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PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON DEVELOPMENT

(Beliefs and attitudes concerning poverty in developing countries)

Based on data from the National Statistics Omnibus Survey for

The Department for International Development

July 2001

(by Fiona Dawe – Senior Social Survey Officer – National Statistics)

Summary

1 Level of concern about poverty in developing countries

- 70% of respondents were concerned about poverty in developing countries; 6% of respondents were 'not very concerned' and 3% were 'not at all concerned'.
- Women were more likely, than men, to be concerned about poverty in developing countries.

2 Is poverty in developing countries a moral issue?

- 71% of respondents agreed, and 10% disagreed, that poverty in developing countries is a moral issue.

3 Impact of poverty in developing countries on the respondent personally

- Similar proportions of respondents agreed (35%), as disagreed (38%), with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally".
- Respondents most likely to agree with the statement were:
 - Men
 - Those aged 25-64
 - Non-manual social class group

4 Impact of poverty in developing countries on the interests of this Country

- 9% of respondents 'agreed strongly', and 51% 'agreed', with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country". 15% of respondents 'disagreed', and 2% 'disagreed strongly', with the statement.
- Respondents most likely to agree with the statement were:
 - Men
 - Non-manual social class group

5 Ways in which the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries

- Respondents thought the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries in the following ways:
 - 23% - financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt
 - 22% - immigration/refugees
 - 14% - trade
 - 11% - conflict and war
 - 10% - UK jobs and exports
- 18% of respondents thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries
- Women were more likely, than men, to feel obliged to do something (11% compared with 7%)

6 Perceived contribution by international organisations to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

- The following proportions of respondents thought that each international organisation makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty:
 - 61% - International charities
 - 38% - United Nations
 - 20% - Governments of richer countries
 - 18% - IMF and World Bank
 - 13% - European Union
 - 12% - Governments of the developing countries
 - 10% - World Trade Organisation
 - 7% - Business and private investors
- The following proportions of respondents thought that each international organisation makes little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty:
 - 48% - Governments of the developing countries
 - 39% - Business and private investors
 - 22% - IMF and World Bank
 - 22% - World Trade Organisation
 - 20% - European Union
 - 18% - Governments of richer countries
 - 9% - United Nations
 - 4% - International charities
- The proportion of respondents who thought that each international organisation makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty increased between 1999 and 2001 (with the exception of international charities, which had fallen slightly).
- In general, respondents in the youngest age-group (16-24 years) tended to be more positive about each international organisation's contribution to poverty than older respondents.
- On the whole, respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to think that international organisations made a positive contribution to the reduction of poverty.

7 Respondents' perception of the UK Government's contribution to poverty reduction in developing countries

7.1 Level of commitment of the UK Government to poverty reduction in developing countries

- 43% of respondents thought the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction was 'about right', 29% thought it 'too low', and 14% said it was 'too high'.
- 16-24 year olds were less likely, than respondents in all other age groups, to think the UK Government's commitment was too high (4%).
- A third of respondents (33%) from the non-manual social class group thought UK Government commitment was 'too low' compared with a quarter of respondents (24%) from the manual social class group.

7.2 Three most important ways the UK Government should be contributing to poverty reduction in developing countries

- The following proportions of respondents thought each of the different means of contributing to poverty reduction was the most important:
 - 30% - provide financial support and other types of aid
 - 28% - reduction of conflict and war
 - 22% - cancellation of debts owed by developing countries
 - 10% - increase trade and investment
 - 6% - increase the effectiveness of international organisations
- In 1999, cancellation of debts was perceived by the largest proportion of respondents as being the most important contribution that the UK Government could make: the proportion fell from 33% in 1999 to 22% in 2001.
- In 2000, reduction of conflict and war was perceived by the largest proportion of respondents as being the most important contribution that the UK Government could make: the proportion fell from 32% in 2000 to 28% in 2001.

8 International development targets for the year 2015

8.1 Awareness

- 5% of respondents said they thought they had heard of the 2015 targets: only 1% of respondents were able to correctly mention, when asked, what these targets were.
- Although the proportion of respondents who said that they had heard of the 2015 targets fell from 7% in 2000 to 5% in 2001, the proportion who could correctly state what any of the targets were remained the same for the two years (1%).

8.2 Respondents' perception of the possibility of achieving each of the 2015 targets

- The following proportions of respondents thought it 'very possible' or 'possible' that each of the 2015 targets would be achieved:
 - 60% - ensure access to family planning services for all individuals of appropriate ages
 - 55% - ensure that there is a three quarters reduction in the number of women dying as a result of having children
 - 50% - ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five
 - 49% - ensure that every child in every country has access to primary education
 - 41% - enable all countries to take care of their natural resources and start to reverse the damage already done to their environment
 - 34% - lift 600 million people out of poverty
- Between 1999 and 2000 respondents appear to have become more pessimistic about the likelihood of the international targets being met (attitudes were very similar in 2001 to those in 2000).
- On the whole women tended to be more positive, than men, that the targets would be met.
- Respondents' perception that the targets were achievable fell with age.

9 Sources of information used to find out what is happening in developing countries

- The following proportions of respondents used these sources of information to find out what is happening in developing countries:
 - 83% - TV News
 - 60% - Newspapers and magazines
 - 25% - Other TV programmes
 - 16% - Radio
 - 5% - charities
 - 4% - Internet
 - 3% - Family or friends
 - 3% - Foreign travel/holidays
 - 0% - Films at the cinema
 - 2% - Other
- 4% of respondents said that they do not find out what is happening in developing countries.

10 Ways in which respondents thought that they could help people in poorer countries

10.1 Ways respondents thought they could use to help people in poorer countries

- The following proportions of respondents thought that they could use these different means of helping people in poorer countries:
 - 60% - contributing to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries
 - 42% - buying fair trade goods
 - 29% - putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues
 - 25% - supporting socially responsible business and investment
 - 15% - tourism or travelling to a developing country
 - 14% - becoming involved in a church or campaigning groups working on behalf of developing countries
 - 14% - working in a developing country to promote development
- 12% of respondents said that they did not think they would (theoretically) be able to help people in poorer countries.
- Respondents most likely to say that they did not think that they would be able to help people in poorer countries were:
 - Men
 - Those aged 75 and over
 - Manual social class group

10.2 Ways respondents thought they were likely to use in the next 12 months to help people in poorer countries

- The following proportions of respondents thought that they would use each of the list of different means of helping people in poorer countries, in the next 12 months:
 - 62% - contributing to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries
 - 36% - buying fair trade goods
 - 10% - supporting socially responsible business and investment
 - 10% - tourism or travelling to a developing country
 - 9% - becoming involved in a church or campaigning groups working on behalf of developing countries
 - 6% - putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues
 - 1% - working in a developing country to promote development
- 16% of respondents thought that there was nothing they could do to help people in poorer countries in the next 12 months.
- On the whole respondents were less likely to say that they would use any of the suggested methods in the next 12 months to help people in poorer countries, than they were to say that they could theoretically use them.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that there was nothing they could do to help people in poorer countries, in the next 12 months, rose with age.

This report contains:

Introduction

Survey findings

Data tables

Appendix 1: Summary table of significant sex, age, region , and HRP social class effects

Appendix 2: Methodology

Appendix 3: Distribution of key respondent characteristics

Appendix 4: Questionnaire

Introduction

This report is based on data collected in Great Britain by the National Statistics Omnibus Survey in July 2001 on behalf of the Department for International Development (DFID). A random sample of 1725 people aged 16 years and over answered a range of questions concerning their knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about poverty in developing countries. The term 'developing countries' was defined as, "...poor countries in Africa, parts of Asia and regions such as Central America where substantial numbers of people live below the internationally recognised poverty line of less than 65p per day".

Each question has been analysed by the respondent's demographic characteristics: sex, age, region of residence, and social class of the household reference person (see Appendix 4). The report summarises the overall response patterns and highlights any statistically significant differences found. Appendix 1 contains a table summarising which characteristics showed significant differences for each question.

Similar surveys were conducted in July 1999 and July 2000; comparisons between the three surveys have been made for each question, but findings have only been commented upon in this report if the differences were found to be statistically significant.

The order of presentation of the data reflects the order of the questions in the survey.

Survey Findings

1. Level of concern about poverty in developing countries

(Tables 1.1 – 1.5)

Before starting the interview the respondent was told that the questions were being asked on behalf of DFID, and the interviewer defined 'developing country' as being "...poor countries in Africa, parts of Asia and regions such as Central America where substantial numbers of people live below the internationally recognised poverty line of less than 65p per day".

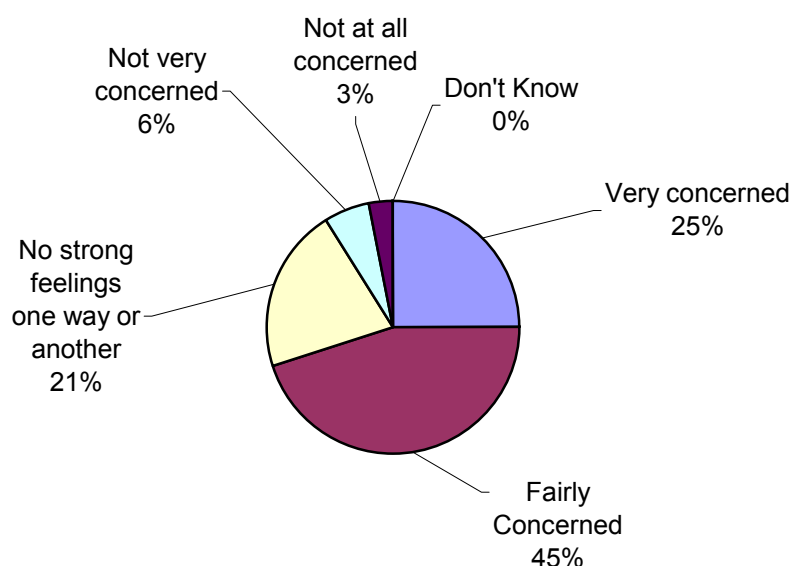
The first question asked respondents to rate their concern about levels of poverty in developing countries. Respondents were asked to answer using the following scale:

1. Very concerned
2. Fairly concerned
3. No strong feelings one way or another
4. Not very concerned
5. Not at all concerned

- Seven out of ten respondents (70%) were concerned about poverty in developing countries. A quarter of all respondents (25%) were 'very concerned' and just under half (45%) were 'fairly concerned'. One in five people (21%) said they had 'no strong feelings one way or another' and a further one in ten people were 'not very concerned' (6%) or 'not at all concerned' (3%).

- The proportion of people who said they were concerned about poverty in developing countries has remained the same since 1999. However there has been an increase in the proportion that felt 'very concerned' (17% in 1999 compared with 22% in 2000 and 25% in 2001) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion that felt 'fairly concerned' (54% in 1999 compared with 46% in 2000 and 45% in 2001).
- Women were more likely, than men, to be concerned about levels of poverty in developing countries: 76% of women said that they were 'very concerned' or 'fairly concerned' compared with 63% of men. Given that women were more likely to be concerned it is unsurprising that a larger proportion of men, than women, were 'not very concerned' or 'not at all concerned' about poverty in developing countries (12% of men compared with 7% of women).
- In 2001 there were no statistically significant differences between the two social class groups. However, the percentage of respondents in the manual social class¹ group who were concerned rose from 62% in 2000 to 67% in 2001.

