No matter how the policy is stated, India is considered poorest and Kenya poorer. Russia is considered poor by those who consider the policy good. Those who rate India as rich, find the policy very bad (perhaps feeling that money is being wasted on countries richer than is generally believed).

In brief, all language groups consider the policy good but the English group tends to have more reservations and the university educated person is also skeptical about the policy. A considerable number of people, however, have no opinion and are likely unaware of the guidelines in the Government policy.

Political Party Affiliation. - Education seems significantly related to the party selected (Table 36 - 31, Appendix 5). The more education one has, the more he votes for the Liberal party, but this is stronger with the NDP and weaker with the PC party. The PC party and the Liberals are best

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supported by those with secondary school education while the NDP has most support from people with post secondary education.

Party affiliation is also linked with occupation (Table Q 36 - 30, Appendix 5). Students (or young people) do not care for the PC party. Professionals (58.4%) tend to vote for the Liberal party while semi-professionals are more fond of the NDP. Non-professionals (including the farmer) are equally divided between the Liberals and PC's (but perhaps would be more inclined to the PC's if this region involved more farmers).

There is also a noteworthy relationship with residence. In Ottawa the party most favored is the Liberal's (47.8%). It is also best liked in Hull (64%). There is stronger support for the Liberals in Hull than in Ottawa. The PC's receive more votes in Ottawa than in Hull and so do the NDP's.

In every age group the Liberal Party is favoured but the percentage of votes it receives declines as people become older (Table Q 36 - 29, Appendix 5).

Briefly, the Liberal Party and the NDP are supported more by people of post secondary education. Professionals prefer the Liberals; semi professionals, the NDP, and non professionals, the PC's. The Liberals are most favoured in Ottawa and Hull. Thus, as the Liberals favour aid to LDC's one can expect the Ottawa-Hull region to be in support of such a policy, as indeed this survey demonstrates by the respondents favouring aid (87/8%).

Residence. - With respect to income (Table Q 24 - 32, Appendix 5) people making most money seem to prefer to live in Ottawa than in Hull.

There is an increasing larger proportion of people in the higher income brackets except that in Hull the percentage making over \$13,000 decreases sharply (to 16%) while the majority (56%) obtain an income of \$5000 to \$13,000. The greatest percentage of respondents in Ottawa (36.2%) earn over \$13,000 a year, and can be expected to hold positive attitudes about foreign aid.

Satisfaction with Life in the LDC's. - All occupational levels except professionals, agree that people in the LDC's are more satisfied with their life than is believed by people in developed countries (Table Q 21 - 30, Appendix 5).

Source of Information. - Among those who resort to periodical use of non-mass media for information professional people constitute the largest percentage (39.4%), but they also form the largest portion that use a mixture of mass and non-mass media (Table Q 17 - 30, Appendix 5). Again among the non-mass media respondents, 90% have a post secondary education, while mass media are used mainly by people with elementary or secondary education (Table Q 31 - 17, Appendix 5).

A significant percentage (96.8%) of those who use non-mass media are able to name three LDC's correctly. Most of those who can name only one, are greater users of the mass media (Table Q 17 - 10, Appendix 5). Non-mass media respondents are more able to mention the name of the government agency handling Canada's aid to the LDC's (Table 17 - 11, Appendix 5) and obtain the highest correct scores concerning the amount of money the Canadian Parliament made available in 1971-72 to aid the LDC's and the percentage of GNP recommended by the Pearson Report.

Source of Most Understanding. - It is of interest to note that in regard to educational status, and source of information that provides the most understanding and knowledge about international development (Table Q 18 - 31, Appendix 5), the people with post secondary education overwhelmingly prefer the non-mass media (82.4%). The majority of those with only elementary school education obtain their information from mass media sources.

Further, professionals (82.4%) are much in favour of non-mass media. Students also cite non-mass media but not to the same degree (71.1%). Indeed, all occupational levels agree that non-mass media yield better understanding and knowledge than the mass media but professionals and students give it a greater degree of emphasis.

Voluntary Aid. - When the idea of voluntary aid is examined against education, it is found (Table Q 8 - 31, Appendix 5) that those of elementary schooling agree with the voluntary aspect of aid, secondary school people are about equally divided, and as education increases to the university level there is disapproval of such a method of aid.

Also noteworthy (Table Q 8 - 32, Appendix 5) is that those on allowance as well as those with incomes over \$13,000 do not agree with the voluntary method. Perhaps those on allowances feel more certain about money coming from a Government source than if left to the goodwill of a charitable organization.

Limiting Immigration of Colored People. - Those with post-secondary education disagree most (66.3%) with such limitation (Table Q 31 - 15, Appendix 5). So too, do those who are acquainted with people from the LDC's

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

(Table Q 15 - 35, Appendix 5). The Liberals disagree (56.1%) with limitation more than they agree (40.6%), as also do the NDP (Table 36, Appendix 5). But the PC's agree more on limitation (54.5%) than disagree (37.9%). Again of respondents who agree on limitation more males (59.6%) than females (40.4%), and of those who disagree the proportions are reversed (52.9% females and 47.1% males) (Table Q 15 - Appendix 5).

Favoured Region for Selecting Immigrants. - The overwhelming majority of respondents in the Ottawa region favour Europe and the Middle (non-colored regions) as immigrant sources (Table Q 16 - 24, Appendix 5). The same preference is expressed by people of the Hull area but with less intensity. The preference for Europe is not surprising since respondents have origins stemming from Europe. Of those selecting Canada, more are from the Hull area, again reminiscent of the 1963 study by Lemelin who found L. America a favourite region. Perhaps those feeling exploited, sympathize with the people in L. America. Interestingly the exiled FLQ members went to Cuba. Also significant is the observation that while males choose L. America and non-colored regions (Table Q 16 - Appendix 5), females select the colored areas (the Caribbean, Africa, Asia). Again, respondents who favour the colored regions are more those who are acquainted with people from such places (Table 16 - 35, Appendix 5).

Altogether, those who express a greater preference for non-colored regions from which to obtain immigrants, are from the Ottawa area, and not much acquainted with people from the LDC's.

Knowledge. - When total knowledge scores are matched with sources of information that provide most understanding and knowledge it is found that those who rely on non-mass ^{media} obtain significantly higher scores than users of mass media (Table Q 10 to 14 - 18, Appendix 5). This holds at every one of the four levels of knowledge scores and especially at the highest level.

Similarly, in every level of knowledge scores, those who favour the granting of aid, obtain higher scores than those who are negative about aid (Q 10 to 14 - 1, Appendix 5). Of those who are sympathetic with aid, 88.9% obtain scores at the highest level while those with a negative attitude have their greatest percentage (34.2%) at the lowest level, suggesting that those who do not know much about international development are apt to be negative about aid (Table 10 to 14 - 1, Appendix 5). And those who advocate increased tax to assist the LDC's tend to obtain high knowledge scores (Table 10 to 14 - 39, Appendix 5).

In relation to education, lowest knowledge scores are obtained by those with elementary school education. The secondary educated person gets a higher score, and the post secondary the highest (Table Q 10 to 14 - 31, Appendix 5).

The English speaking respondents obtain more of the two higher level scores while the French speaking people tend to get scores at the two lower levels. But 234 respondents are English speaking and 91 French. However, it seems the French, nevertheless, score at lower levels than the English (Table 10 to 14 - 25, Appendix 5).

Also favouring scores in the two higher levels of knowledge is the

income bracket of over \$13,000/yr (Table Q 10 to 14 - 32, Appendix 5).

And, at any given level of knowledge, most of the people belong to charitable organizations (Table Q 10 to 14 - 34, Appendix 5).

Also noticeable is that people who are not acquainted with people of the LDC's obtain lower level scores while the acquainted have significantly higher scores (Table 10 to 14 - 35, Appendix 5).

Of the political parties, the Liberals have the greatest percentage in the fourth or highest level (Table 10 to 14 - 36, Appendix 5). The NDP's are mainly at the 3rd level, and so are the other parties but with lower percentages.

In brief, those who obtain high knowledge scores tend to rely on non-mass media, are in favour of granting aid, have a post secondary education, are English speaking, have high incomes, are acquainted with people from the LDC's, and are apt to vote for the Liberal party, all of which are predictable from Maslow's theory.

It is surprising that no important relationships were forthcoming in "distance between India and Canada" and other variables (except that people between 40 to 60 years of age saw the gap as widest). The attempt to find degree of success in life, or desirability of having one's offspring grow up like himself, related to attitudes or knowledge on international development, has proven unsuccessful. Thus other dynamics need to be explored, or larger population samples should be investigated. Multiple cross-tabulations with small samples yield too few respondents per cell to provide any meaningful abstractions or interpretations.

b) Summary

Despite a variety of characteristics, respondents are generally in favour of aid. Those particularly keen and who also agree to an increase in aid tend to rely on non-mass media as the source of information that provides most understanding and knowledge about LDC's, have a post secondary education and belong to the NDP or Liberal Party.

Those who prefer international agencies for the administration of aid belong to all age groups except those 40 to 64 years, and are mainly females. Canadian aid policy is generally believed to be good, with the French speaking people expressing a slightly more positive attitude. Of those who say it is poor, most have a post secondary education.

The Liberal Party and the NDP seem supported more by people with post secondary education. While professionals prefer the Liberals, semi-professionals choose the NDP, and non-professionals the PC's. The Liberals are quite favoured in the Ottawa and Hull areas (more so in Hull), and they are most sympathetic about foreign aid.

People with an elementary school education are likely to favour the voluntary aspect of aid but those with a post secondary education or who make over \$13,000/yr are not so inclined.

Disagreeing with the idea of limiting colored immigrants are professionals, Liberal party members and females. But most respondents prefer to have immigrants from non-colored regions.

High knowledge scores about international development, are obtained by those who use non-mass media, who hold a positive attitude about aid, who have a post secondary education, are English speaking, earn over

\$13,000/yr, are more acquainted with people from the LDC's, and are probably of the Liberal Party.

No interesting relationship is obtained between attitudes and the feeling of success in life, degree of desirability of offspring like one's self, distances between poorest and richest countries.

4. The Non-Respondents.

The people who provided data for this survey constituted only a small percentage, but normal for this region, of those to whom questionnaires were mailed. The issue of the non-respondents, who are likely not interested in international development and who may have a related attitude, can be of paramount importance in the extrapolation of results to them and to the population from which they were selected. As yet there seems to be no workable device to increase the return rate substantially. In consideration of this shortcoming, the letter on the mailed questionnaire asked recipients to return the questionnaire if they would not be completing it and to provide reasons if possible. Despite the request, 41 were returned blank and without comment. But 11 more were also blank but with explanations as follows: "Dear Sir, I am a very sick person"; "J'ai 75 ans et je ne me sens pas assez jeune et assez versée dans les questions que vous posez"; "I do not care to answer the specific questions you ask because I have always believed that one must, as Voltaire said, cultivate one's own garden before presuming to worry about weeding someone else's. Canada must eliminate a host of major problems such as pollution, social injustice and an inferior educational system, bigotry... No to foreign

aid"; "Pigs on campus"; "Although I feel Canada should contribute foreign aid to underdeveloped countries, I do not have enough knowledge on either Canada's foreign aid policy or these countries to answer these questions"; "I don't feel qualified to give ... a reply"; "I do not wish to complete the enclosed questionnaire in any part as I feel very strongly about the fact that we in Canada all struggle to simply keep our heads above water". "Addressee is dead"; "Do not feel competent to answer"; "Sorry, I'm about to leave for the airport in one minute".

One feature discernible is that some respondents feel the questionnaire items may be beyond their ability and that if they cannot answer correctly they must not answer at all. Perhaps future studies with a similar questionnaire can include a reassuring statement that not all questions ask for right or wrong answers and that the few that do, cannot reflect poorly on the anonymous respondent who does not know the correct answer.