Figure 1.1 Level of concern about poverty in developing countries in 2001



¹ Social class is based on social class of the household reference person (HRP). HRP replaces 'head of household' and refers to the householder with the highest income or to the oldest householder if two or more have the same income. Social class groups used in this report are: non-manual; manual. Members of the Armed forces and individuals who have never worked or cannot be classified have not been included in the tables showing social class because they form too small a group for separate analysis.

2. Is poverty in developing countries a moral issue?

(Tables 2.1 – 2.5)

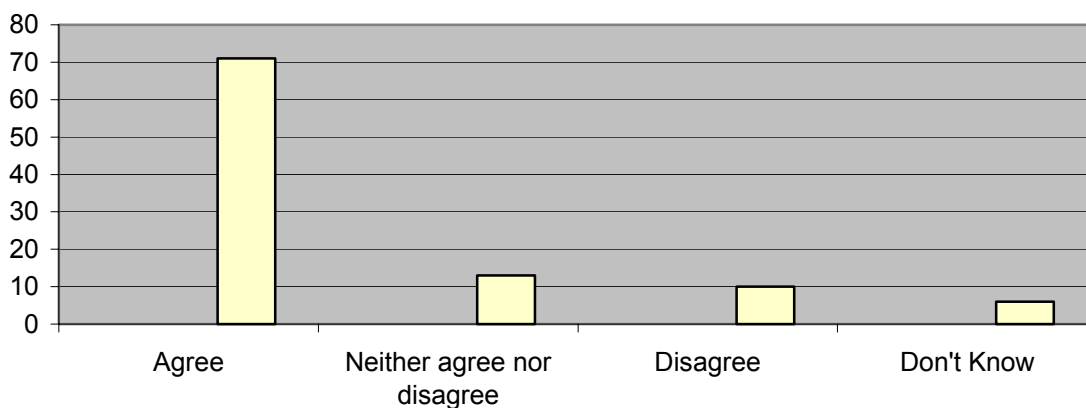
Respondents were read three statements about poverty in developing countries and asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with them. Respondents were asked to answer using the following scale:

1. Agreed strongly
2. Agreed
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Disagree strongly

The first statement read out to respondents was: “Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue”.

- Seven in ten respondents (71%) agreed with the statement that “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue” (18% said they ‘agreed strongly’ and 53% said that they ‘agreed’). Ten percent of people said that they disagreed with the statement: 9% said that they ‘disagreed’ with the statement and 1% ‘disagreed strongly’.
- There are no statistically significant differences between the data collected in 2001 and that collected in 2000, for this question. The data collected in 1999 is not comparable with the 2000 and 2001 data because the question, in 1999, was asked only of respondents who said that they were concerned, or had no strong feelings, about the levels of poverty in developing countries.
- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to either agree strongly or agree with the statement (73% compared with 68%). The proportion of respondents in the manual social group who neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement fell from 21% in 2000 to 13% in 2001.

Figure 2.1 Agreement with the statement “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue”

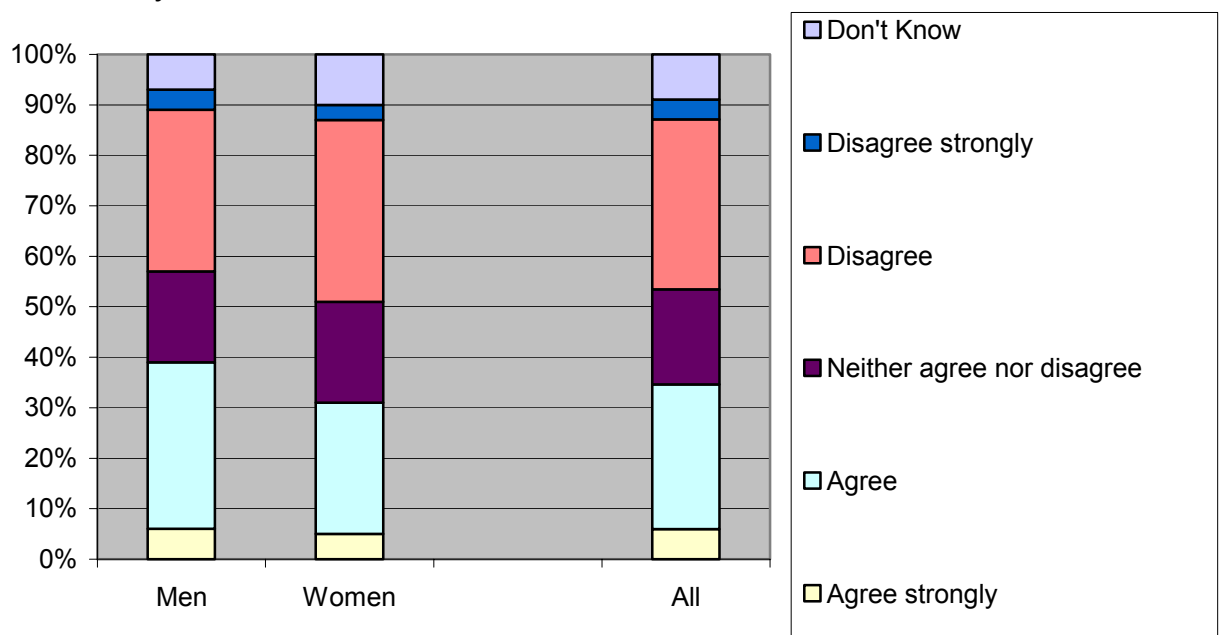


3. Impact of poverty in developing countries on the respondent personally (Tables 3.1-3.5)

Respondents were read the statement : “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally” and then asked extent to which they agreed or disagreed.

- The proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement was very similar to the proportion that disagreed (35% agreed or agreed strongly and 38% disagreed or disagreed strongly). One in five respondents (19%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.
- There were no statistically significant differences between data collected in 2000 and that collected in 2001 for this question. Data collected in 1999 was not comparable with data collected in the following two years (see section 2 above).
- Men were more likely, than women, to agree or agree strongly with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally” (39% of men and 31% of women).
- Respondents aged between 25-64 years were more likely, than respondents in the other age groups, to agree or agree strongly with the statement (39% aged 25-44, 43% aged 45-54, and 38% of respondents aged 55-64). The 2000 data did not show any statistically significant differences between the age groups.
- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely to agree or agree strongly with the statement than those in the manual social class group, who were more likely to disagree or disagree strongly: 42% of those in the non-manual social class group agreed or agreed strongly with the statement and 34% disagreed or disagreed strongly, compared with 27% of those in the manual social class group who agreed or agreed strongly and 43% who disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Figure 3.1 Impact of poverty in developing countries on the respondent personally by sex



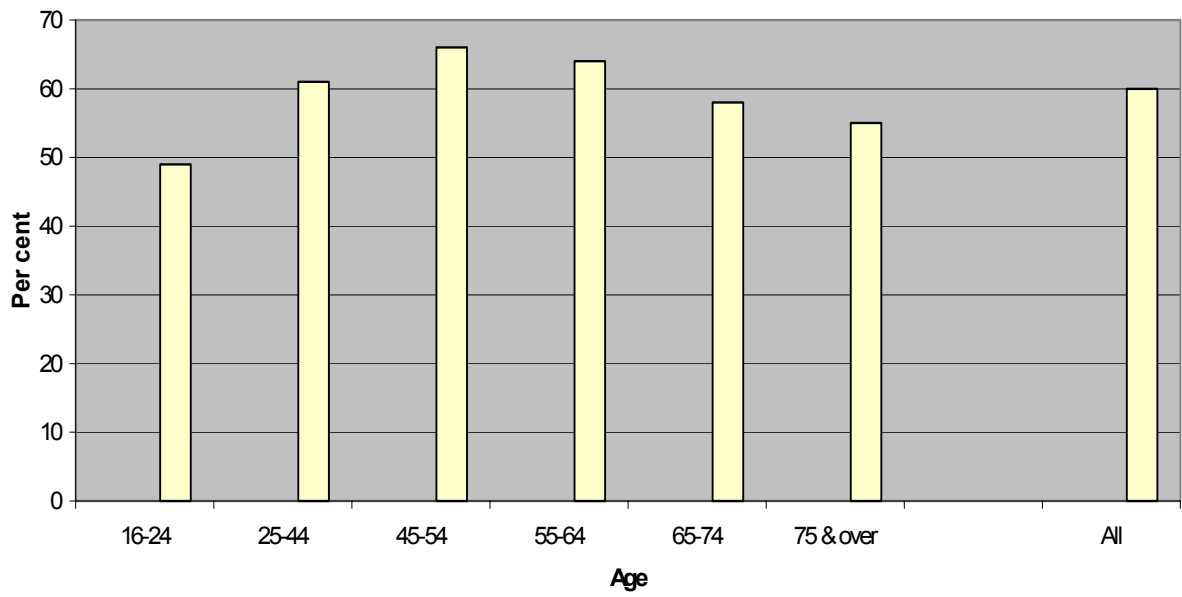
4. Impact of poverty in developing countries on the interests of this country

(Tables 4.1 – 4.5)

Respondents were read the statement “Poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country” and asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed.

- One in ten respondents (9%) “agreed strongly” and a further 51% “agreed” that poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country. Fifteen percent of all respondents disagreed with the statement and an additional 2% of respondents said that they “disagreed strongly”. Around one in eight respondents (13%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement, and one in ten (10%) answered “Don’t Know” to this question.
- There were no statistically significant differences between data collected in 2000 and that collected in 2001 for this question. Data collected in 1999 was not comparable with data collected in the following two years (see section 2 above).
- Men were more likely, than women, to agree or agree strongly with the statement : 63% of men compared with 58% of women. One in ten women (11%) were not able to answer this question and gave “don’t know” as their reply, compared with 7% of men.
- The proportion of respondents aged 75 and over agreeing or agreeing strongly with the statement fell between 2000 and 2001, from 66% to 55%. However, the percentage of respondents in this age group who were unable to answer (and were coded “Don’t know”) increased from 8% in 2000 to 17% in 2001.
- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely to agree or agree strongly with the statement than those in the manual social class group, who were more likely to disagree or disagree strongly: amongst respondents in the non-manual social class group 64% agreed or agreed strongly and 14% disagreed or disagreed strongly compared with 56% of those in the manual social class group who agreed or agreed strongly and 20% who disagreed or disagreed strongly.