The fact remains that one can only speculate about the reasons non-respondents do not cooperate. Findings in the study must remain tentative or guarded unless alternate approaches or actual events (e.g. a federal election in the immediate future) replicates the results found with the few respondents, or there are sufficient financial resources to adopt a method of tracing non-respondents and obtaining their opinions.

5. Comments by Respondents.

Among the 341 respondents, 34% choose to make comments. Most of the comments are categorized and placed with associated questions (as

shown in italics in Appendix 2). Other comments are generally of three types: a) Elaborations on answers already given, e.g., expansion on the need for food and money by LDC for immediate relief of hunger but greater need for education and investment in human capital especially in agriculture to meet long range goals, reasons why Canada's domestic problems should be met first before "taking the mote out of thy brother's eyes"; b) Suggestions that the questionnaire should have more open ended avenues e.g., "The survey does not provide for explanations of answers which may appear irrational" (but most of these comments seem to overlook the realization that their comments are being written in the blank middle pages, specifically provided as further open ended avenues); c) Commending the quality of the questionnaire and asking for an opportunity to see the results of the survey: e.g. "I would appreciate seeing the results of your survey published--it may be most enlightening"; "Ce questionnaire est très bien." "I would appreciate in return, information on the responses and on the results of the questionnaire"; "Votre questionnaire a paru très bien fait"; "Si c'est possible de recevoir une copie des résultats reçus, j'apprécierais beaucoup"; "Where may I obtain results of this questionnaire?" "A very well devised and well balanced questionnaire"; "It would be interesting to see where the probable ignorance surrounding foreign aid exists, and to what extent".

It is remarkable that not a single respondent among the 341 makes any derogatory remark about the survey or questionnaire items (except very occasionally a person refuses to answer a particular item stating it is a personal one, apparently overlooking the anonymity of the questionnaire).

CHAPTER IV

IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The present study suggests a number of implications and limitations. Suggestions for further research may also be discerned.

As a pilot study the formulation of the questionnaire, the mailing, reception and return did not engender any particular operational difficulty. Despite indication of a reference point on the front page of the questionnaire (bearing the letter head of the School of International Affairs and the name of the Associate Director) there were no telephone calls querying any aspect of the survey. The questionnaire seems suitable for future studies but improvements may be made by including further response items as abstracted from comments by respondents and set up in italics in Appendix 2. The finer classification of responses, however, while useful in a pilot study in providing leads for larger studies, are not appropriate for small population samples in that cell grouping of respondents may be too small for the application of the chi square statistic in cross-tabulations.

In this study the 17% return rate was obtained within five weeks. A few more questionnaires arrived in the sixth week. Thus an ample time period that may be allowed for similar studies can be two to two-and-a-half months or three months for an all Canada study.

The problem with low rates of return has become so acute and the unknown or unaccountable quality of non-respondents so disturbing that some prominent research centres in the U.S.A. are seriously considering

abandoning the mailed questionnaire approach,¹ But alternative strategies are not without difficulties. For instance, personal interviews involve personality characteristics that can be influential in unknown but important directions. The telephone interview ignores the fact that 10 to 25% of the eligible population are not listed and the names in the directory are usually of the male householder.

The responses in the national capital region of this rich country reflect such an overwhelmingly favourable attitude toward assisting the LDC's, more so than is found in Europe or the U.S.A., that one is tempted to be skeptical about the virtuous ideologies that emanate from the responses. However the urgent reminder is that the capital region is the site of the Federal Government and of many diplomatic agencies and contains people quite knowledgeable in, and attuned to, problems in international development. The region is definitely not representative of the rest of Canada. At best, the results must be limited to the particular, and perhaps peculiar, region.

The responses, however, are generally in keeping with Maslow's theory from which the prediction is fulfilled that a rich country with basic needs satisfied, could afford to be sympathetic about the poorer nations. The few respondents who do not yet feel secure about their domestic needs (e.g. who point to the Eskimo, Indian and unemployment problems) can be expected to, and indeed this survey does so reveal, entertain a negative attitude about foreign aid.

1 Dr. F. Giesbrecht, Mathematician-statistician, University of North Carolina, in personal communication.

Several specific implications ensue from the survey. Political leaders can in this wise, know that most people in the region are in favour of aid to the LDC's. They prefer channelization of aid through international agencies so the developing countries do not feel obligated to a donor country. But the university educated person dislikes the Canadian aid policy. Most people prefer immigrants from Europe and L. America but emphasize that color should be no criterion in the selection of immigrants. There are differences of opinions in various issues, between men and women, the elementary educated and the university educated, the middle-aged and the young or over-64 years of age. Public opinion can control government policy.

The U.N. and the External Affairs Department of the Canadian Government need to let the public become more familiar with their operations so it does not become disenchanted with the U.N. or rudely shocked on the sudden realization of the vast sums of money that move as foreign aid.

From findings in surveys such as this, the LDC's can note there are certain similarities in attitudes toward the LDC's, as discerned in Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, the U.S.A. and Canada. In knowing of the image they present, the LDC's can profit by appropriate action and reaction in the international scenario. But in the end it is not to be forgotten that surveys can only tell what is popular or acceptable and not necessarily what is wise.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The current investigation, a pilot study, attempted a mailed questionnaire survey of attitudes of Canadians on international development to the extent they might be gleaned from the national capital region of Canada.

A number of European countries have recently undertaken studies on the image held by their citizens toward the less developed countries (LDC's). The public's feelings, understandably, are of importance in the foreign policy decisions of a government it elects into office, especially when large transfers of resources are involved as foreign aid and when, as in Canada, active consideration is being given to the question of immigrants. By such survey reports, LDC's also benefit in obtaining a more comprehensive picture of how they are viewed by the developed nations. Thus better knowledge and understanding are promoted in action and reactions in the international arena.

In the present study two thousand names and addresses were, by systematic random sampling, obtained from the city directories of Ottawa and Hull (including municipalities) in the proportion of population of the two areas. In the questionnaires sent out, names were not requested, in the hope that anonymity would enhance sincerity in replies. Within five weeks, 341 completed questionnaires (17%) were returned. Split-half analyses on their data showed high reliability.

The majority of respondents live in Ottawa (52.6%) and Hull (10.3%), and most speak English (68.6%) or French (26.7%). Most were born in Canada or have been here for over 10 years. Roman Catholicism and Protestantism

are the main religious divisions, and most respondents are between 40 to 64 years of age, and are civil servants or clerks, but a considerable number are professional people. Almost two-thirds have at least high school education, and of these, half proceeded to university. The majority of respondents are not active members of social organizations. About half are acquainted with people from the LDC's. The Liberal Party is most frequently selected (51.4%), then the PC's (21.5%) and the NDP (18.4%).

The sex distribution among respondents is about equal. Most feel they are fairly successful in life, and the majority see Canada as rich and India as very poor.

The overwhelming majority of respondents, 87.8%, are in favour of aid to the LDC's, and 38.8% advocate an increase in aid. Those particularly keen on assisting the LDC's are greater users of the non-mass media (e.g. periodicals) for their information, have a post-secondary education and belong to the NDP or Liberal Party. About 51% of all respondents prefer international organization (e.g. U.N.) rather than bilateral channels for the administration of aid as such organizations possess more expertise. Of those who differ, claiming the "middle man" to be costly, most are 40 to 60 years of age and are males.

Humanitarian or moral reasons are the main motivation in aid. As many as 61.8% believe the Canadian aid policy is generally good, with the French speaking people expressing a slightly more positive attitude. Most of those who see it as poor, have a university education. It is generally felt that aid should not be left to voluntary organizations but must involve government revenue, with a slight majority (56.2%) favouring an increase (of less than 5%) in tax to help the LDC's. Those with a

university education and who earn salaries in the highest range are most critical of the voluntary aspect.

The main characteristic of an LDC is poverty (very low income).

Next, is malnutrition. The main cause of underdevelopment is the matter of poor internal politics. Africa is the region most in need of assistance, and 59.3% would not care to help the Middle East (perhaps because of the recent oil crisis).

Respondents urge that selection of immigrants be based on skills and not on color, but consideration should be given to local problems first (e.g., unemployment). Disagreeing with the idea of limiting colored immigrants are mainly professionals, Liberal Party affiliates, females, and those who are acquainted with people from the LDC's. But most respondents prefer to have immigrants from non-colored regions such as Europe or Latin America (thus lending suspicion to an inconsistency between voiced opinion about prejudice and genuine feeling).

A slight majority affirm that people in the LDC's are probably more satisfied with their way of life than is generally believed by those in developed countries. MNC's seem much like substitutes for foreign or colonial domination. The U.N. is said not to have shown itself to be very effective.

The Liberal Party and the NDP seem supported more by people with post secondary education. While professionals prefer the Liberals, semi-professionals choose the NDP, and non-professionals the PC's. The Liberals are quite favored in the Ottawa and Hull areas (more so in Hull), and they are most sympathetic about foreign aid.

A majority of respondents, 87%, are able to name three LDC's; 60%

know CIDA as the government agency handling Canadian aid to the LDC's; and 80 to 97% can correctly align some internationally known politicians (Haile Selassie, Eric Williams, Golda Meir, Mitchell Sharp, Indira Gandhi, Anwar Sadat and President Nyerere) with their respective countries. But only 9.9% know the amount of funds made available by the Canadian Parliament in 1971-72 to help the LDC's, and only 7.8% know of the .7% GNP aim as recommended in the Pearson Report. High knowledge scores are obtained by those who use the non-mass media, hold a positive attitude about aid, have a post secondary education, are English speaking, earn over \$13,000/yr, are acquainted with people from the LDC's, and are of the Liberal Party. No significant relationship is found with feelings of success in life or with the degree to which a parent likes his offspring to grow up and be like the parent.

As to the source of information that provides most understanding and knowledge rather than mere information, 67.7% indicate non-mass media rather than the newspapers, radio or television.

In general, respondents in the capital region of Canada seem more sympathetic about foreign aid than people in the European countries (e.g. Sweden, Germany, Switzerland) and they appear to be more informed about international issues. Nevertheless, the U.N., the External Affairs Department of the Canadian Government and the elementary schools can still do much more toward informing the public.

Most of the survey results fall within expectations stemming from Maslow's theory of needs which provides a medium for linking what appear as discrete data in many surveys. Canada, as a rich country with basic needs satisfied, can afford to pay attention to the less fortunate nations.

But results obtained in the atypical capital region cannot actually be applied to non-respondents or to all of Canada. Such extrapolations remain very guarded.

As a pilot study, the mechanics in conduction of the survey revealed no remarkable difficulty. Indeed there were several favourable comments by respondents about the questionnaire. Questionnaires of this type may well be used with larger population samples and in all-Canada studies.

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APPENDIX 1

A COPY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE SURVEY

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

A LETTER TO EXPLAIN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir Madam

The School of International Affairs at Carleton University is interested in certain major issues of the day. We are endeavouring to obtain information on Canadian attitudes toward the less developed countries, and for this we seek your assistance. You were selected at random. We hope you will fill out this questionnaire and return it promptly in the enclosed stamped envelope.

An Assessment of attitudes not only enhances current knowledge but, in reflecting the feelings of the community, it may have important implications for government policy formulation and create a better understanding of the international scene.

In the questionnaire, the term "less developed countries" is used often. It refers to countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East. Perhaps you know them as "underdeveloped countries" or part of "The Third World".

In the latter part of the questionnaire, some questions may seem personal (e.g. in reference to religion, politics, race). Answers to these are necessary in order to make the other questions meaningful. But you are assured of total anonymity with regard to your answers. Indeed, your name is not asked for at all.

If for some reason you do not wish to participate or even if you answer only a few questions, please return the questionnaire. Any reasons you can provide will be welcome.

Your personal attention to this important questionnaire is very much appreciated.

Michael G. Fry
Associate Director.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Affairs at Carleton University is
s of the day. We are endeavouring
attitudes toward the less devel-
eek your assistance. You were
will fill out this questionnaire
losed stamped envelope.

It only enhances current knowledge
f the community, it may have im-
nt policy formulation and create
ernational scene.

a "less developed countries" is
as in Asia, Africa, Latin America,
Perhaps you know them as "un-
f "The Third World".

tionnaire, some questions may
to religion, politics, race).
order to make the other questions
of total anonymity with regard to
is not asked for at all.

wish to participate or even if
please return the questionnaire.
we welcome.

s important questionnaire is

Michael G. Fry
Associate Director.

Here is an example of the proper way to complete the questionnaire. Mark with a cross "X" the box which corresponds to the answer of your choice. Thus, if you are not a student at present, you would mark the box for "No" in the following question -

Are you a student?

Yes ☐ 1
No ☒ 2

Note - If by mistake you mark a box you do not wish to have, as your answer; just encircle it and mark the box you prefer.

- Try to be spontaneous without spending too much time over the questions.

- It is recognized that a questionnaire form may be limiting in the expression of your opinions and ideas. Therefore, some blank pages are left in the middle of the booklet for further comments.

----- oOo -----

1) Do you believe Canada should aid the less developed countries (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East)?

Yes ☐ (4)
No ☐ 2
Other (specify please: _____) ☐ 3
If Yes or No, please explain: _____ (5)(6)

2) Do you believe that Canadian aid to less developed countries

Should be increased ☐ (7)
Is about right as it is ☐ 2
Should be reduced ☐ 3
Should be stopped completely ☐ 4
No opinion ☐ 5

3) In your opinion, which of these two channels for aid is preferable?

Aid provided by international organizations (e.g. UN, WHO, UNESCO) ☐ (9)
Aid granted directly by one country to another (e.g., Canada providing aid directly to a developing country) ☐ 2
Explain your choice: _____
_____ (9)(10)

4) Which of the following arguments FOR providing aid to less developed countries seem in your opinion the most valid. Indicate the most valid in the first column, and your second choice in the second column

	most valid (11)	second choice (12)
A moral obligation to help those in need	☐ 1	☐ 1
To reduce inequalities and conflicts, and thus promote world peace	☐ 2	☐ 2
Helping them will keep them in the Western camp and prevent the spread of communism	☐ 3	☐ 3
They need our advice, knowledge and aid to develop	☐ 4	☐ 4
With good relations, we can buy their products and sell them at a good price	☐ 5	☐ 5
The West (Europe, Britain and America) has caused much harm in these countries in the past. It is only natural that we try to help them now	☐ 6	☐ 6
Other (specify please: _____)	☐ 7	☐ 7
I find no argument FOR providing aid to them	☐ 8	☐ 8

5) Which one of the developing regions do you feel Canada should help most and which least?

	help most (13)	help least (14)
Africa	☐ 1	☐ 1
Asia	☐ 2	☐ 2
The Caribbean	☐ 3	☐ 3
Latin America	☐ 4	☐ 4
The Middle East	☐ 5	☐ 5

In each case, state your reasons:

Most (15) (16)
Least (17) (18)

6) How do you judge the Canadian aid policy to less developed countries?

Good absolutely	☐ 1
Good with reservations	☐ 2
Poor	☐ 3
Very bad	☐ 4
No opinion	☐ 5
Canada has no such policy	☐ 6

7) Which of the following arguments AGAINST providing aid to less developed countries seems in your opinion the most valid? Indicate the most valid in the first column, and your second choice in the second column.

most valid
(20)
second choice
(21)

- Help is useless as they lack the capacity to do anything 1 1
- We have domestic needs (e.g. unemployment and the poor) that must be given help FIRST 2 2
- Aiding less developed countries should be none of our business 3 3
- Aid to less developed countries is nothing but an instrument of imperialism and colonialism 4 4
- Developing countries are rarely grateful for the help .. 5 5
- Aid is useless because of political confusion and poor economic organization in the less developed countries .. 6 6
- Other (specify please: _____) 7 7
- I find no argument AGAINST providing aid 8 8

8) How do you feel about the statement that foreign aid should be provided voluntarily by organizations and individuals who wish to do so, and not from government (income-tax) revenue?

(22)

- Agree absolutely 1
- Agree with some reservation 2
- Disagree with some reservation 3
- Disagree absolutely 4
- No opinion 5

9) In your opinion, which are the two best ways of helping the less developed countries. Indicate your first choice in the first column, and your second choice in the second column.

first choice
(23)
second choice
(24)

- By financial assistance (e.g., loan to the government, grants to public agencies) 1 1
- Send doctors and nurses; build hospitals 2 2
- Send food, clothes, medical supplies 3 3
- Encourage development of their national consciousness .. 4 4
- Encourage education (e.g. send teachers, build schools), 5 5
- Encourage birth control 6 6
- Encourage agricultural development 7 7
- Encourage industrial development 8 8
- Other (specify please: _____) 9 9

10) Name three less developed countries (i.e., any three within the regions of Africa, Asia, The Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East):

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (25) (26) (27)

11) What is the name or initials of the government agency that handles most of Canada's aid to the less developed countries?

(28) (29)

12) For the financial year 1971-72, to help the less developed countries the Canadian Parliament made available funds totalling:

- Less than \$100 million 1
- \$100 million to less than \$300 million 2
- \$300 million to less than \$500 million 3
- \$500 million or more 4
- I do not know 5

13) In line with the recommendation of the 1969 Pearson Report, Canada aims to give a certain percentage of its Gross National Product as official development assistance. How large is this percentage?

- Less than .5% of the GNP 1
- .5 to less than 1% of the GNP 2
- 1% of the GNP 3
- More than 1% of the GNP 4
- I do not know 5

14) Indicate in the vertical column under each country named, the person most associated with that country.

	India (32)	Egypt (33)	Ethiopia (34)	Trinidad (35)	Canada (36)	Tanzania (37)	Israel (38)
Maito Selassie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eric Williams	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Golda Meir	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mitchell Sharp	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Indira Gandhi	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Anwar Sadat	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
President Nyerere	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

15) Because there are many people from foreign countries immigrating to Canada, it has been said: "We should limit the immigration of colored people to Canada." Do you agree with that statement?

- Agree very strongly (39) 1
- Agree with certain reservations 2
- Indifferent 3
- Disagree with certain reservations 4
- Disagree very strongly 5
- If agree, give reasons: (40) (41)
- If disagree, give reasons: (42) (43)

16) Which area do you feel Canada should favor most in selecting its immigrants. Indicate your first preference in the first column and your second choice in the second column.

	first choice (44)	second choice (45)
Africa	1	1
Asia	2	2
The Caribbean	3	3
Eastern Europe	4	4
Latin America	5	5
The Middle East	6	6
Western Europe	7	7

17) From where do you get most of your information on the less developed countries (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East)?

	In first place from (46)	In second place from (47)
Newspapers	1	1
Radio	2	2
Television	3	3
Magazines, journals, periodicals	4	4
Discussions with friends and relatives	5	5
Books	6	6
School	7	7
Other (specify please:)	8	8

18) What source provides most understanding and knowledge rather than mere information?

- Newspapers (48) 1
- Radio 2
- Television 3
- Magazines, journals, periodicals 4
- Discussions with friends and relatives 5
- Books 6
- School 7
- Other (specify please:)

19) In your opinion what is the MAIN CHARACTERISTIC of a less developed country? Indicate only one choice.

- Too close an attachment to old fashioned traditions and customs (49) 1
- Poor health and sanitation conditions 2
- Rapid population growth 3
- Poverty (very low income) 4
- Lack of real will on the part of the people to make progress 5
- Undernourishment and malnutrition (problem of hunger) 6
- Political and economic dependence on foreign countries 7
- Other characteristics (specify please:)

20) In your opinion, what is the MAIN CAUSE of underdevelopment in the less developed countries? Indicate only one choice.

- Lack of natural resources (50) 1
- Their population has less aptitude to develop itself as we do 2
- Colonial domination in the past 3
- The leaders are not doing enough to exploit the riches of their countries, therefore they organize their economy badly 4
- The rich countries control international trade and impose prices on products sold by the less developed countries 5
- Not enough aid and technical assistance given to the less developed countries 6
- Too rapid population growth 7
- Internal political situation (violence, instability, corruption) 8
- Other (specify please:)

21) People in the less developed countries are likely more satisfied with their way of life than people in the more developed countries believe.

Agree (51) 1
Disagree 2
Other (specify please:) 3

22) Would you agree that multinational corporations from developed countries that set up branches in the less developed countries are a disguised form (or substitute) for colonial domination or imperialism?

Yes (52) 1
No 2
Other (specify please:) 3

23) How do you feel about the United Nations?

I find it a very effective organization (53) 1
I am disappointed in its results so far 2
Other (specify please:) 3

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS MAY SEEM PERSONAL BUT
REMEMBER YOU REMAIN ANONYMOUS

24) In the Ottawa-Hull region, where do you live?

Ottawa (54) 1
Gloucester Township or Nepean Township 2
Rockcliffe Park 3
Vanier City 4
Hull 5
Gatineau and Pointe Gatineau 6
Aylmer, Lucerne or Jouraine 7
Other (specify please:) 8

25) What language is most often spoken at home?

French (55) 1
English 2
Other (specify please:) 3

26) Country of birth

Canada (56) 1
Other (specify please:) 2

27) If born outside of Canada, how long have you been in Canada?

Less than 5 years (57) 1
5 to 9 years 2
10 years or more 3

28) What is your religion?

Roman Catholic (58) 1
Protestant 2
Jewish 3
Other (specify please:) 4

29) What is your age?

25 years or less (59) 1
26 to 39 years 2
40 to 64 years 3
65 or over 4

30) What is your main occupation?

Student (60) 1
Unemployed 2
Farmer, fisherman, forestry worker 3
Professional, big businessman, manager, senior civil servant 4
Entrepreneur, small businessman 5
Employee, civil servant, clerk 6
Skilled worker (e.g., machinist, plumber, electrician) 7
Labourer 8
Other (specify please:) 9

31) What level of education have you completed?

Primary (Elementary) School (61) 1
High School, Trade School 2
Community College, Technical School, Junior College 3
University, Post-Graduate Studies 4
Other (specify please:) 5

32) What was your approximate total income from all sources in 1973?

Small allowance or bursary 1
 Less than \$5,000 2
 \$5,000 to less than \$13,000 3
 \$13,000 or more 4

33) If some of your close friends had any racial or ethnic prejudice about 10 years ago, would you say that at present their prejudice

Has become less 1
 Has increased 2
 Is the same as before 3
 Other (specify please: _____) 4

34) Do you belong to any of the following? To indicate which, please use the first column, but if you are an active member place your mark in the second column.

Student Council 1 1
 Trade Union 2 2
 Political Organization 3 3
 Parish Organization 4 4
 Social Clubs 5 5
 Charitable or humanitarian organization 6 6
 Organization engaged in work for the less developed countries (specify its name: _____) 7 7
 None of the above 8 8

35) Are you well acquainted with people who come from any of the following areas: Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East?

Yes 1
 No 2

36) If there is a federal election in the near future which party do you think you would vote for?

Communist Party of Canada 1
 Liberal Party 2
 New Democratic Party 3
 Progressive Conservative Party 4
 Social Credit Party 5
 Other (specify please: _____) 6

37) What is your sex?

Male 1
 Female 2

38) On the basis of your experience so far, to what degree would you say you have been successful in life?

Very successful 1
 Fairly successful 2
 Slightly successful 3
 Not successful 4

39) Would you be agreeable to an increase in your income tax as a means by the Government of obtaining money to aid the less developed countries?

No 1
 Yes, if the increase is less than 1% of my income tax 2
 Yes, if the increase is between 1% and 5% 3
 Yes, if the increase is 5% or more 4

40) If you had a son (or a daughter if you are a woman) growing up, to what degree would you like him (her) to be like you?