Figure 4.1 Respondents agreeing or agreeing strongly that poverty in developing could have effects which damage the interests of this country by age



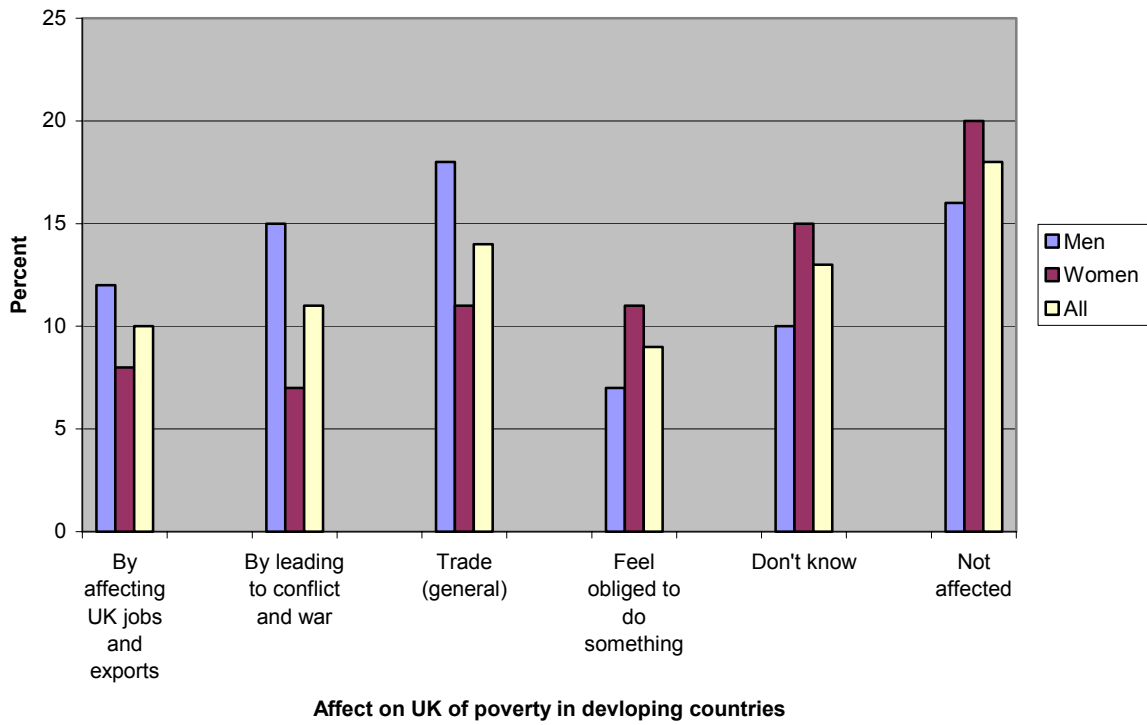
5. Ways in which we in the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries

(Tables 5.1 – 5.5)

Respondents were asked in what ways they thought that people in the United Kingdom (UK) can be affected by poverty in developing countries. Interviewers were provided with a coding frame and were able to code the respondents' answers during the interview, however they were instructed not to use the coding frame as a means of prompting the respondent (an answer of "don't know" was therefore a valid answer for this question). In 2000 the interviewers recorded the respondent's answer verbatim and these were then coded at the end of the survey by headquarters staff. The 2001 questionnaire incorporated the coding frame, that was created in 2000, as part of the question thus allowing the interviewers to code during the interview. This practise of interviewer coding allows for more accurate and higher quality data than verbatim coding after the interview. Consequently the data for 2000 and 2001 are not compatible because more responses could be coded in 2001 (because the interviewer coded the information as it was given and could therefore clarify any ambiguities with the respondent), which makes for spurious differences between the two years.

- Over one in five respondents said that they thought the UK can be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt (23%) and immigration/refugees (22%). Around one in ten respondents mentioned the following as possible affects of poverty in developing countries: trade (14%), conflict and war (11%), and UK jobs and exports (10%).
- Less than one in ten respondents thought that the UK can be affected by the following: cheap imports (7%); increasing risk of tropical/other diseases (4%); global effects (3%); increasing risks associated with foreign travel (2%); and other ways (5%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents thought that UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries and 13% answered "Don't know" to this question.
- Women were more likely, than men, to think that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries (20% compared with 16%) and to answer "Don't know" to this question (15% compared with 10%).
- Men were more likely, than women, to perceive the affects of poverty in developing countries on the UK as being: conflict and war (15% compared with 7%); UK jobs and exports (12% compared with 8%); and trade (18% compared with 11%). Women were more likely, than men, to feel obliged to do something (11% compared with 7%).
- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to mention the following affects on the UK of poverty in developing countries: conflict and war (14% compared with 7%); the financial cost of aid/cancelling debt (26% compared with 20%); immigration/refugees (25% compared with 18%); and trade (18% compared with 10%). Respondents in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to either perceive the UK as not being affected by poverty in developing countries (16% compared with 10%) or to answer "Don't know" to this question (22% compared with 15%).

Figure 5.1 Ways in which we in the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by sex



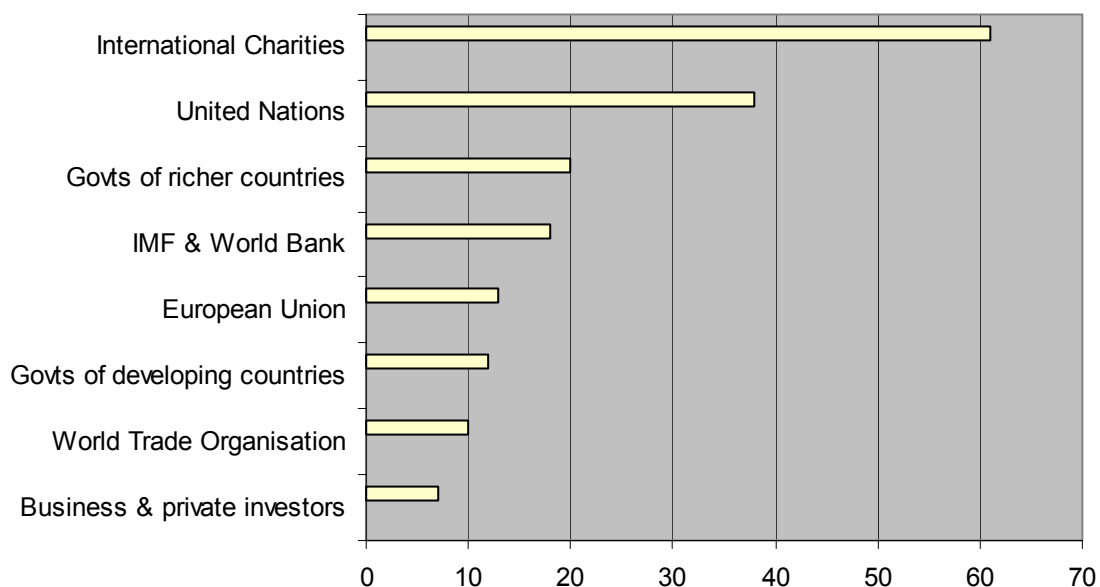
6. Perceived contribution by international organisations to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

(Tables 6.1 - 6.10)

Respondents were asked whether they thought various different international organisations make a major contribution, some contribution or little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The international organisations included in the list were:

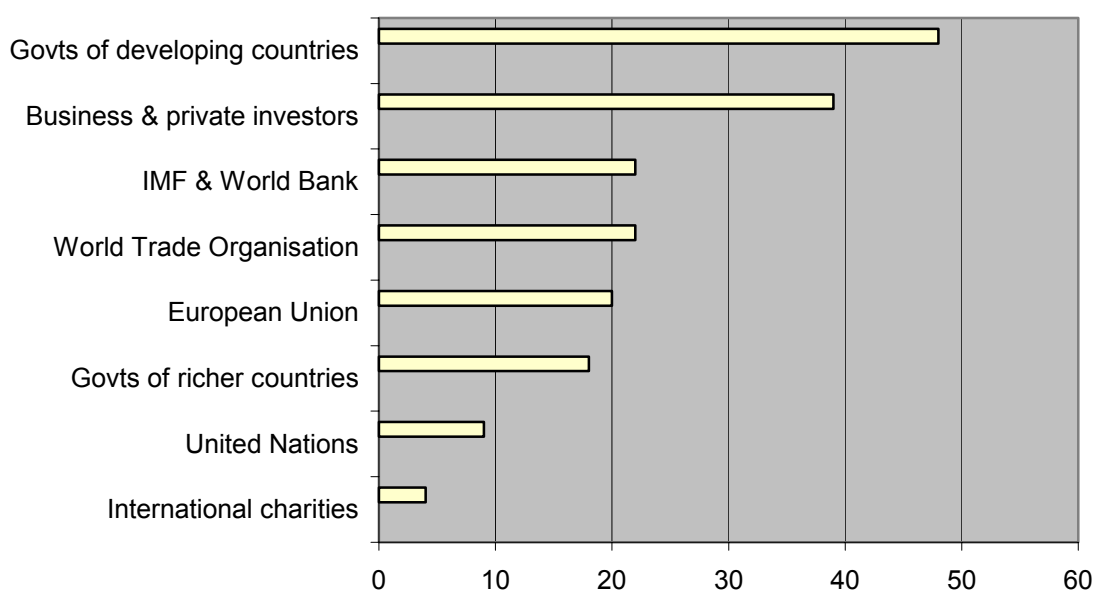
- the United Nations
 - the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
 - Individual governments of richer countries like those in Western Europe, Japan and the United States and Australia
 - the European Union
 - the governments of the developing countries themselves
 - international charities such as the Red Cross, OXFAM or Save the Children Fund
 - business and private investors
 - the World Trade Organisation
- The international organisation respondents were most likely to think makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty was international charities (61%). Four out of ten (38%) of respondents thought that the United Nations makes a major contribution. One in five respondents thought that the governments of richer countries (20%) and the IMF and World Bank (18%) make a major contribution. Similar proportions, around one in ten respondents, thought that the European Union (13%), governments of the developing countries themselves (12%) and the WTO (10%) make a major contribution. Only 7% of all respondents thought that business and private investors make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Figure 6.1 Proportion of respondents thinking each international organisation makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries



- Respondents were most likely to think that governments of the developing countries themselves make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty: just under a half of all respondents said that the governments of developing countries make little or no contribution (48%). Four out of ten respondents (39%) said that business and private investors make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Around one in five respondents thought that the IMF and World Bank (22%), the World Trade Organisation (22%), the European Union (20%), and governments of richer countries (18%) make little or no contribution to poverty reduction. Respondents were least likely to think that the United Nations and international charities make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty (9% and 4% respectively).
- With the exception of international charities, the proportion of respondents who thought that each international organisation makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries had increased since 1999. The proportion of respondents who thought that the United Nations make a major contribution almost doubled between 1999 (20%) and 2001 (38%), as did the proportion who thought that governments of developing countries make a major contribution (6% in 1999 rising to 12% in 2001). On the other hand, the proportion of respondents who thought that international charities make a major contribution to poverty reduction in developing countries fell from 65% in 1999 to 61% in 2001.