Exactly like you 1
 Pretty much like you 2
 Slightly like you 3
 Not like you at all 4

41) Some countries are generally considered richer than others. From the following list, select the one you consider poorest and indicate it in the extreme left column (under "a"). Then, select and indicate the richest in the extreme right column (under "f"). Place the other four nations in order from poor to rich (one each under columns "b", "c", "d", "e" accordingly).

	poorest a (72)	poorer b (73)	poor c (74)	rich d (75)	richer e (76)	richest f (77)
Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1
India	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kanya	3	3	3	3	3	3
Russia	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sweden	5	5	5	5	5	5
U.S.A.	6	6	6	6	6	6

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION IN FILLING OUT THIS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE AND FOR RETURNING IT PROMPTLY

OTTAWA - CANADA

SCHOOL OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRSUNE LETTRE POUR EXPLIQUER LE QUESTIONNAIRE

Monsieur/Madame.

L'Ecole des Affaires Internationales de l'Université Carleton s'intéresse à certains grands problèmes de notre temps. Nous essayons présentement d'obtenir des renseignements sur les attitudes des Canadiens envers les pays sous-développés et c'est pour cette raison que nous avons besoin de votre aide. Votre nom a été choisi au hasard. Nous espérons que vous remplirez ce questionnaire et que vous le retournerez promptement dans l'enveloppe timbrée ci-jointe.

Une évaluation des attitudes non seulement peut approfondir nos connaissances mais, en reflétant les impressions de la société, cette évaluation pourrait avoir des implications importantes dans la formulation des décisions du gouvernement et servirait à créer une plus grande compréhension sur la scène internationale.

Dans ce questionnaire, le terme "sous développés" est souvent utilisé. Il indique les pays d'Afrique, d'Asie, des Caraïbes, d'Amérique Latine et du Moyen Orient. Ils sont aussi appelés "pays en voie de développement", ou pays du "Tiers Monde".

Il est possible que dans la dernière partie du questionnaire, certaines questions vous paraîtront personnelles (par exemple, au sujet de la religion, de la politique ou des questions raciales). Les réponses à ces questions sont nécessaires afin de donner un sens aux questions précédentes. Mais soyez assuré que toutes vos réponses resteront confidentielles. De fait, nous ne vous demandons même pas d'indiquer votre nom.

Si, pour quelque raison que ce soit, vous ne voulez pas participer à cette enquête, ou bien si vous ne voulez répondre qu'à certaines questions, veuillez retourner quand même le questionnaire. Quelle que soit la raison que vous donnerez, elle sera bienvenue.

Ayez l'assurance que nous vous sommes reconnaissants de l'intérêt que vous portez à cet important questionnaire.

Michael G. Fry
Directeur Adjoint

Voici un exemple de la façon de remplir le questionnaire. Inscrivez une croix "X" dans la case correspondante à la réponse de votre choix. Ainsi, si vous n'êtes pas présentement un étudiant vous répondrez "Non" à la question suivante -

Etes-vous un étudiant?

Oui ☐ 1
Non ☒ 2

A Noter: - Si par erreur vous indiquez votre réponse dans la mauvaise case, encerclez la, et mettez le "V" sur la case de votre choix.

- Essayez de répondre spontanément sans rester trop longtemps sur chaque question.

- Il est évident qu'un questionnaire comme celui-ci limite l'expression des idées et des opinions. Par conséquent, quelques espaces vides sont réservés au centre du livret pour vos commentaires personnels.

.....

1) Croyez-vous que le Canada devrait aider les pays sous-développés (l'Afrique, l'Asie, les Caraïbes, l'Amérique latine, le Moyen Orient)?

Oui ☐ 1
Non ☐ 2
Autre (préciser s.v.p.: ☐ 3
Si Oui ou Non, expliquer s.v.p.: (5)(6)

2) Croyez-vous que l'assistance canadienne aux pays sous-développés

devrait être augmentée ☐ 1
devrait rester comme à présent ☐ 2
devrait être diminuée ☐ 3
devrait cesser complètement ☐ 4
pas d'opinion ☐ 5

3) Laquelle de ces deux formes d'aide est préférable, d'après vous?

Aide accordée par des organisations internationales (ex: UN, OMS, UNESCO) ☐ 1
Aide accordée directement d'un gouvernement à un autre (ex: le Canada donne son aide directement à un pays sous-développé) ☐ 2

Expliquez votre choix:

(9)(10)

4) Parmi les arguments suivants EN FAVEUR DE l'aide aux pays sous-développés quel est celui qui vous semble le plus valable? Indiquez le plus valable dans la première colonne et votre deuxième choix dans la deuxième colonne.

	le plus valable (11)	deuxième choix (12)
Une obligation morale envers ceux qui sont dans le besoin	☐ 1	☐ 1
Pour diminuer les inégalités et les conflits et promouvoir la paix dans le monde	☐ 2	☐ 2
Les aider, les garder dans le camp de l'ouest et arrêter l'expansion du communisme	☐ 3	☐ 3
Ils ont besoin de nos conseils, de notre savoir et de notre aide pour se développer	☐ 4	☐ 4
Ayant de bonnes relations, on peut acheter leurs produits et les revendre à bons prix chez nous	☐ 5	☐ 5
L'Occident (l'Europe, l'Angleterre et l'Amérique) a fait beaucoup de torts à ces pays. Il est normal que l'on essaie de leur aider maintenant	☐ 6	☐ 6
Autre (préciser s.v.p.:	☐ 7	☐ 7
Je ne vois aucune raison EN FAVEUR DE l'aide à ces pays	☐ 8	☐ 8

5) D'après vous, quelle est la région qui devrait profiter le plus de l'aide canadienne et laquelle le moins?

	aider le plus (13)	aider le moins (14)
L'Afrique	☐ 1	☐ 1
L'Asie	☐ 2	☐ 2
Les Caraïbes	☐ 3	☐ 3
L'Amérique Latine	☐ 4	☐ 4
Le Moyen Orient	☐ 5	☐ 5

Dans chaque cas, donnez vos raisons:

	(15)	(16)
Le plus	☐ 1	☐ 1
Le moins	☐ 2	☐ 2

6) Comment jugez-vous la politique d'aide canadienne aux pays sous-développés?

	(19)
Absolument bonne	☐ 1
Bonne avec réserve	☐ 2
Médiocre	☐ 3
Très mauvaise	☐ 4
Pas d'opinion	☐ 5
Le Canada n'a pas de telle politique	☐ 6

15) Parce qu'il y a beaucoup de gens des pays étrangers qui immigreront au Canada, on a déjà dit: "Nous devrions limiter l'immigration des gens de couleur au Canada." Êtes-vous d'accord avec cette affirmation?

(39)

Totalement d'accord 1
D'accord avec réserve 2
Indifférent 3
Désapprouve avec certaine réserve 4
Désapprouve totalement 5

Si d'accord, donnez vos raisons: (40)(41)

Si vous désapprouvez, donnez vos raisons: (42)(43)

16) Quelles régions croyez-vous que le Canada devrait favoriser le plus en choisissant ses immigrants? Indiquez votre première préférence dans la première colonne et votre seconde dans la deuxième colonne.

	premier choix (44)	deuxième choix (45)
L'Afrique	1	1
L'Asie	2	2
Les Caraïbes	3	3
L'Europe de l'Est	4	4
L'Amérique Latine	5	5
Le Moyen Orient	6	6
L'Europe de l'Ouest	7	7

17) De quelles sources recevez vous vos informations sur les pays sous-développés (l'Afrique, l'Asie, les Caraïbes, l'Amérique Latine, Le Moyen Orient)?

première source
(46)

deuxième source
(47)

Journaux	1	1
Radio	2	2
Télévision	3	3
Revue, hebdomadaires, périodiques	4	4
Discussions avec amis et la parenté	5	5
Livres	6	6
Ecole	7	7
Autre (préciser, s.v.p.)	8	8

18) Quelle source fournit de la compréhension et des connaissances plutôt que de l'information?

(48)

Journaux	1
Radio	2
Télévision	3
Revue, hebdomadaires, périodiques	4
Discussions avec amis et la parenté	5
Livres	6
Ecole	7
Autre (préciser, s.v.p.)	8

19) Selon vous, qu'est-ce qui CARACTERISE LE MIEUX le pays sous-développé? N'indiquez qu'un seul choix.

(49)

Trop attachés à leurs vieilles traditions et coutumes	1
Mauvaises conditions de santé et de l'hygiène	2
Augmentation rapide de la population	3
Pauvreté (revenu très bas)	4
Absence d'une volonté réelle de progrès de la part des habitants de ces pays	5
Sous-alimentation et mal-nutrition (problème de la faim)	6
Dépendance économique et politique à l'égard des pays étrangers	7
Instabilité politique (ex: violence, corruption)	8
Autre caractéristique (préciser, s.v.p.)	9

20) D'après vous, quelle serait la CAUSE PRINCIPALE du sous-développement dans les pays sous-développés. N'indiquez qu'un seul choix.

(50)

Absence de ressources naturelles	1
Ces gens-là ont moins d'aptitude que nous à se développer	2
Domination coloniale dans le passé	3
Les dirigeants ne font pas suffisamment pour mettre en valeur les richesses de leur propre pays, donc ils organisent mal leur économie	4
Les pays riches contrôlent le commerce international et imposent leur prix aux produits que vendent les pays sous-développés	5
Insuffisance de l'assistance technique et de l'aide accordée à ces pays	6
Augmentation trop rapide de la population	7
Situation politique interne (violence, instabilité, corruption)	8
Autre (préciser, s.v.p.)	9

21) Les gens dans les pays sous-développés sont probablement plus satisfaits de leur mode de vie que le pensent les gens des pays plus développés.

Je suis d'accord (51) 1
 Je ne suis pas d'accord 2
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 3

22) Seriez-vous d'accord que les corporations multinationales des pays développés qui installent des succursales dans les pays sous-développés sont un déguisement (ou un substitut) pour la domination coloniale ou l'impérialisme?

Oui (52) 1
 Non 2
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 3

23) Que pensez-vous des Nations Unies?

C'est une organisation très efficace (53) 1
 Je suis déçu de ses résultats jusqu'ici 2
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 3

LES QUESTIONS SUIVANTES PEUVENT VOUS SEMBLER PERSONNELLES
 MAIS SOUVENEZ-VOUS QUE VOUS GARDEZ L'ANONYMAT

24) Où habitez-vous, dans la région Ottawa-Hull?

Ottawa (54) 1
 Gloucester Township ou Nepean Township 2
 Rockcliffe Park 3
 Vanier 4
 Hull 5
 Gatineau et Pointe Gatineau 6
 Aylmer, Lucerne ou Touraine 7
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 8

25) Quelle langue est la plus souvent parlée à la maison?

Français (55) 1
 Anglais 2
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 3

26) Dans quel pays êtes-vous né?

Canada (56) 1
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 2

27) Si vous êtes né à l'extérieur du Canada, depuis quand êtes-vous au Canada?

Moins de 5 ans (57) 1
 5 à 9 ans 2
 10 ans ou plus 3

28) Quelle est votre religion?

Catholique (58) 1
 Protestante 2
 Juive 3
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 4

29) Quel âge avez-vous?

25 ans ou moins (59) 1
 26 à 39 ans 2
 40 à 64 ans 3
 65 ou plus 4

30) Quelle est votre principale occupation?

Étudiant (60) 1
 Chômeur 2
 Agriculteur, pêcheur, travailleur forestier 3
 Professionnel, gros commerçant, gérant, haut fonctionnaire 4
 Entrepreneur, petit commerçant 5
 Employé, fonctionnaire, commis 6
 Travailleur spécialisé (ex: machiniste, plombier, électricien) 7
 Travailleur manoeuvre 8
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 9

31) Quelle formation scolaire avez-vous reçue?

École primaire (61) 1
 École secondaire, école de métier 2
 CEGEP, niveau collégial, technique 3
 Université, enseignement supérieur 4
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 5

32) Quel a été à peu près votre revenu total en 1973?

Retenue d'allocation ou bourse (62) 1
 Moins de \$5,000 2
 \$5,000 à moins de \$15,000 3
 \$15,000 ou plus 4

33) Si, il y a dix ans, quelques-uns de vos amis intimes avaient des préjugés raciaux ou ethniques, croyez-vous qu'aujourd'hui leurs préjugés

Ont diminué (63) 1
 Ont augmenté 2
 Sont les mêmes 3
 Autre (spécifier s.v.p.) 4

34) Faites-vous partie d'aucune des organisations suivantes? Servez-vous de la première colonne mais si vous êtes un membre actif mettez votre réponse dans la deuxième colonne.

	(64)	(65)
Conseil étudiant	1	1
Mouvement syndical	2	2
Organisation politique	3	3
Mouvement paroissial	4	4
Club social	5	5
Organisation charitable, ou à buts humanitaires	6	6
Organisation qui s'occupe de l'aide aux pays sous-développés (préciser le nom de cette organisation: _____)	7	7
Aucunes parmi ceux mentionnées ci-haut	8	8

35) Connaissez-vous bien des gens qui viennent de l'Afrique, l'Asie, les Caraïbes, l'Amérique Latine, le Moyen-Orient?

Oui (66) 1
 Non 2

36) Si il y a une élection fédérale bientôt, pour quel parti politique penseriez-vous voter?

Le Parti Communiste du Canada (67) 1
 Parti Libéral 2
 Nouveau Parti Démocratique 3
 Le Parti Progressiste Conservateur 4
 Le Parti du Crédit Social 5
 Autre (préciser s.v.p.) 6

37) Quel est votre sexe?

Masculin (68) 1
 Féminin 2

38) D'après votre expérience personnelle, à quel degré considérez-vous avoir réussi dans la vie?

Très bien (69) 1
 Assez bien 2
 Peu 3
 Pas du tout 4

39) Seriez-vous d'accord à accepter une augmentation de votre impôt sur le revenu comme un moyen pour le Gouvernement de percevoir l'argent pour aider les pays moins développés?

Non (70) 1
 Oui, si l'augmentation est moins que 1% de mon impôt 2
 Oui, si l'augmentation est entre 1% et 5% 3
 Oui, si l'augmentation est de 5% ou plus 4

40) Si vous aviez un fils (ou une fille si vous êtes une femme) qui grandit, à quel degré voudriez-vous qu'il (elle) soit comme vous?

Exactement comme vous (71) 1
 Presque comme vous 2
 Un peu comme vous 3
 Pas du tout comme vous 4

41) En général, on considère que certains pays sont plus riches que d'autres. Parmi les pays suivants, veuillez choisir celui que vous considérez le plus pauvre et indiquer le dans la colonne à l'extrême gauche (sous la lettre "a"). Puis, choisissez le pays le plus riche et indiquez le dans la colonne à l'extrême droite (sous "f"). Placez les autres quatre pays dans l'ordre du pauvre au riche (un sous chacune des colonnes "b", "c", "d", "e").

	le plus pauvre (72)	plus pauvre (73)	pauvre (74)	riche (75)	plus riche (76)	le plus riche (77)
Le Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1
L'Inde	2	2	2	2	2	2
Le Kenya	3	3	3	3	3	3
L'URSS	4	4	4	4	4	4
La Suède	5	5	5	5	5	5
Les Etats Unis	6	6	6	6	6	6

MERCI DE VOTRE COLLABORATION EN REMPLISSANT CE QUESTIONNAIRE
 ET DE NOUS LE RETOURNER PROMPTEMENT

APPENDIX 2

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS,
AND, IN ITALICS, TO THE FURTHER CATEGORIES DERIVED
FROM REPLIES TO OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

APPENDIX 2

1) Do you believe Canada should aid the less developed countries (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East)?

Yes	87.8%
No	11.3%
Other (specify please: _____)	.9%

Yes, with explanations:

Conditionally	17.2%
Canada first	7.3%
Canada's self-interest	5.3%
Poverty and misery	7.3%
Share wealth	15.2%
To relieve world tension	6.6%
Humanitarian (moral obligation)	33.1%
Increase world equity and trade	7.9%

No, with explanations:

Conditionally	11.1%
Canada first	74.1%
Help them learn to help themselves	3.7%
Avoid dependence	11.1%

2) Do you believe that Canadian aid to less developed countries

Should be increased	38.8%
Is about right as it is	34.3%
Should be reduced	10.1%
Should be stopped completely	4.2%
No opinion	12.5%

3) In your opinion, which of these two channels for aid is preferable?

Aid provided by international organizations (e.g. UN, WHO, UNESCO)	51.1%
--	-------

Aid granted directly by one country to another (e.g.,
Canada providing aid directly to a developing country) 48.9%

International, with explanations:

Both	1.6%
Political neutrality	20.0%
No individual obligation	4.0%
Cooperation	5.0%
Administrative expertise	34.4%
Less costly	5.0%
More fair	19.2%
Other	10.8%

Bilateral, with explanations:

Both	.8%
Greater control of money and technology	20.8%
More aware of Canada (better relations)	28.8%
More specifically tailored	6.4%
Less administrative waste	20.0%
Little faith in international organization	5.6%
Aid only to countries friendly to Canada	4.8%
Other	12.8%

- 4) Which of the following arguments FOR providing aid to less developed countries seem in your opinion the most valid. Indicate the most valid in the first column, and your second choice in the second column.

	most valid	second choice
A moral obligation to help those in need	34.3%	25.2%
To reduce inequalities and conflicts, and thus promote world peace	36.7%	31.9%
Helping them will keep them in the Western camp and prevent the spread of communism	2.5%	6.0%
They need our advice, knowledge and aid to develop	15.1%	21.3%
With good relations, we can buy their products and sell them at a good price	2.8%	7.0%
The West (Europe, Britain and America) has caused much harm in these countries in the past. It is only natural that we try to help them now	1.9%	4.3%

Other (specify please:) 2.5% .7%

I find no argument FOR providing aid to them 4.3% 3.7%

5) Which one of the developing regions do you feel Canada should help most and which least?

	help most	help least
Africa	41.0%	6.6%
Asia	14.6%	10.3%
The Caribbean	19.5%	15.2%
Latin America	18.0%	8.6%
The Middle East	6.9%	59.3%

Most, with reasons:

Greatest needs, most underdeveloped	37.3%
Greatest population density	10.3%
Poverty, unhappiness	10.8%
Canada's benefit	2.7%
Closest ties with Canada, physically close	17.8%
Capable of managing	1.6%
Appreciative	1.1%
Has future	3.2%
Other	15.1%

Least, with reasons:

Has least needs	49.0%
Helped by others	7.6%
Can help themselves	3.8%
Canada has own problems	1.9%
No interference in their war or conflict	7.0%
Corruption and political instability	6.4%
Not appreciative	3.2%
Disadvantaged by aid	1.9%
Other	19.1%

6) How do you judge the Canadian aid policy to less developed countries?

Good absolutely

8.3%

APPENDIX 2

112

Good with reservations	53.5%
Poor	12.8%
Very bad	9.1%
No opinion	21.1%
Canada has no such policy	1.2%

- 7) Which of the following arguments AGAINST providing aid to less developed countries seems in your opinion the most valid? Indicate the most valid in the first column, and your second choice in the second column.

	most valid	second choice
Help is useless as they lack the capacity do to anything	1.8%	4.6%
We have domestic needs (e.g. unemployment and the poor) that must be given help FIRST	32.7%	22.6%
Aiding less developed countries should be none of our business	1.2%	2.8%
Aid to less developed countries is nothing but an instrument of imperialism and colonialism	3.6%	9.2%
Developing countries are rarely grateful for the help	3.3%	12.0%
Aid is useless because of political confusion and poor economic organization in the less developed countries	16.7%	26.7%
Other (specify please: _____)	2.1%	5.5%
I find no argument AGAINST providing aid	38.5%	16.6%

- 8) How do you feel about the statement that foreign aid should be provided voluntarily by organizations and individuals who wish to do so, and not from government (income-tax) revenue?

Agree absolutely	18.2%
Agree with some reservation	21.8%

APPENDIX 2

113

Disagree with some reservation	32.5%
Disagree absolutely	24.2%
No opinion	3.3%

- 9) In your opinion, which are the two best ways of helping the less developed countries. Indicate your first choice in the first column, and your second choice in the second column.

	first choice	second choice
By financial assistance (e.g., loan to the government, grants to public agencies)	10.4%	6.0%
Send doctors and nurses; build hospitals	4.4%	4.7%
Send food, clothes, medical supplies	6.9%	4.0%
Encourage development of their national consciousness	9.1%	7.6%
Encourage education (e.g. send teachers, build schools)	33.1%	18.3%
Encourage birth control	9.5%	16.6%
Encourage agricultural development	18.0%	23.6%
Encourage industrial development	5.4%	16.9%
Other (specify please: _____)	3.2%	2.3%

- 10) Name three less developed countries (i.e., any three within the regions of Africa, Asia, The Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East):

Only one correct	3.3%
Only two correct	5.1%
Three correct	87.0%
None correct	4.7%

- 11) What is the name or initials of the government agency that handles most of Canada's aid to the less developed countries?

Wrong answer	39.3%
Right answer	60.7%

- 12) For the financial year 1971-72, to help the less developed countries the Canadian Parliament made available funds totalling:

Less than \$100 million	9.6%
\$100 million to less than \$300 million	12.4%
\$300 million to less than \$500 million	9.9%
\$500 million or more	5.3%
I do not know	62.7%

- 13) In line with the recommendation of the 1969 Pearson Report, Canada aims to give a certain percentage of its Gross National Product as official development assistance. How large is this percentage?

Less than .5% of the GNP	5.0%
.5 to less than 1% of the GNP	7.8%
1% of the GNP	25.6%
More than 1% of the GNP	4.4%
I do not know	57.2%

- 14) Indicate in the vertical column under each country named, the person most associated with that country.

	India	Egypt	Ethiopia	Trinidad	Canada	Tanzania	Israel
Haile Selassie	3.4%	91.6%	.8%			5.0%	
Eric Williams		1.0%	93.1%	.9%	3.8%	.3%	
Golda Meir	.9%	1.7%					97.4%
Mitchell Sharp			.4%	99.1%	.4%		
Indira Gandhi	98.1%	.7%	.7%				.3%
Anwar Sadat	91.8%	2.4%			5.0%	1.3%	
President Nyerere	.9%	2.4%	4.2%	5.8%		85.8%	.6%

- 15) Because there are many people from foreign countries immigrating to Canada, it has been said: "We should limit the immigration of colored people to Canada." Do you agree with that statement?

Agree very strongly	12.1%
Agree with certain reservations	29.4%
Indifferent	6.1%
Disagree with certain reservations	25.2%
Disagree very strongly	27.3%

Agree, with reasons:

Prejudiced	9.2%
Avoid racial problems (e.g., U.S., U.K.)	21.5%
Too much different	15.4%
Unemployment and housing	13.8%
Brain welfare	4.6%
Population control, irrespective of race	20.0%
Avoid their brain drain	3.1%
Other	12.3%

Disagree, with reasons:

Color no criterion	34.7%
Moral	25.4%
Antiprejudice	17.8%
Conditionally	10.2%
Canada needs people	5.1%
Other	6.8%

- 16) Which area do you feel Canada should favor most in selecting its immigrants. Indicate your first preference in the first column and your second choice in the second column.

	first choice	second choice
Africa	10.0%	7.4%
Asia	7.2%	10.0%
The Caribbean	8.0%	19.6%

APPENDIX 2

116

Eastern Europe	16.1%	24.3%
Latin America	7.6%	17.4%
The Middle East	2.0%	7.4%
Western Europe	49.0%	13.9%

- 17) From where do you get most of your information on the less developed countries (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East)?