Figure 6.2 *Proportion of respondents thinking each international organisation makes little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries*



- Overall there has been a decline, since 1999, in the proportion of respondents perceiving each international organisation as making little or no contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries. This decline is statistically significant for the following organisations: business and private investors (46% in 1999 and 39% in 2001); the World Trade Organisation (25% in 1999 and 22% in 2001); the European Union (24% in 1999 and 20% in 2001); governments of richer countries (22% in 1999 and 18% in 2001); and the United Nations (16% in 1999 and 9% in 2001).
- Men were more likely, than women, to perceive the following organisations as making a major contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries: the IMF and World Bank (23% of men compared with 14% of women); governments of richer countries (24% of men compared with 18% of women); the European Union (15% of men compared with 11% of women). However, women were more likely, than men, to think that international charities make a major contribution to poverty reduction (63% of women compared with 58% of men).
- The proportion of men who perceived the following international organisations as making little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries was larger than that for women: the United Nations (11% of men compared with 7% of women); the IMF and World Bank (25% of men compared with 20% of women); the European Union (22% of men compared with 18% of women); governments of developing countries (51% of men compared with 45% of women); business and private investors (43% of men compared with 35% of women); and the World Trade Organisation (29% of men compared with 15% of women).
- Women were more likely, than men, to answer “Don’t know” when asked these questions.

- On the whole, respondents in the youngest age group (16-24 years) tended to be more positive about each international organisation's contribution to poverty reduction than older respondents. 16-24 year olds were more likely, than respondents in all other age groups, to think that the European Union makes some contribution to the reduction of poverty (59%). Furthermore, the proportion of 16-24 year olds who thought that that the European Union makes 'some' contribution to the reduction of poverty rose from 37% in 1999 to 59% in 2001. A quarter of all 16-24 year olds (24%) thought that governments in developing countries make a major contribution to poverty reduction, this proportion was much larger than the corresponding proportion for all other age groups. Three quarters of all 16-24 year olds (74%) thought that international charities make a major contribution and only 1% thought they make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty (compared with 63% and 3% respectively of 25-44 year olds, these being the age group with the next highest proportion perceiving international charities as making a major contribution). The proportion of 16-24 year olds who perceived the World Trade Organisation as making a major contribution to poverty reduction increased from 7% in 1999 to 18% in 2001.
- Respondents in the oldest two age groups (65-74, and 75 and over) were more likely, than those in the younger age groups to be negative towards each international organisation's contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Only one in five respondents aged 75 and over (20%) thought that the United Nations makes a major contribution, this was lower than for all other age groups. In addition, 15% of respondents in both the 65-74 and 75 and over age groups thought the United Nations make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty, this was larger than corresponding proportions for each of the other age groups. Only a quarter of respondents aged 75 and over (26%), compared with at least 4 in ten respondents in all other age groups, thought that business and private investors make some contribution to the reduction of poverty. Similarly, only 28% of respondents aged 75 and over, compared with around 40% of respondents in all other age groups, thought that the World Trade Organisation make some contribution to the reduction of poverty. Among those aged 65-74, the proportion who thought that international charities make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty, fell from 66% in 1999 to 56% in 2001.
- Since 2000 the proportion of respondents living in the South West who thought that international charities make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty fell from 71% to 58% in 2001, over the same period the proportion of respondents in the same region who thought that international charities make little or no contribution rose from 3% in 2000 to 7% in 2001. The proportion of respondents in both the North and the Midlands and East Anglia who thought that the World Trade Organisation makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries doubled between 1999 and 2001 (proportions in the North rose from 5% in 1999 to 10% in 2001, and in the Midlands and East Anglia proportions rose from 6% in 1999 to 13% in 2001). Since 1999 the proportion of respondents living in London who thought that governments of richer countries make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty rose from 11% to 27% in 2001.

- The proportion of respondents in the non-manual social class group were, on the whole, larger than those from the manual social class group to think each international organisation makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The proportion of respondents who answered “Don’t know” to these questions was higher for the manual social class group than the non-manual group. Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to think that the IMF and World Bank make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (20% compared with 16% respectively). A larger proportion of non-manual respondents, than manual respondents, were also more likely to think that the IMF and World Bank make little or no contribution to poverty reduction (25% compared with 19%). Non-manual respondents were more likely, than manual respondents to perceive governments of richer countries as making some contribution to poverty reduction in developing countries (56% of respondents in the non-manual social class group compared with 48% of respondents in the manual social class group), whereas those in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to think that governments of richer countries make little or no contribution (22% compared with 15%). Non-manual respondents were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to think that the World Trade Organisation make some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (42% compared with 37%).
- In 2000 the proportion of respondents from both the non-manual and manual social class groups who thought that business and private investors make some contribution to poverty reduction was the same (45%) in 2001 the proportions were different: 39% of respondents in the manual social class group and 44% of respondents in the non-manual social class group thought business and private investors make some contribution to poverty reduction.

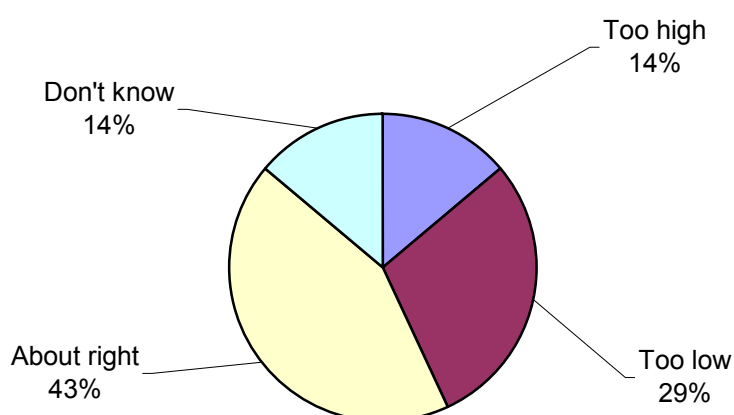
7. Respondents' perception of the UK Government's contribution to poverty reduction in developing countries

7.1 Level of commitment of the UK Government to poverty reduction in developing countries

(Tables 7.1 – 7.5)

- Just over four in ten (43%) respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries was about right, a further three in ten (29%) thought that the commitment was too low, and 14% thought it too high (14% of respondents answered "Don't know" to this question).
- There were no statistically significant differences between the data collected for this question in 1999, 2000 and 2001.
- Respondents aged 16-24 were those least likely to think that the UK Government's commitment to the reduction of poverty was too much: only 4% of respondents in this age group gave this answer.
- One third (33%) of respondents in the non-manual social class group thought that the UK Government's commitment was 'too low' compared with a quarter (24%) of respondents in the manual social class group. Respondents in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to think that the UK Government's commitment was 'about right' (46% compared with 41% respectively).

Figure 7.1 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK Government to poverty reduction in developing countries



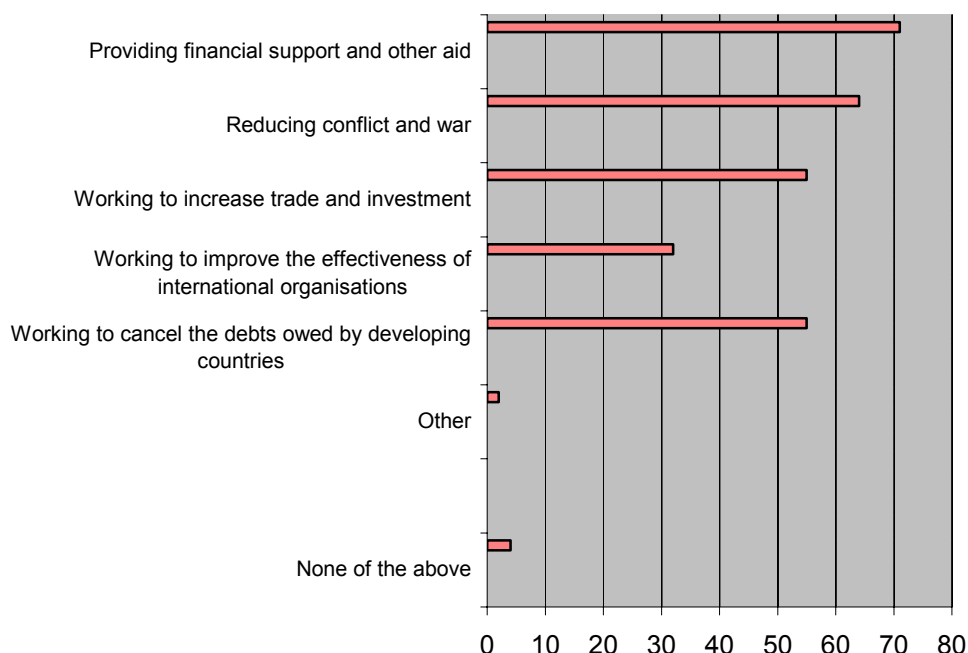
7.2 Three most important ways the UK Government should be contributing to poverty reduction in developing countries

(Tables 7.6 – 7.10)

Respondents were shown a list of ways in which the UK Government could contribute to reducing poverty in developing countries and were asked to list three ways that they thought the UK Government should be contributing, starting with the most important. Respondents were shown the following list:

1. Providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise
 2. Working to increase trade and investment
 3. Reducing conflict and war
 4. Working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations like the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union
 5. Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries
 6. Other
 7. None of these
- Overall, the most mentioned form of aid was the provision of financial support and other types of aid; seven in ten (71%) respondents mentioned this. The reduction of conflict and war was mentioned by 64% of respondents. Over a half (55%) thought the UK Government should contribute to poverty reduction by working to increase trade and investment, the same proportion (55%) of respondents thought that the UK Government should work to cancel the debts owed by developing countries. One third of respondents (32%) mentioned working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations. Four per cent of respondents answered “None of these” when asked which means of contributing they felt to be the most important.

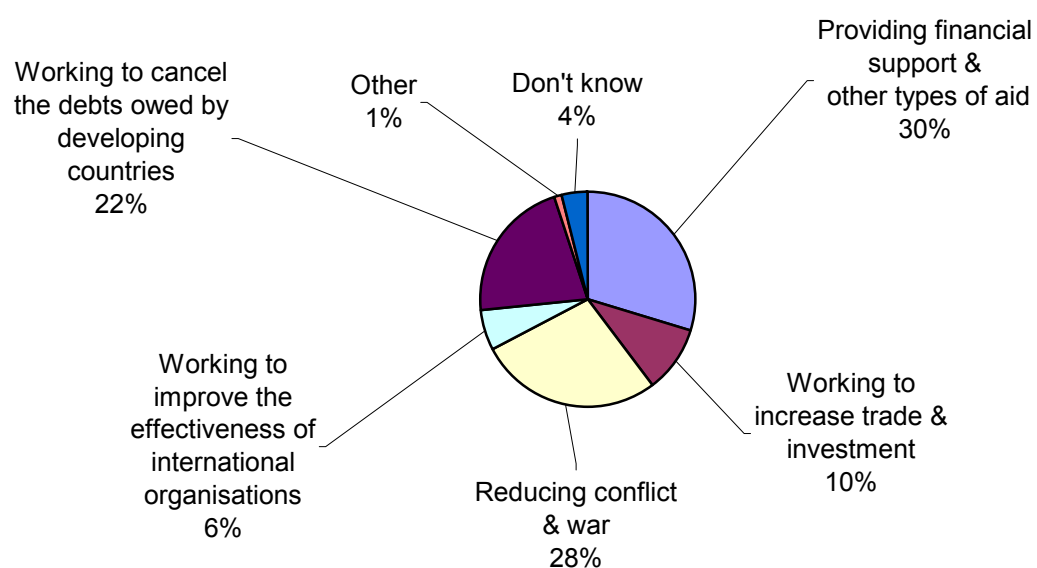
Figure 7.2 *Proportion of respondents mentioning each of the different ways in which the UK Government could contribute towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries*



- When asked which means of contributing they felt to be the most important, 30% of all respondents thought the UK Government should provide financial support and other types of aid. A further 28% thought the reduction of conflict and war was the most important contribution the UK Government could be making. One in five respondents (22%) thought working towards the cancellation of the debts owed by developing countries was the most important of the list of contributions towards poverty reduction. Working to increase trade and investment was mentioned by 10% as the most important contribution, and by 22% as the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make. Only one in twenty (6%) of respondents thought that the most important contribution that the UK Government could make was to work to improve the effectiveness of international organisations.
- There were several statistically different answers between the 1999 data and the 2001 data for these questions, however the 2000 data was very similar to the 2001 data suggesting that most of the changes in respondent's perceptions occurred between 1999 and 2000.
- The proportion of respondents who mentioned providing financial support and other types of aid rose from 57% in 1999 to 68% in 2000 and 71% in 2001. The proportion who thought the UK Government should work towards the reduction of conflict and war also increased between 1999 and 2000 (in 1999 59% of respondents mentioned this contribution compared with 66% in 2000 and 64% in 2001). The proportions who thought that the UK Government should work to increase trade and investment, and work to improve the effectiveness of international organisations fell between 1999 and 2000: 67% of respondents in 1999 thought that the UK Government should work to increase trade and

investment compared with 55% in both 2000 and 2001, similarly, in 1999 37% of respondents thought that the UK Government should work to improve the effectiveness of international organisations compared with 31% in 2000 and 32% in 2001.

Figure 7.3 Proportion of respondents mentioning, as being the most important, each of the different ways in which the UK Government could contribute towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries



- In 1999 the contribution that the largest proportion of respondents thought to be the most important was the cancellation of debt owed by developing countries: a third of all respondents (33%) in 1999 mentioned debt cancellation as the most important contribution the UK Government could make to reduce poverty, in 2000 and 2001 less than a quarter of respondents (22% in both years) thought this to be the most important contribution. In 2000 the contribution the largest proportion of respondents thought to be the most important was the reduction of conflict and war (32% of respondents in 2000 compared with 21% in 1999 and 28% in 2001). In 2001 the provision of financial support and other types of aid was seen by the largest proportion of respondents as being the most important contribution that the UK Government could make (30% of respondents in 2001 compared with 26% in 2000 and 18% in 1999).
- Whilst, in 1999, cancellation of debt was the most popular 'most important' contribution that the UK Government could make the proportions of respondents that thought this was the second and third most important contribution were higher in 2000 and 2001 than in 1999 (12% in 1999, 17% in 2000 and 18% in 2001 mentioned debt cancellation as the second most important contribution and

8% in 1999 and 17% in both 2000 and 2001 mentioned this as the third most important contribution).

- The proportion of respondents who perceived working to increase trade and investment as an important contribution that the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries fell between 1999 and 2000 and then remained about the same in 2001: in 1999 17% of respondents thought this was the most important contribution, compared with 9% in 2000 and 10% in 2001, and a further 31% of respondents in 1999 thought this to be the second most important contribution compared with 23% in 2000 and 22% in 2001.
- Women were more likely, than men, to think that the most important contribution the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries was the provision of financial support and other types of aid (33% of women compared with 27% of men). Men were more likely, than women, to think that debt cancellation was the second most important contribution the UK Government could make (21% of men compared with 15% of women). In terms of the third most important contribution, women were more likely, than men to mention working towards the increase in trade and investment (28% of women compared with 23% of men). A larger proportion of men, than women, mentioned the provision of financial support and other aid as the third most important contribution (21% of men compared with 16% of women).
- Respondents in the oldest age group were less likely, than respondents in all other age groups, to mention the provision of financial support and other types of aid as a means of the UK Government working towards the reduction of poverty (54% of respondents aged 75 and over). Furthermore, only one in ten (13%) of respondents aged 75 and over, compared with around a quarter of respondents in all other age groups, mentioned the provision of financial support and other types of aid as being the second most important contribution that the UK government could make.
- The only age group for whom the proportion mentioning the provision of financial support and other types of aid had not changed since 1999 (i.e. the difference between years was not statistically significant) was those aged 16-24 years: for all other age groups this proportion had increased since 1999. However, since 2000 there was a change in the importance that respondents in the youngest age group placed upon the provision of financial support and other types of aid: the proportions of 16-24 year olds who thought this was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make rose from 22% in 2000 to 38% in 2001.
- The increase, between 1999 and 2001, in the proportion who mentioned the provision of financial support and other types of aid was statistically significant in all regions apart from the South West and Scotland. Similarly, the decrease in the proportion that mentioned working to increase trade and investment between 1999 and 2001 was not statistically significant in London, Wales and Scotland. The North and Wales were the only two regions which did not think that the provision of financial support and other types of aid was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make towards poverty reduction in developing countries: the most popular 'most important' contribution mentioned in the North was the reduction of conflict and war (35%), whereas working towards the cancellation of debt was the contribution mentioned by the largest proportion of respondents in Wales as being the most important (31%). Unlike all other

regions, the difference between the proportions in 1999 and 2001, of respondents in both Wales and Scotland, who mentioned the provision of financial support and other types of aid as being the most important was not statistically significant. Similarly, the decrease in the proportions, between 1999 and 2001, mentioning debt cancellation as the most important was not statistically significant only for respondents living in London, the Midlands and East Anglia, and Wales.

- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to mention both the provision of financial support and other types of aid and working towards an increase in trade and investment (74% compared with 66% mentioned the provision of financial support and other types of aid, and 58% compared with 52% mentioned working towards an increase in trade and investment). Reduction in conflict and war was mentioned by a larger proportion of respondents in the manual social class group than those in the non-manual social class group (70% compared with 60%). Respondents from the manual social class group were more likely, than those from the non-manual social class group, to think the second most important contribution the UK Government could make towards poverty was the reduction of war and conflict (25% of respondents in the manual social class group compared with 18% of respondents in the non-manual social class group).

8. International development targets for the year 2015

8.1 Awareness

(Tables 8.1 – 8.5)

The world's governments have agreed to a set of six international development targets to be reached by the year 2015. These targets are sometimes known as the 2015 targets. The central target is to lift 600 million people out of poverty, the other five are as follows:

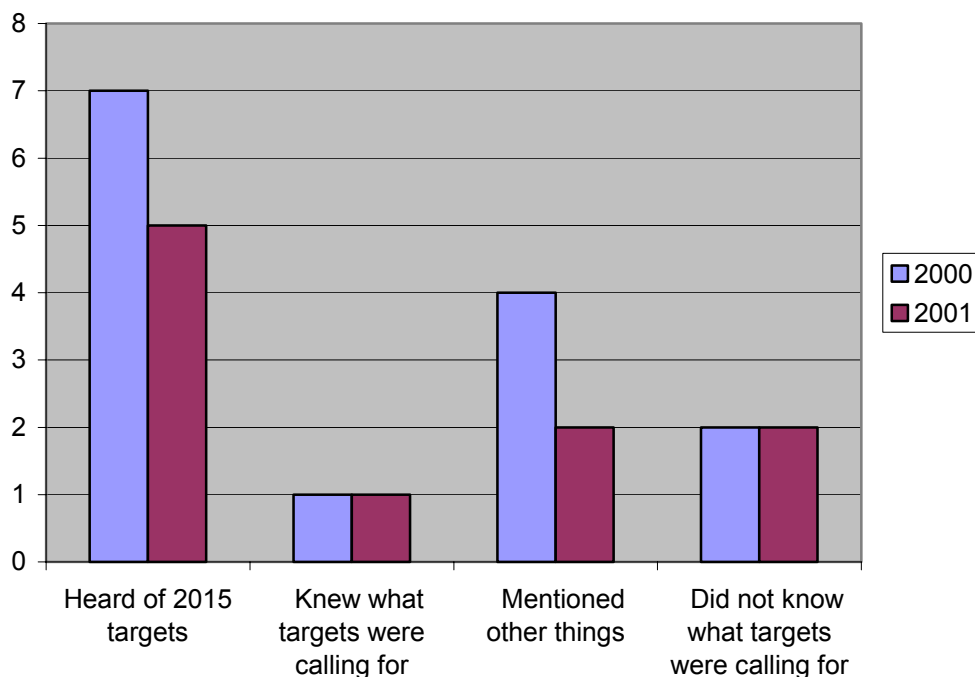
1. To ensure that every child in every country has access to primary education
2. To ensure access to family planning services for all individuals of appropriate ages
3. To ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five
4. To ensure that there is a three quarters reduction in the number of women dying as a result of having children
5. To enable all countries to take care of their natural resources and start to reverse the damage already done to their environment

Before they were told what the six targets were, respondents were asked whether or not they had heard of the 2015 targets. Respondents who had heard of the targets were then asked, to say in their own words, what they thought they were.

- One in twenty respondents (5%) said that they thought they had heard of the 2015 targets. However, when asked what these targets were only 1% of respondents correctly mentioned at least one of the targets, 2% of respondents described something other than the targets and a further 2% said that they did not know what the targets were.
- Respondents were able to describe only four out of the six targets, these were:
 - To lift 600 million people out of poverty
 - To ensure access to primary education for every child
 - To ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five
 - To enable all countries to take care of natural resources
- The small number of respondents, who had heard of the targets and were able to correctly describe at least one, precluded statistical analysis of differences associated with respondent's characteristics (Among the 82 respondents who answered this question none of the women mentioned the targets for enabling access to primary education for every child, nor the target to ensure a two-thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five; none of the respondents aged 75 and over were able to describe any of the targets; respondents living in the South West were the only sub-group (other than those aged 75 and over) who did not mention lifting 600 million people out of poverty as one of the 2015 targets.)
- The proportion of respondents who said that they had heard of the targets fell from 7% in 2000 to 5% in 2001. However the proportion of respondents who were able to correctly describe at least one of the targets remained the same for both years. In 2000 twice as many respondents, compared with 2001, described something other than one of the 2015 targets (4% compared with 2%). Therefore

although the proportion of respondents who thought they had heard of the 2015 targets had decreased since 2000, the proportion who could describe at least one target remained the same during the two year period.

Figure 8.1 Respondents who had heard of the 2015 targets in 2000 and 2001



- The proportion of men who said that they had heard of the 2015 targets fell from 10% in 2000 to 6% in 2001: similarly the proportion of men who could describe at least one target fell between 2000 and 2001 from 3% to 1%.
- The proportion of respondents aged 45-54 who said that they had heard of the 2015 targets halved between 2000 and 2001 (9% in 2000 compared with 4% in 2001), however the difference between the proportions for the two years, with in this age group, who could describe at least one target was not statistically significant.
- The difference between 2000 and 2001 in the proportions who said that they had heard of the 2015 targets was statistically significant only for respondents living in London, and the South West : 8% of respondents living in London in 2000 said they had heard of the targets compared with 3% in 2001; 11% of respondents living in the South West had heard of the targets in 2000 compared with 3% in 2001. However, the same proportion of respondents (1%), living in the South West, were able to describe at least one of the targets in 2000 and 2001. In London the difference between the proportions of respondents who described at least one target in 2000 and 2001 was not statistically significant.
- The proportion of respondents from the non-manual social class group who said that they had heard of the 2015 targets fell from 9% in 2000 to 6% in 2001: the corresponding proportion of respondents from the manual social class group was the same for both years (4%). The proportion of respondents from the non-

manual social class group who were able to describe at least one target was the same in 2000 and 2001 (2%).