	In first place from	In second place from
Newspapers	34.6%	32.0%
Radio	5.0%	7.1%
Television	26.1%	22.7%
Magazines, journals, periodicals	19.2%	22.3%
Discussions with friends and relatives	4.7%	6.5%
Books	1.9%	6.5%
School	3.5%	1.3%
Other (specify please: _____)	3.8%	1.3%
Travel	1.3%	.3%

- 18) What source provides most understanding and knowledge rather than mere information?

Newspapers	10.5%
Radio	3.0%
Television	17.8%
Magazines, journals, periodicals	34.9%
Discussions with friends and relatives	13.0%
Books	11.1%

APPENDIX 2

117

School	3.9%
Other (specify please: _____)	3.6%
Travel	2.1%

19) In your opinion what is the MAIN CHARACTERISTIC of a less developed country? Indicate only one choice.

Too close an attachment to old fashioned traditions and customs	9.6%
Poor health and sanitation conditions	4.2%
Rapid population growth	12.6%
Poverty (very low income)	30.5%
Lack of real will on the part of the people to make progress	5.7%
Undernourishment and malnutrition (problem of hunger)	20.1%
Political and economic dependence on foreign countries	10.2%
Other characteristics (specify please: _____)	4.2%
Lack of education	3.0%

20) In your opinion, what is the MAIN CAUSE of underdevelopment in the less developed countries? Indicate only one choice.

Lack of natural resources	4.8%
Their population has less aptitude to develop itself as we do	9.3%
Colonial domination in the past	9.3%
The leaders are not doing enough to exploit the riches of their countries, therefore they organize their economy badly	13.2%
The rich countries control international trade and impose prices on products sold by the less developed countries	11.4%
Not enough aid and technical assistance given to the less developed countries	12.3%
Too rapid population growth	12.6%

Internal political situation (violence, instability, corruption)

19.2%

Other (specify please: _____)

8.1%

- 21) People in the less developed countries are likely more satisfied with their way of life than people in the more developed countries believe.

Agree

48.8%

Disagree

43.6%

Other (specify please: _____)

7.7%

- 22) Would you agree that multinational corporations from developed countries that set up branches in the less developed countries are a disguised form (or substitute) for colonial domination or imperialism?

Yes

56.0%

No

37.7%

Other (specify please: _____)

- 23) How do you feel about the United Nations?

I find it a very effective organization

36.7%

I am disappointed in its results so far

51.5%

Other (specify please: _____)

.9%

Ambivalent

10.8%

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS MAY SEEM PERSONAL BUT
REMEMBER YOU REMAIN ANONYMOUS

- 24) In the Ottawa-Hull region, where do you live?

Ottawa

52.6%

Gloucester Township or Nepean Township

20.3%

Rockcliffe Park

1.8%

APPENDIX 2

119

Vanier City	2.1%
Hull	10.3%
Gatineau and Pointe Gatineau	7.9%
Aylmer, Lucerne or Touraine	2.9%
Other (specify please: _____)	

25) What language is most often spoken at home?

French	26.7%
English	68.6%
Other (specify please: _____)	.9%
German	1.8%
Italian	1.2%
Hungarian	.9%

26) Country of birth

Canada	81.5%
Other (specify please: _____)	5.3%
U.S.A.	1.2%
British Isles	6.5%
Germany	2.5%
Italy	1.5%
Hungary	.9%
West Indies	2.9%

27) If born outside of Canada, how long have you been in Canada?

Less than 5 years	6.2%
5 to 9 years	15.6%
10 years or more	78.1%

28) What is your religion?

Roman Catholic	45.6%
Protestant	42.6%
Jewish	.9%
Other (specify please: _____)	3.0%
Hindu	.3%
Buddhist	.9%
Agnostic	3.3%
None (or atheist)	3.3%

29) What is your age?

25 years or less	25.4%
26 to 39 years	32.7%
40 to 64 years	36.9%
65 or over	5.0%

30) What is your main occupation?

Student	13.6%
Unemployed	3.0%
Farmer, fisherman, forestry worker	.3%
Professional, big businessman, manager, senior civil servant	27.8%
Entrepreneur, small businessman	2.4%
Employee, civil servant, clerk	32.5%
Skilled worker (e.g., machinist, plumber, electrician)	5.6%
Labourer	1.8%
Housewife	11.2%
Retired	1.8%

31) What level of education have you completed?

Primary (Elementary) School	5.9%
High School, Trade School	38.8%
Community College, Technical School, Junior College	20.9%
University, Post-Graduate Studies	34.1%
Other (specify please: _____)	.3%

32) What was your approximate total income from all sources in 1973?

Small allowance or bursary	8.1%
Less than \$5,000	23.3%
\$5,000 to less than \$13,000	37.3%
\$13,000 or more	31.4%

33) If some of your close friends had any racial or ethnic prejudice about 10 years ago, would you say that at present their prejudice

Has become less	48.1%
Has increased	15.2%
Is the same as before	31.3%
Other (specify please: _____)	1.6%
Do not know	1.3%
Have or had no prejudice	2.6%

34) Do you belong to any of the following? To indicate which, please use the first column, but if you are an active member place your mark in the second column.

Student Council	1.5%	3.4%
Trade Union	9.1%	3.4%
Political Organization	5.1%	3.4%

APPENDIX 2

122

Parish Organization	8.8%	22.5%
Social Clubs	9.1%	20.2%
Charitable or humanitarian organization	5.1%	20.2%
Organization engaged in work for the less developed countries (specify its name: _____)	1.5%	5.6%
None of the above	59.9%	21.3%

35) Are you well acquainted with people who come from any of the following areas: Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, the Middle East?

Yes	49.7%
No	50.3%

36) If there is a federal election in the near future which party do you think you would vote for?

Communist Party of Canada	1.2%
Liberal Party	51.4%
New Democratic Party	18.4%
Progressive Conservative Party	21.5%
Social Credit Party	2.5%
Other (specify please: _____)	1.6%
None or does not vote	.9%
Undecided	1.9%
Depends on candidate or party leader	.6%

37) What is your sex?

Male	52.8%
Female	47.2%

38) On the basis of your experience so far, to what degree would you say you have been successful in life?

Very successful	21.6%
Fairly successful	62.3%
Slightly successful	14.4%
Not successful	1.8%

39) Would you be agreeable to an increase in your income tax as a means by the Government of obtaining money to aid the less developed countries?

No	43.8%
Yes, if the increase is less than 1% of my income tax	28.4%
Yes, if the increase is between 1% and 5%	23.8%
Yes, if the increase is 5% or more	4.0%

40) If you had a son (or a daughter if you are a woman) growing up, to what degree would you like him (her) to be like you?

Exactly like you	5.4%
Pretty much like you	45.4%
Slightly like you	39.4%
Not like you at all	9.8%

41) Some countries are generally considered richer than others. From the following list, select the one you consider poorest and indicate it in the extreme left column (under "a"). Then, select and indicate the richest in the extreme right column (under "f"). Place the other four nations in order from poor to rich (one each under columns "b", "c", "d", "e" accordingly).

	poorest a	poorer b	poor c	rich d	richer e	richest f
Canada	1.9%	1.0%	6.8%	42.8%	42.6%	7.4%
India	75.2%	21.2%	2.3%	1.3%	.3%	.9%
Kenya	21.4%	73.9%	5.5%	.9%	1.3%	
Russia	.3%	1.0%	51.9%	19.2%	24.6%	2.2%
Sweden	.3%	2.6%	33.1%	34.0%	21.5%	4.6%
U.S.A.	.9%	.3%	.3%	1.9%	9.8%	84.8%

In addition, the following may be noted about the 341 questionnaires:

Not marked (i.e., not dotted)	51.3%
Marked (dotted)	48.7%
Completed in English	80.4%
Completed in French	19.6%
No comments in centre pages	66.0%
Comments in centre pages	34.0%

APPENDIX 3

CALCULATIONS ON RELIABILITY OF DATA

APPENDIX 3

<u>Question(s)</u>	<u>Test Statistic</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>*Critical Value</u>
Knowledge Score	.471 ⁽ⁱ⁾	339	1.96
6 (4)	-.023	335	1.96
18 (3)	.015	330	1.96
20 (7)	.009	332	1.96
27 (3)	.038	62	2.00
34 (6) (1st part)	-.010	275	1.96

* Level of Significance = .025

$$(i) t = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$(ii) S = \frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{\sqrt{\frac{821}{n_1} + \frac{821}{n_2}}}$$

$$\text{where } \theta_i = \arcsin \sqrt{p_i} \quad i = 1, 2$$

where p_i = proportion falling
in that class

(ii) As suggested in W. S. Ray, Statistics in Psychological Research, New York, Macmillan Co., 1962, p. 290.

APPENDIX 4

COLLAPSED CATEGORIES OF RESPONSES

Collapsed Categories

In the following tabulations, the new coding numbers are indicated, followed immediately by a brief descriptive title where deemed helpful, and, in brackets, the items subsumed by the new code or title, and the total percentage of the categorized items. Only those questions that necessitate a collapsing of categories are indicated below. Those questions that are unchanged and which therefore remain the same, are not shown.

Question 1 in regard to approval of aid: remains the same as before. But the categories of explanations are recoded. Under Yes: 1, Canadian interest (Conditionally, Canada first, Canada's self-interest: 29%); 2, Relieve inequality (Poverty and misery, Share wealth, Relieve world tension, Increase world equity and trade: 37%); 3 (Humanitarian or moral obligation: 33.1%).

Under No: 1 (Canada first: 74.1%); 2, Others (Conditionally, Helping them learn to help themselves; Avoid dependence: 36.3%).

Q 6 in regard to Canada's foreign aid policy: 1, Good (Good absolutely, Good with reservations: 61.8%); 2, Poor (Poor, Very bad: 16.9%); 3, (No opinion: 21.1%); and omitted is "Canada has no such policy" (1.2%).

Q 8 in regard to voluntariness of aid: 1, Agree (Agree absolutely, Agree with some reservations: 40%); 2, Disagree (Disagree with some reservation, Disagree absolutely: 56.7%); 3, (No opinion: 3.3%).

Q 9 in regard to two best ways of helping LDC's: 1, Miscellaneous (Financial assistance; Doctors, nurses, hospitals; Food, clothes, medical supplies; Encourage development of their national consciousness; Encourage

industrial development: 38%, first choice; 56.1%, second choice); 2, (Encourage education: 33.1%, first choice; 18.3% second choice); 3, (Encourage agricultural development: 18%, first choice; 23.6%, second choice).

Q 13 in regard 1969 Pearson Report and percent of GNP recommended:

- 1, Wrong answer (Less than .5% of the GNP; 1% of the GNP; More than 1% of the GNP: 35%);
- 2, Right answer (.5 to less than 1% of the GNP: 7.8%);
- 3, (Do not know: 52.2%).

Q 14 in regard to matching politician with country:

- Under India: 1, Wrong answer (all except Gandhi: 1.8%)
 2, Right answer (Indira Gandhi: 98.2%)
- Under Egypt: 1, Wrong answer (all except Sadat: 8.2%)
 2, Right answer (Anwar Sadat: 91.8%)
- Under Ethiopia: 1, Wrong answer (all except Selassie: 8.4%)
 2, Right answer (Haile Selassie: 91.6%)
- Under Trinidad: 1, Wrong answer (all except Williams: 6.9%)
 2, Right answer (Eric Williams: 93.1%)
- Under Canada: 1, Wrong answer (all except Sharp: .9%)
 2, Right answer (Mitchell Sharp: 99.1%)
- Under Tanzania: 1, Wrong answer (all except Nyerere: 14.2%)
 2, Right answer (President Nyerere: 85.8%)
- Under Israel: 1, Wrong answer (all except Golda Meir: 2.6%)
 2, Right answer (Golda Meir: 97.4%)

As noted previously, the total knowledge score (Questions 10 to 14 inclusive) is subdivided into four classifications: 1, Below average (Score 0 to 6: 17.6%); 2, Low average (Score 7 to 9: 25.2%); 3, High

average (Score 10 to 12: 46.1%); 3, Above average (Score 13 to 17: 11.1%).

Q 15 in regard to limiting colored immigration: 1, Agree (Agree very strongly; Agree with certain reservations: 41.5%); 2, (Indifferent: 6.1%); Disagree (Disagree with certain reservations; Disagree very strongly: 52.5%).

Q 16 in regard to region most favoured for immigrants: 1, Colored areas (Africa, Asia, the Caribbean: 25.2%, first choice; 27.0%, second choice); 2, White areas (Eastern Europe, Western Europe, The Middle East: 67.1%, first choice; 55.6%, second choice); 3, (The Middle East, 2%, first choice; 7.4%, second choice).

Q 17 in regard to source of information: 1, Mass-media (Newspapers, Radio, Television: 39%); 2, Mixture of Mass Media and Non-mass Media (A first choice from one group and a second choice from the other group: 49%); 3, Non-mass media (Magazines, journals, periodicals; Discussions with friends and relatives; Books; School; Other; Travel: 11%).

Q 18 in regard to source providing most understanding and knowledge: 1, Mass-media: 31.3%; Non-mass media: 68.7%.

Q 19 in regard to main characteristic of an LDC: 1, Poor culture (Too close an attachment to old fashioned traditions and customs; Lack of real will on the part of the people to make progress: 15.3%); 2, Undernourishment (Poor health and sanitation conditions; Rapid population growth; Undernourishment and malnutrition: 36.9%); 3 (Poverty: 30.5%); 4, Other (Political and economic dependence on foreign countries; Other characteristics; Lack of education: 37.5%).

Q 20 in regard to main cause of underdevelopment: 1, Foreign

domination (Colonial domination in the past; Rich countries control international trade and impose prices on products sold by the less developed countries; Other: 28.8%); 2, Poor internal politics (The leaders are not doing enough to exploit the riches of their countries, therefore they organize their economy badly; Internal political situation: 32.4%); 3, Population problem (Their population has less aptitude to develop itself as we do; Too rapid population growth: 21.9%); 4, Other (Lack of natural resources; Other: 12.9%).

Q 23 in regard to the UN: 1, Satisfied (I find it a very effective organization: 36.7%); 2, Dissatisfied (I am disappointed in its results so far: 51.5%); 3, Ambivalent (Ambivalent; Other: 11.7%).

Q 24 in regard to residence: 1, Ottawa area (Ottawa; Gloucester Township or Nepean Township; Rockcliffe Park; Vanier City: 76.8%); 2, Hull area (Hull; Gatineau and Pointe Gatineau; Aylmer, Lucerne, or Touraine; Other: 23.2%).

Q 28 in regard to religion: 1, (Roman Catholic: 45.6%); 2, (Protestant: 42.6%); 3, Other religions (Jewish; Other: Hindu, Buddhist, Miscellaneous: 5.1%); 4, Disbelievers (Agnostics, No religion, Atheists: 6.6%).

Q 30 in regard to occupation: 1, (Students: 13.6%); 2, Non-professionals (Unemployed; Farmer, fisherman, forestry worker; Labourer; Housewife; Retired: 18.1%); 3, Semi-professionals (Entrepreneur, small businessman; Employee, civil servant, clerk: 40.5%); 4, Professional (Professional, big businessman, manager, senior civil servant: 27.8%).

Q 31 in regard to level of education: 1, Elementary (Primary

school: 5.9%); 2, Secondary (High School, Trade School: 38.8%); 3, Post-Secondary (Community College, Technical School, Junior College; University, Post-Graduate Studies: 55%).

Q 34 in regard to membership in organization: 1, Non-social organizations (Student Council; Trade Union; Political Organization; 15.7% in inactive, 10.2% in active); 2, Social Organizations (Parish organization; Social clubs; Charitable or humanitarian organization; organization in work for the less developed countries; None of the above: 84.3% in inactive, 89.8% in active).

Q 36 in regard to federal election: 1, Small groups (Communist Party of Canada; Social Credit Party; Other; None or does not vote; Undecided; Depends on candidate or party leader: 8.7%); 2, (Liberal Party: 51.4%); 3, (New Democratic Party: 18.4%); 4, Progressive Conservative Party: 21.5%.

Q 38 in regard to success in life: 1, Successful (Very successful; Fairly successful: 83.8%); 2, Not successful (Slightly successful; Not successful: 16.2%).

Q 39 in regard to an increase in tax to help LDC: 1, (No: 43.8%); 2, Under 1% (Yes, if the increase is less than 1% of my income tax: 28.4%); 3, Over 1% (Yes, if the increase is between 1% and 5%; Yes, if the increase is 5% or over: 27.8%).

Q 41 in regard to rating countries from poorest to richest. In addition, respondents with a difference of one or two intervals between India and Canada are placed in category 1; those with three intervals into category 2; and those with a difference of four or five into category 3.

APPENDIX 5

THE LESS MAJOR, SIGNIFICANT CROSS-TABULATION TABLES

Text complete; leaf 134 omitted in numbering

Table Q1 - 31
Affective Attitude to Aid by Education

Affective Attitude		Education		
		Elem.	Second.	Post Second.
Yes	Row pct	70.0	81.1	95.6
	Col pct	4.8	35.3	59.9
No	Row pct	30.0	18.9	4.4
	Col pct	15.8	63.2	21.1
Chi Sq. = 22.665		d.f. = 2	level of signif. = .000	

- Table Q2 - 17

Scale of Aid by Source of Information

Scale of Aid	Source of Information		
	Mass Media	Mixed	Non-Mass Media
Increased	27.9	54.1	18.0
	26.5	40.3	60.6
About Right	47.1	45.2	7.7
	41.9	31.5	24.2
Reduced	48.4	51.6	.0
	12.8	10.7	.0
Stopped	41.7	50.0	8.3
	4.3	4.0	3.0
No opinion	14.5	48.8	9.8
	41.5	13.4	12.1
Chi Sq. = 16.403		d.f. = 8	level of signif. = .037

* In every table, first row of figures refers to row per cent; second row of figures refers to column per cent.

Table Q2 - 36
Scale of Aid by Federal Election

Scale of Aid	Political Party			
	Other	Liberals	N.D.P.	PC
Increased	5.8	49.6	26.4	18.2
	25.0	36.8	56.1	32.8
About Right	9.1	61.8	14.5	14.5
	35.7	41.7	28.1	23.9
Reduced	10.0	36.7	16.7	36.7
	10.7	6.7	8.8	16.4
Stopped	28.6	28.6	7.1	35.7
	14.3	2.5	1.8	7.5
No Opinion	10.0	50.0	7.5	32.5
	14.3	12.3	5.3	19.4
Chi.-Sq. = 31.418 / d.f. = 12 level of signif. = .001				

Table Q2 - 39
Scale of Aid by Increase in Tax

Scale of Aid	Increase in Tax		
	No	< 1%	> 1%
Increased	19.0	31.4	49.6
	16.3	42.2	68.2
About Right	48.2	36.6	15.2
	38.3	45.6	19.3
Reduced	85.3	8.8	5.9
	20.6	3.3	2.3
Stopped	92.9	.0	7.1
	9.2	.0	1.1
Opinion	57.9	21.1	21.1
	15.6	8.9	9.1
Chi. Sq. = 88.283 d.f. = 8 level of signif. = .000			

Table Q3 - 29
Channel of Aid by Age

Channel	Age			
	< 26	26-39	40-64	> 64
Multilateral	26.9	36.9	29.4	6.9
	53.7	56.7	40.9	68.8
Bilateral	23.9	29.0	43.9	3.2
	46.2	43.3	59.1	31.3
Chi Sq. = 8.342 d.f. = 3 level of signif. = .039				

Table Q3 - 32
Channel of Income

Channel	Income			
	Allowance	<5000	5,000-12,999	>12,999
Multilateral	9.3	26.5	41.7	22.5
	58.3	57.1	57.3	35.8
Bilateral	6.8	20.3	31.8	41.2
	41.7	42.9	42.7	64.2
Chi Sq. = 12,068 d.f. = 3 level of signif. = .007				

Table Q3 - 37
Channel by Sex

Channel	Sex	
	Male	Female
Multilateral	44.4	55.6
	43.6	58.6
Bilateral	59.4	40.6
	56.4	41.4
Chi Sq. = 6.488 d.f. = 1 level of signif. = .010		

Table Q6 - 17
Aid Policy by Source of Information

Aid Policy	Source of Information		
	1 Mass Media	2 Mixed	3 Non Mixed Media
Good	42.2	47.0	10.8
	69.0	59.6	60.6
Poor	13.3	64.4	22.2
	5.3	19.9	30.3
No Opinion	46.8	48.4	4.5
	25.7	20.5	9.1
Chi Sq. = 18.416			d.f. = 4
			level of signif. = .001

Table Q6 - 25
Aid Policy by Language

Aid Policy	Language		
	French	English	Other
Good	29.7	67.3	3.0
	69.8	61.5	37.5
Poor	15.4	73.1	11.5
	9.3	17.2	37.5
No Opinion	26.1	68.1	5.8
	20.9	21.3	25.0
Chi Sq. = 9.649			d.f. = 4
			level of signif. = .046

Table Q6 - 32
Aid Policy by Income

Aid Policy	Income			
	Allowance	<5000	5000-13000	>13000
Good	10.0	17.9	40.5	31.6
	76.0	48.6	67.0	62.5
Poor	3.8	30.8	25.0	40.4
	8.0	22.9	11.3	21.9
No Opinion	6.2	31.3	39.1	23.4
	16.0	28.6	21.7	15.6
Chi Sq. = 12.906			d.f. = 6	level of signif. = .043

Table Q8 - 32
Voluntary Aid by Income

Aid Policy	Income			
	Allowance	<5000	5000-13000	>13000
Agree	5.6	29.4	46.0	19.0
	26.9	50.7	50.0	23.8
Disagree	9.4	18.9	30.0	41.7
	65.4	46.6	46.6	74.3
No Opinion	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
	7.7	2.7	3.4	2.0

Chi Sq. = 24.212

d.f. = 6

level of signif. = .000

Table Q15 - 35

Limiting Colored Immigration by Acquaintance with LDC

Limiting Colored Immigration	Acquaintance	
	Yes	No
Agree	35.9	64.1
	29.7	51.2
Indifferent	35.0	65.0
	4.4	7.9
Disagree	60.8	39.2
	65.8	40.9

Chi Sq. = 20.151

d.f. = 2

level of signif. = .000

Table Q15 - 36

Limiting Colored Immigration by Political Affiliation

Limiting Colored Immigration	Political Affiliation			
	Other	Liberal	NDP	PC
Agree	11.5	49.6	11.5	27.5
	55.6	40.6	25.9	54.5
Indifferent	5.3	52.6	15.8	26.3
	3.7	6.2	5.2	7.6
Disagree	6.8	52.8	24.8	15.5
	40.7	53.1	69.0	37.9
Chi Sq. = 14.341 d.f. = 6 level of signif. = .026				

Table Q15 - 37

Limiting Colored Immigration by Sex

Limiting Colored Immigration	Sex	
	Male	Female
Agree	59.6	40.4
	46.0	36.2
Indifferent	70.0	30.0
	18.0	3.9
Disagree	47.1	52.2
	46.0	59.9
Chi Sq. = 7.033 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .029		