8.2 Respondent's perception of the possibility of achieving each of the 2015 targets

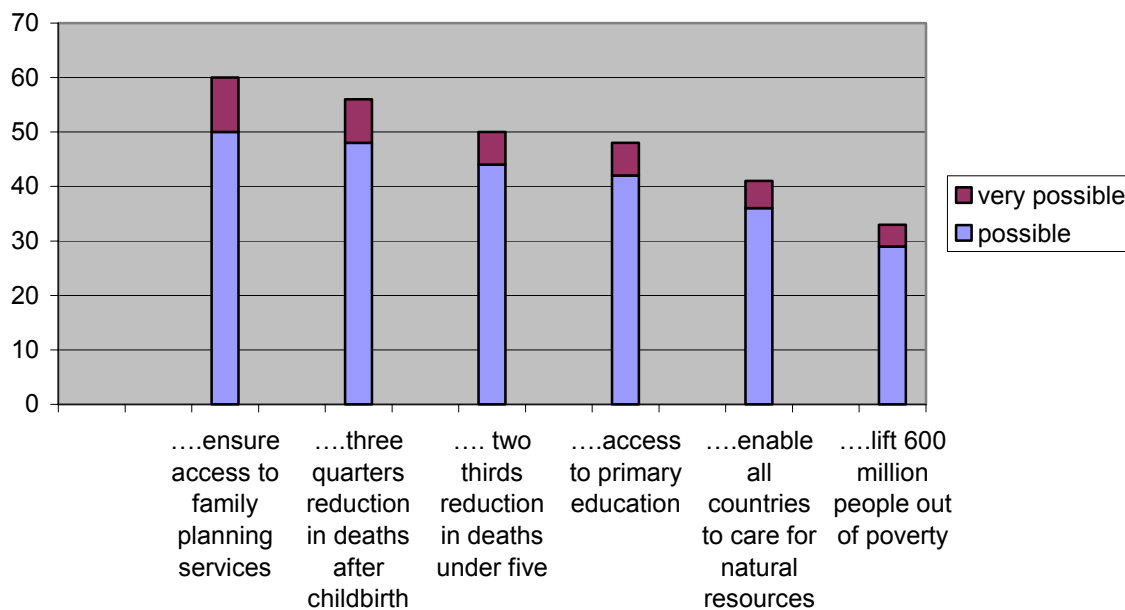
(Tables 8.6 – 8.15)

All respondents were read the list of international development targets and then asked, for each one, how possible they thought it would be to achieve the target by 2015. Respondents were asked to answer using the following scale:

1. Very possible
2. Possible
3. Not very possible
4. Not at all possible

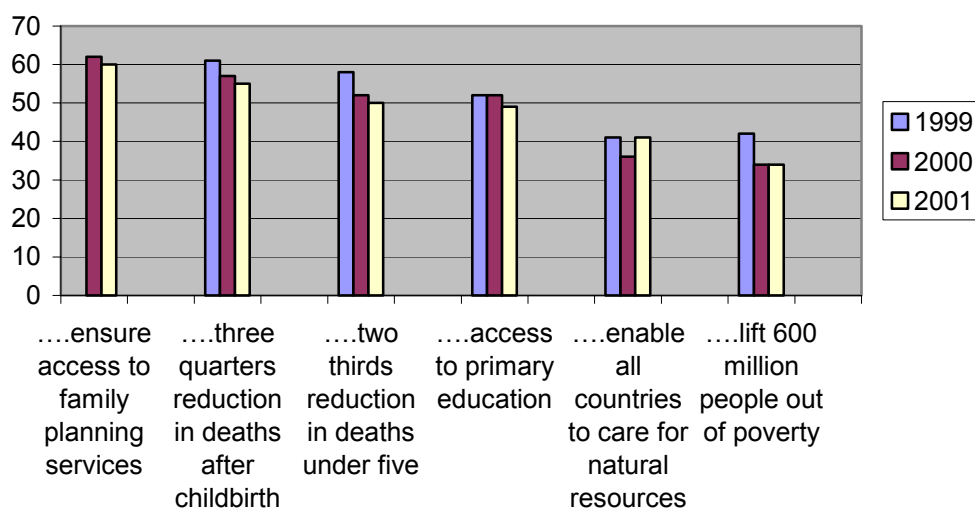
- The target that most respondents (60%) thought 'very possible' or 'possible' to attain by 2015 was the provision of family planning services for all adults of appropriate ages (one in ten respondents (10%) thought this target was 'very possible' and half of respondents (50%) thought it 'possible').
- Slightly more than half (55%) of all respondents thought that achieving the target to reduce the number of women dying as a result of having children by three-quarters was 'very possible' or 'possible'. Half of all respondents (50%) thought that it would be 'very possible' or 'possible' to reduce the number of children under the age of five dying by two-thirds by 2015. Just under half (49%) of all respondents thought that achieving the target to ensure that every child in every country has access to primary education was 'very possible' or 'possible'. Four in ten respondents (41%) said that they thought that it would be 'very possible' or 'possible' to achieve the target to enable all countries to take care of their natural resources.
- Only a third of all respondents (34%) thought that it would be 'very possible' or 'possible' to achieve the central target, to lift over 600 million people out of poverty by 2015.
- Unsurprisingly, respondents were most likely to think that it would be 'not at all possible' to achieve the central target, to lift 600 million people out of poverty, (20% of all respondents). Seventeen percent of respondents thought it 'not at all possible' to achieve the target to enable all countries to take care of their natural resources. A similar proportion of respondents, around one in ten, thought it 'not at all possible' to achieve each of the remaining four targets by 2015.

Figure 8.2 Respondents who thought it 'very possible' or 'possible' to achieve each of the international development targets by 2015



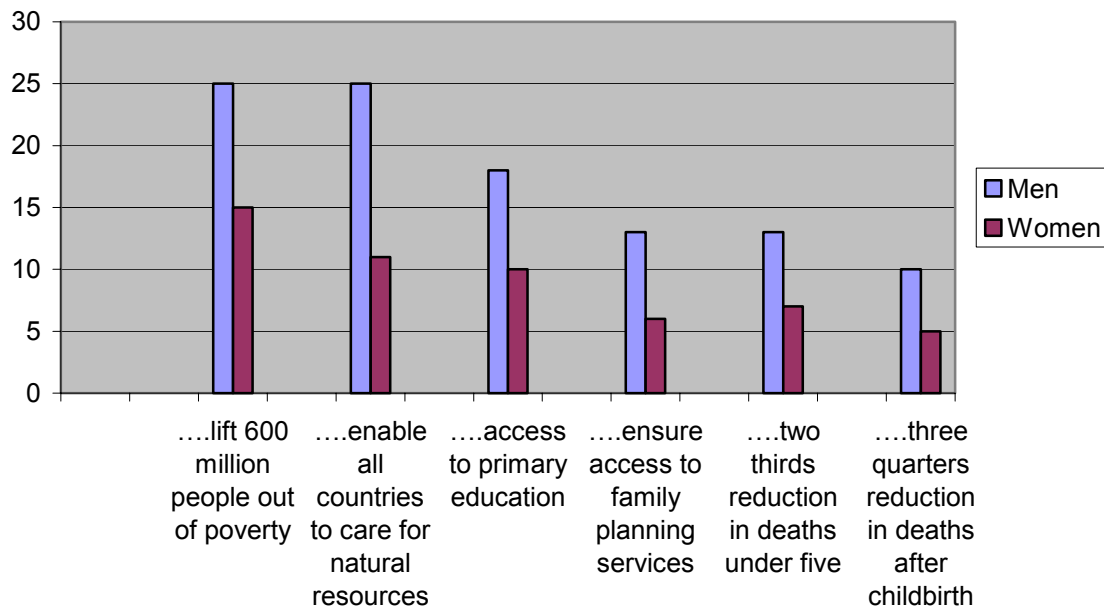
- Between 1999 and 2000 respondents appear to have become more pessimistic about the likelihood of the international development targets being met by 2015. Respondents' attitudes in 2001 were very similar to those in 2000. With the exception of the targets to provide access to primary education for all children, and the target to enable countries to care for their natural resources, the proportion of respondents who thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' that the targets would be met fell between 1999 and 2000. For example, in 1999 42% of all respondents thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' to lift 600 million people out of poverty by 2015 compared with 34% in both 2000 and 2001. (The target to provide access to family planning services for all individuals of appropriate ages was not included in the questionnaire in 1999).
- As would be expected, the proportion of respondents who thought that it was 'not at all possible' to meet the targets rose between 1999 and 2000 (again 2001 data was very similar to that for 2000). For example, 13% of respondents, in 1999, thought that it was 'not at all possible' that the target of enabling countries to care for their natural resources would be met by 2015, compared with 17% in both 2000 and 2001. The exception to this pattern is the target for providing access to primary education for all children: the proportion of respondents who thought that it was 'not at all possible' that this target would be met by 2015 was very similar for all three years (9% in 1999, 11% in 2000, and 10% in 2001).

Figure 8.3 The proportion of respondents who thought it 'very possible' or 'possible' that the targets would be met by 2015 by year



- On the whole, women were more positive, than men, that the targets would be met by 2015. For example, 44% of women, compared with 36% of men, thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' that the target to enable countries to care for their natural resources would be achievable by 2015. However, twice as many men (6%) as women (3%) thought that it was 'very possible' that 600 million people could be lifted out of poverty by 2015.
- Consequently, men tended to be more negative, than women, about the likelihood of the international targets being achieved. For all of the six 2015 targets a larger proportion of men, than women, said that they thought it 'not at all possible' that the target would be realised by 2015. For example, a quarter of all men (25%) said that they thought it was 'not at all possible' that the target to lift 600 million people out of poverty would be met, compared with 15% of women.
- Between 1999 and 2001 there was a sharp fall in the proportion of men who thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' that both the target to ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five, and the target to ensure that there is a three quarters reduction in the number of women dying as a result of having children. Although the proportions of women, who thought it 'very possible' or 'possible' that these two targets could be achieved, fell between 1999 and 2001 they did not fall as sharply as those for men. For example, in 1999 60% of men thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' that the target to ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five could be achieved compared with 49% in 2001, whereas for women the corresponding proportions were 57% in 1999 and 51% in 2001.

Figure 8.4 Respondents who thought it 'not at all possible' that each 2015 target would be achieved by sex



- In 2001 an age related pattern is apparent in the data that was not as evident in the previous two years data: it would seem that respondents' perception that the international targets were achievable fell with age (however, the differences between the age groups were not all statistically significant). Therefore, respondents in the youngest age group (16-24 years) were those most likely to answer 'very possible' or 'possible' when asked whether they thought each target would be met by 2015. For example, the proportion of respondents who thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' that the target to ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five would be met fell from 64% of those aged 16-24 to 39% of those aged 75 and over. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who thought it 'very possible' or 'possible' that 600 million people would be lifted out of poverty by 2015 fell from four out of ten (39%) aged 16-24 to a quarter (25%) of those aged 75 and over.
- Amongst respondents who replied 'not at all possible' to these questions no clear pattern associated with age emerged. However, for all the targets (with the exception of the target to ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five) the proportion of respondents in the youngest age group who answered 'not at all possible' was much smaller than the corresponding proportion of respondents in the oldest age group. For example, three times as many respondents aged 75 and over as those aged 16-24 years thought it 'not at all possible' that 600 million people would be able to be lifted out of poverty by 2015 (30% compared with 10%).
- London, the South East, and Wales were the regions where the largest decrease in the size of proportion of respondents who thought that the targets to ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five, and the target to ensure that there is a three quarters reduction in the number of women dying as a result of having children, occurred between 1999 and 2001. For example, in 1999 64% of respondents living in London thought that it was 'very possible' or 'possible' to achieve the target to ensure that there is a

two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five, compared with 51% in 2001.

- On the whole there were very little differences between the two social class groups for these questions. However, respondents in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to think it was 'very possible' or 'possible' to achieve the targets to ensure that there is a two thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five (53% compared with 48%) and the target to enable all countries to care for their natural resources (44% compared with 38%).
- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to think it 'not at all possible' that the target to enable all countries to take care of their natural resources would be achieved (19% compared with 15%).
- In 2000 respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to think it was 'very possible' or 'possible' to achieve the targets to lift 600 million people out of poverty and to ensure access to family planning services: in 2001 there was no difference between the proportions of the two social class groups who thought it 'very possible' or 'possible' that these two targets would be achieved by 2015.

9 Sources of information used to find out what is happening in developing countries

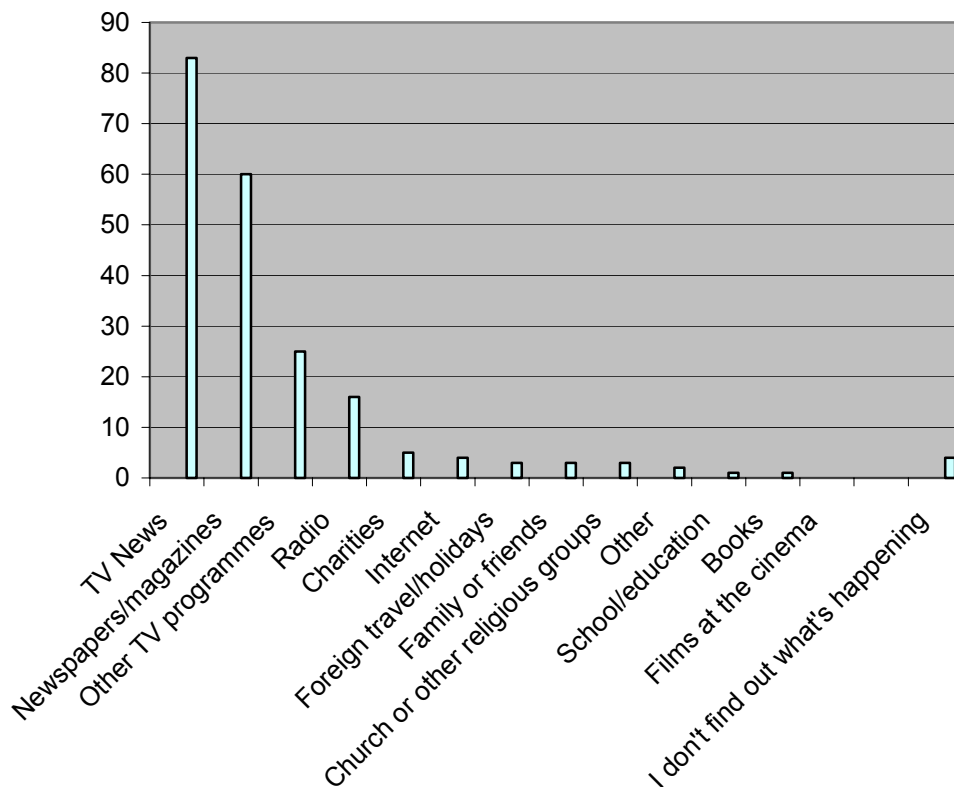
(Tables 9.1 – 9.5)

All respondents were asked how, if at all, they find out what is happening in developing countries. Respondents could give more than one answer to this question and the interviewers coded the respondents' first three answers using the following frame:

1. TV News
2. Other TV programmes
3. Radio
4. Newspapers/magazines
5. School/education
6. Church or other religious groups
7. Charities
8. Books
9. Foreign travel/holidays
10. Family or friends
11. Internet
12. Films at the cinema
13. Other
14. I don't find out what's happening.

- Different forms of the media were the most popular means of attaining information about developing countries. Slightly more than eight in ten of respondents (83%) found out what is happening in developing countries by watching the TV News. Six in ten respondents (60%) used newspapers and magazines, a quarter (25%) watched other TV programmes and 16% said that they had listened to the radio to find out what is happening in developing countries. One in twenty respondents (5%) had found out what is happening in developing countries through charities. All the other means of finding out information about developing countries had been used by less than 5% of respondents.
- Slightly fewer than one in twenty respondents (4%) said that they do not find out what is happening in developing countries.
- Compared with data collected in 2000 there has been a small decrease in the number of respondents using the following sources of information about developing countries: TV News (86% in 2000 compared with 83% in 2001); radio (20% in 2000 fell to 16% in 2001); newspapers/magazines (64% in 2000 compared with 60% in 2001); and family and friends (5% in 2000 fell to 3% in 2001).

Figure 9.1 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world



- Men were more likely, than women, to find out about the developing world by reading newspapers and magazines (64% compared with 56%). Women were more than twice as likely than men to have found out about the developing world through charities (7% of women compared with 3% of men).
- In 2000 men were more likely, than women, to have used the radio to find out about developing countries: in 2001 the difference between the proportion of men and women who had used the radio was not statistically significant. Similarly, in 2000 women were more likely, than men, to have found out information via their friends and family, but the difference between the proportions for men and women in 2001 were not found to be statistically significant. The proportion of women who said that they had found out about the developing world through friends and family fell from 7% in 2000 to 4% in 2001. In 1999 this question was asked only of respondents who were concerned or very concerned about poverty in developing countries, therefore the data is not comparable with data from 2000 and 2001.
- Respondents aged 16-24 were those least likely, compared with all other age groups, to have found out about the developing world through TV programmes other than the TV News (13%). Unsurprisingly, the youngest age group were those most likely, compared with respondents of all other ages, to have gathered information from school and education (7%).

- Additionally, respondents aged 16-24 and those aged 25-44 were less likely, than respondents in the middle age groups (45-54 and 55-64) to have received information about the developing world from newspapers and magazines: slightly over a half of respondents in the younger two age groups (51% aged 16-24 and 55% aged 25-44) compared with two thirds of respondents in the middle age groups (66% of both 45-54 year olds and 55-64 year olds) had used this source of information.
- Respondents living in London, compared with respondents living in other regions (with the exception of Wales, where the difference between the proportions was not statistically significant), were those least likely to have gathered information about the developing world from TV programmes other than the news (16%).
- London and Scotland had the largest proportion of respondents who had used the Internet to find out about what is happening in developing countries: 1 in ten respondents (10%) in London and 8% of respondents in Scotland had used this method (the proportion of respondents who had used the Internet in Scotland was not statistically significant from the proportion who had used this method in the South East).
- The proportion of respondents living in London who said that they had found out about the developing world through newspapers and magazines fell from 75% in 2000 to 65% in 2001. In Scotland, the proportion who had received information from the TV News fell between 2000 and 2001 from 90% to 80%, and in the Midlands and East Anglia the proportion who said that they found out about the developing world from other TV programmes fell from 31% to 23% between the two years. The proportion of respondents who had found out about the developing world from the radio fell in both the North, and the Midlands and East Anglia between 2000 and 2001 (in the North the proportion fell from 19% to 11%, and in the Midlands and East Anglia from 20% to 14%). However, the proportion of respondents finding out about what is happening in the developing world from the radio in the South East rose from 16% in 2000 to 24% in 2001.
- Respondents in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to use the TV News (86% compared with 82%) to find out about what is happening in the developing world. Respondents in the non-manual social class group, on the other hand, were more likely, than those in the manual social class group, to use the radio (19% compared with 12%), newspapers and magazines (64% compared with 54%), charities (7% compared with 4%) and the Internet (5% compared with 3%).
- Respondents in the manual social class group were twice as likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to say that they do not find out what is happening in the developing world (6% compared with 3%).

10 Ways in which respondents thought that they could help people in poorer countries

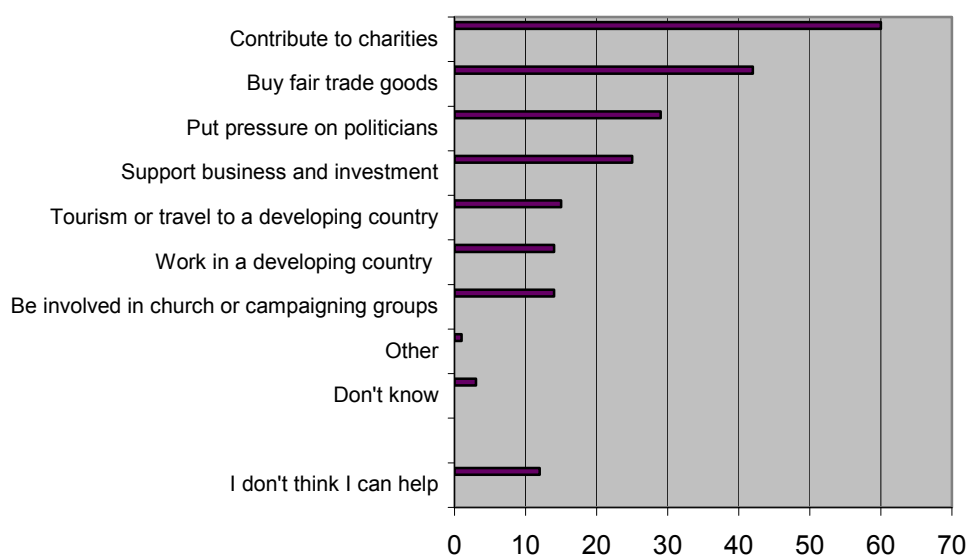
The last two questions in the questionnaire asked the respondents how they thought they could help people in poorer countries and then which, if any, way they are likely to do in the next 12 months. Respondents were shown the following list of ways that individuals can help people in poorer countries and were asked to choose their answers from the list:

1. Buy fair trade goods
2. Support socially responsible business and investment
3. Put pressure on politicians to promote development issues
4. Contribute to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries
5. Become involved in church or campaigning groups working on behalf of developing countries
6. Work in a developing county to promote development
7. Other
8. I don't think I can help

10.1 Ways respondents thought they could use to help people in poorer countries

(Tables 10.1 – 10.5)

Figure 10.1 Ways respondents' thought they could use to help people in poorer countries