Table Q16 - 24

Region Favored for Immigrants by Residence

Region	Residence	
	Ottawa	Hull
Colored	65.1	34.9
	22.0	35.5
Non-Colored	82.5	17.5
	73.7	46.8
L. America	42.1	57.9
	4.3	17.7
Chi Sq. = 19.291 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .000		

Table Q16 - 35

Region Favored for Immigrants by Acquaintance with LDC

Region	Acquaintance with LDC	
	Yes	No
Colored	62.7	37.3
	45.6	27.7
Non-Colored	41.7	58.3
	37.7	53.6
L. America	47.5	52.5
	16.7	18.8
Chi Sq. = 8.202 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .016		

Table Q16 - 37

Region Favored for Immigrants by Sex

Region	Sex	
	Male	Female
Colored	41.3	58.7
	19.8	31.9
Non-Colored	54.5	45.5
	68.7	64.7
L. America	78.9	21.1
	11.5	3.4
Chi Sq. = 8.774. d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .012		

Table Q17 - 10

Source of Information by Correct Answers(3 LDC's)

Source of Information	Correct Answers	
	< 3	3
Mass Media	18.7	81.3
	58.6	33.6
Mixed	8.7	91.3
	37.9	52.7
Non-Mass Media	3.2	96.8
	3.4	13.6
Chi Sq. = 7.612 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .022		

Table Q17 - 11

Source of Information by Answer Correct (CIDA)

Source of Information	Correct Answer (CIDA)	
	Wrong ^o	Right
Mass Media	52.6 51.3	47.4 28.8
Mixed	33.0 42.3	67.0 53.6
Non-Mixed Media	18.5 6.4	81.5 17.6
Chi Sq. = 12.249 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .002		

Table Q17 - 30

Source of Information by Occupation

Source of Information	Occupation			
	Student	Non-Prof.	Semi-Prof.	Prof.
Mass-Media	7.6 22.0	17.6 40.4	52.1 49.6	22.7 31.4
Mixed	16.4 61.0	16.4 48.1	36.8 44.8	30.3 53.5
Non-Mass Media	21.2 17.1	18.2 11.5	21.2 5.6	59.4 15.1
Chi Sq. = 15.939 d.f. = 6. level of signif. = .014				

Table Q18 - 31

Source of Most Understanding by Education

Source of Most Understanding	Education		
	Elem.	Second.	Post Second.
Mass Media	14.4 78.9	54.8 44.2	30.8 17.6
Non-Mass Media	1.8 21.1	31.9 55.8	66.4 82.4
Chi Sq. = 45.770 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .000			

Table Q20 - 31

Main Cause by Education

Cause	Education		
	Elementary	Secondary	Post Secondary
Foreign Domination	7.1 16.7	31.0 10.1	61.9 14.1
Post Lateral Politics	5.5 22.2	54.8 31.0	39.7 15.7
Lock Initiative	2.8 16.7	33.0 27.9	64.2 37.8
Lack Resources	7.4 44.4	37.0 31.0	55.6 32.4
Chi Sq. = 13.994 d.f. = 6 level of signif. = .029			

Table Q21 - 30
Satisfaction with Life in LDC by Occupation

Satisfaction with Life in LDC	Occupation			
	Student	Non-Prof.	Semi-Prof.	Prof.
Agree	15.7	23.9	38.4	22.0
	56.8	62.3	46.6	40.2
Disagree	11.5	15.8	39.6	33.1
	36.4	36.1	42.0	52.9
Other	12.0	4.0	60.0	24.0
	6.8	1.6	11.5	6.9
Chi Sq. = 12.776		d.f. = 6	level of signif. = .046	

Table Q24 - 32
Residence by Income

Residence	Income			
	Allowance	<5000	5000-13000	>13000
Ottawa Area	7.7	24.4	31.7	36.2
	73.1	81.1	65.0	88.1
Hull Area	9.3	18.7	56.0	16.0
	26.9	18.9	35.0	11.9
Chi Sq. = 17.512		d.f. = 3	level of signif. = .000	

Table Q31 - 2
Education by Scale of Aid

Education	Scale of Aid				
	Incr.	Same	Decr.	Stop	No Opin.
Elementary	31.6	31.6	31.6	5.3	.0
	4.7	5.2	17.6	7.1	.0
Secondary	28.5	38.5	14.6	6.2	12.3
	28.7	43.5	55.9	57.1	39.0
Post Second.	46.7	32.1	4.9	2.7	13.5
	66.7	51.3	26.5	35.7	61.0

Chi Sq. = 28.631

d.f. = 8

level of signif. = .000

Table Q31 - 6
Education by Aid Policy

Education	Aid Policy		
	Good	Poor	No Opinion
Elementary	88.2	11.8	.0
	7.5	3.8	.0
Secondary	58.3	9.4	32.3
	36.8	23.1	60.3
Post Second.	63.3	21.5	15.3
	55.7	73.1	39.7

Chi Sq. = 22.915

d.f. = 4

level of signif. = .000

Table Q31 - 15

Education by Limitation of Colored Immigrants

Education	Limitation of Colored Immigrants		
	Agree	Indifferent	Disagree
Elementary	52.6	5.3	42.1
	7.3	5.3	4.7
Secondary	51.6	8.7	39.7
	47.4	57.9	29.1
Post Second.	33.9	3.8	62.3
	45.3	36.8	66.3
Chi Sq. = 16.967 d.f. = 4 level of signif. = .002			

Table Q31 - 17

Source of Information by Education

Information Source	Education		
	Elem.	Second	Post Second.
Mass Media	8.4	52.1	39.5
	62.5	53.0	27.5
Mixed	3.9	34.2	61.8
	37.5	44.4	55.0
Non-Mass Media	.0	9.1	90.9
	.0	2.6	17.5
Chi Sq. = 32.159 d.f. = 4 level of signif. = .000			

Table Q36 - 29

Political Affiliation by Age

Political Affiliation	Age			
	<26	26-39	40-64	> 64
Other	28.6	21.4	39.3	10.7
	10.1	5.7	9.2	17.6
Liberals	29.1	37.6	30.3	3.0
	60.8	59.0	42.0	29.4
N.D.P.	25.9	32.8	34.5	6.9
	19.0	18.1	16.8	23.5
P.C.	11.6	26.1	55.1	72.
	10.1	17.1	31.9	29.4
Chi Sq. = 21.589 d.f. = 9 level of signif. = .010				

Table Q36 - 30

Political Affiliation by Occupation

Political Affiliation	Occupation			
	Student	Non-Prof.	Semi-Prof.	Prof.
Other	18.5	37.0	29.6	14.8
	11.1	16.9	6.3	4.5
Liberals	15.9	14.0	38.4	31.7
	57.8	39.0	50.0	58.4
N.D.P.	20.3	10.2	50.8	18.6
	26.7	10.2	23.8	12.4
P.C.	2.9	29.0	36.2	31.9
	4.4	33.9	19.8	24.7
Chi Sq. = 29.142 d.f. = 9 level of signif. = .000				

Table Q36 - 31

Political Affiliation by Education

Political Affiliation	Education		
	Elementary	Secondary	Post Secondary
Other	17.9	46.4	35.7
	26.3	10.7	5.6
Liberals	4.9	37.8	57.3
	42.1	50.8	52.5
N.D.P.	5.1	27.1	67.8
	15.8	13.1	22.3
P.C.	4.3	44.9	50.7
	15.8	25.4	19.6
Chi Sq. = 14.520 d.f. = 6 level of signif. = .024			

Table Q10 to 14-1

Knowledge Score by Affective Attitude

Knowledge Score	Affective Attitude to Aid	
	Yes	No
0-6	77.6	22.4
	15.3	34.2
7-9	84.5	15.5
	24.1	34.2
10-12	94.8	5.2
	49.7	21.1
13-19	88.9	11.1
	10.9	10.5
Chi Sq. = 14.170 d.f. = 3 level of signif. = .002		

Table Q10 to 14-18

Knowledge Score by Source of Most Understanding

Knowledge Score	Source of Most Understanding	
	Mass Media	Non-Mass Media
0-6	48.3	51.7
	26.9	13.3
7-9	28.6	71.4
	23.1	26.5
10-12	29.1	70.9
	42.3	47.3
13-19	21.6	78.4
	7.7	52.8
Chi Sq. = 9.959 d.f. = 3 level of signif. = .018		

Table Q10 to 14-25
Knowledge Score by Language

Knowledge Score	Language		
	French	English	Other
0-6	48.3	48.3	3.3
	31.9	12.4	12.5
7-9	25.6	67.4	7.0
	24.2	24.8	37.5
10-12	21.0	71.5	4.5
	36.3	50.0	43.8
13-19	18.4	78.9	2.6
	7.7	12.8	6.2
Chi Sq. = 19.995 d.f. = 6 level of signif. = .002			

Table Q10 to 14-31
Knowledge Score by Education

Knowledge Score	Education		
	Elem.	Second.	Post Second.
0-6	18.3	56.7	25.0
	55.0	25.8	8.0
7-9	4.7	44.2	51.2
	20.0	28.8	23.5
10-12	3.2	28.8	67.9
	25.0	34.1	56.7
13-19	.0	40.5	59.5
	.0	11.4	11.8
Chi Sq. = 44.500 d.f. = 6 level of signif. = .000			

Table Q10 to 14-32
Knowledge Score by Income

Knowledge Score	Income			
	Allowance	<5000	5000-13999	>12999
0-6	7.1	23.2	48.2	21.4
	15.4	17.3	22.5	11.9
7-9	6.2	33.3	39.5	21.0
	19.2	36.0	26.7	16.8
10-12	8.6	20.5	37.1	33.8
	50.0	41.3	46.7	50.5
13-19	11.8	11.8	14.7	61.8
	15.4	5.3	4.2	20.8
Chi Sq. = 28.386 d.f. = 9 level of signif. = .000				

Table Q10 to 14-34

Knowledge Score by Organization Membership

Knowledge Score	Organization	
	Non-Charitable	Charitable
0-6	4.3	95.7
	4.7	19.0
7-9	10.3	89.7
	16.3	26.4
10-12	21.4	78.6
	65.1	44.6
13-19	20.7	79.3
	14.0	10.0
Chi Sq. = 9.716 d.f. = 3 level of signif. = .021		

Table Q31-17

Source of Information by Education

Source of Information	Education		
	Element.	Second.	Post Secondary.
Mass Media	8.4	52.1	39.5
	62.5	53.0	27.5
Mixed	3.9	34.2	61.8
	37.5	44.4	55.0
Non-Mass Media	.0	9.1	90.9
	.0	2.6	17.5
Chi Sq. = 17.956 d.f. = 2 level of signif. = .000			

Table Q10 to 14-36
Knowledge Score by Political Affiliation

Knowledge Score	Political Affiliation			
	Other	Liberal	N.D.P.	P.C.
0-6	21.8	47.3	7.3	23.6
	42.9	15.8	6.8	18.8
7-9	5.1	55.1	15.4	24.4
	14.3	26.1	20.3	27.5
10-12	7.3	49.7	24.5	18.5
	39.3	45.5	62.7	40.6
13-19	2.7	56.8	16.2	24.3
	3.6	12.7	10.2	13.0

Chi Sq. = 22.963

d.f. = 9

level of signif. = .006

Table Q10 to 14-39
Knowledge Score by Increase in Tax to help LDC's

Knowledge Score	Increase in Tax		
	No	Yes < 1%	Yes > 1%
0-6	63.8	19.0	17.2
	26.1	12.0	11.1
7-9	58.2	19.0	22.8
	32.4	16.3	20.0
10-12	30.7	34.0	35.3
	32.4	55.4	58.9
13-19	35.1	40.5	24.3
	9.2	16.3	10.0

Chi Sq. = 29.707

d.f. = 6

level of signif. = .000

END

03 • 02 • 75

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