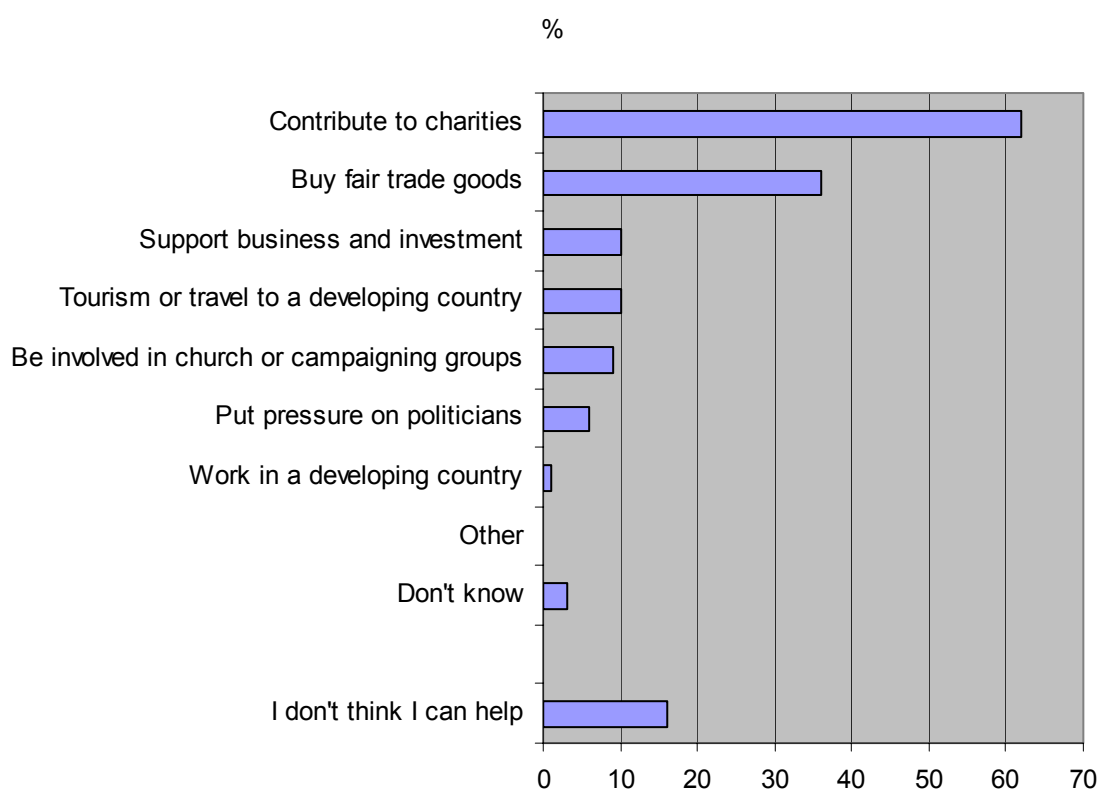


- Six out of ten respondents (60%) thought that they could help by contributing to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries. Four out of ten respondents (42%) thought that by buying fair trade goods they would be helping people in poorer countries. Around three out of ten respondents (29%) said that they could help by putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues, and a quarter (25%) thought they could help by supporting socially responsible business and investment. A similar proportion of respondents thought that they could help by: tourism or travelling to a developing country (15%); becoming involved in church or campaigning groups working on behalf of developing countries (14%); or working in a developing country to promote development (14%).
- Twelve per cent of all respondents said that they didn't think that they could help people in poorer countries.
- The data for 2001, for this question, was very similar to that for 2000 and no statistically significant differences were found between the two datasets for this question. This question was only asked of respondents, in 1999, only if they said that they felt that they could do something to help poverty: therefore data from 1999 is not comparable with data from 2000 and 2001.
- Men were more likely, than women, to think that they could help people in poorer countries by either supporting socially responsible business and investment (30% compared with 21%) or through tourism or travel to developing countries (18% compared with 12%). Women, on the other hand, were more likely, than men, to say that they could help by contributing to charities or other appeals (67% compared with 51%), or by becoming involved in church or campaigning groups (18% compared with 10%).
- A larger proportion of men, than women, said that they did not think they could help people in poorer countries (15% of men compared with 9% of women).
- Respondents in the youngest and the oldest age groups, compared with respondents in all other age groups, were those least likely to mention buying fair trade goods as a means of helping people in poorer countries: a third of respondents aged 16-24 (34%) and 75 and over (33%) compared with over four in ten respondents in each of the other age groups (the difference between the proportion of 16-24 year olds and that for those aged 65-74 was not statistically significant).
- Respondents aged 25-44 and 45-54 were those most likely, compared with respondents in all other age groups, to think they could help by supporting socially responsible business and investment (31% of those aged 25-44 and 32% of those aged 45-54).
- Respondents aged under 45 were those most likely to say that they could help people in poorer countries by donating money to charity or appeals: 73% of respondents aged 16-24 and 68% of those aged 25-44 mentioned donating money to charity and appeals compared to around half of respondents in all other age groups.
- A third of respondents (34%) in the youngest age group, compared with around one in ten respondents in all the other age groups said that they could help people in poorer countries by working in developing countries to promote development.

- Respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were those most likely to say that they could not help people in poorer countries (24%) and those in the youngest two age groups the least likely (6% of respondents aged 16-24 and 8% aged 25-44).
- Respondents in the non-manual social class group were more likely than those in the manual social class group to mention the following as ways that they could help people in poorer countries: buying fair trade goods (47% compared with 36%); supporting socially responsible business and investment (33% compared with 15%); putting pressure on politicians (32% compared with 25%); contributing to charities and appeals (63% compared with 56%); becoming involved in church or campaigning groups (17% compared with 12%); and tourism and travel to developing countries (17% compared with 12%).
- Respondents in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to say that they didn't think they were able to help people in poorer countries (14% compared with 10%).

10.2 Ways respondents thought they were likely to use in the next 12 months to help people in poorer countries
(Tables 10.1 – 10.5)

Figure 10.2 Ways in which respondents thought they could help people in poorer countries during the next 12 months



- On the whole respondents were less likely to say that they would actually use any of the suggested methods in the next 12 months to help people in poorer countries, than they were to say that they could theoretically use them. However, the proportion of respondents who said that they thought they would contribute to charities or appeals in the next 12 months was very similar to the proportion who said it was a method that they could use (62% said they would contribute to charities or appeals in the next 12 months compared with 60% who said it was a method they could theoretically use).
- The second most popular method that respondents thought they would use, in the next 12 months to help people in poorer countries, was to buy fair trade goods: this was mentioned by over a third of respondents (36%).
- One in ten respondents mentioned: supporting socially responsible business and investment (10%); tourism and travel to developing countries (10%); and becoming involved in church or campaigning groups (9%) as ways of helping people in poorer countries. Only 6% of respondents mentioned putting pressure on politicians, and 1% mentioned working in developing countries as something they were likely to do in the next 12 months.
- Sixteen per cent of all respondents thought that there was nothing they could do to help people in poorer countries in the next 12 months.
- The data for 2001, for this question, was very similar to that for 2000 and no statistically significant differences were found between the two datasets for this question. However, since 1999, the proportion of respondents who thought that they could help, in the next 12 months, by contributing to charities and appeals, or by becoming involved in church or campaigning groups fell: the proportion who said they would contribute to charities and appeals fell from 71% in 1999 to 62% in 2001, and the proportion who said they would become involved in a church or campaigning group fell from 13% in 1999 to 9% in 2001.
- Men were more likely, than women, to say that they would support socially responsible business and investment (12% compared with 7%) and tourism and travel to developing countries (12% compared with 8). More women, than men, thought that in the next 12 months they would donate money to charities and appeals (69% compared with 54%) and become involved with a church or campaigning groups (12% compared with 6%).
- Respondents aged between 25 and 54 were more likely, than respondents in all other age groups (with the exception of those aged 55-64 where the difference between the proportion in this age-group and that for 45-54 year olds was not statistically significant), to think they would support socially responsible business and investment in the next 12 months. Respondents aged 55 and over were almost twice as likely, as respondents in all other age groups, to say that they would become involved with a church or campaigning group during the next 12 months: for example 14% of respondents aged 65-74 said that they would help in this way compared with 7% of respondents aged 16-24.
- Only one in five respondents (22%) aged 75 and over thought that they would buy fair trade goods in the next 12 months, compared with at least a third of respondents in all other age groups. This age group were also those least likely to say that they would help people in poorer countries, in the next 12 months, by tourism and travel in developing countries (4%). Furthermore, the oldest age group was also less likely, than those aged under 55, to say that they would donate to charities and appeals in the next 12 months: 50% of respondents aged

75 and over compared with 69% of respondents aged 25-44 thought they would help in this way.

- The proportion of respondents who thought that they would not be able to help people living in poorer countries in any way during the next 12 months appeared to increase with age (although the differences between the age groups were not all statistically significant): the proportion of respondents who didn't think they could help rose from 11% aged 16-24 to 29% of those aged 75 and over.
- Respondents from the non-manual social class group were more likely, than those from the manual social class group, to think they would use the following ways in which to help people in poorer countries during the next 12 months: buying fair trade goods (43% compared with 29%); supporting socially responsible business and investment (13% compared with 5%); contributing to charities and appeals (66% compared with 58%); and tourism and travel to developing countries (13% compared with 7%). Respondents in the manual social class group were more likely, than those in the non-manual social class group, to think that there was nothing they could do, in the next 12 months, to help people in poorer countries (19% compared with 13%).

List of data tables

There are five data tables for each heading (e.g. 1.1, 1.2,1.3 etc.).The data contained in these tables are as follows:

- x.1 by year*
- x.2 by sex*
- x.3 by age*
- x.4 by region*
- x.5 by social class*

- 1 Respondents' attitude towards levels of poverty in developing countries
- 2 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue"
- 3 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally"
- 4 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country"
- 5 Respondents' agreement with the statement "In what ways, if any, do you think we in the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries?"
- 6 (6.1 – 6.5) Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, individual governments of richer countries, and the European Union

(6.6 – 6.10) Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by the governments of the developing countries themselves, international charities, business and private investors, and the World Trade Organisation
- 7 (7.1 – 7.5) Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries

(7.6 – 7.10) Three ways in which respondent thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty in developing countries
- 8 (8.1 – 8.5) Whether respondent had heard of the 2015 targets and knew what the targets were calling for

(8.6 – 8.10) Proportion of respondents thinking it was possible or very possible that the targets for international development would be met by 2015
 - ...lift 600 million out of poverty
 - ...ensure that every child in every country has access to primary education
 - ...ensure access to family planning services for all individuals of appropriate ages

(8.11 – 8.15) Proportion of respondents thinking it was possible or very possible that the targets for international development would be met by 2015

- ...ensure that there is a two-thirds reduction in the number of children dying under the age of five
- ...ensure that there is a three-quarters reduction in the number of women dying as a result of having children
- ...enable all countries to take care of their natural resources and start to reverse the damage already done to their environment

9 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world

10 Activities that respondents think they could use, and those they plan to use in the next 12 months, to help people in developing countries

Appendix 1: Summary table of significant sex, age, region and HRP social class effects

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Social Class</u>
M236_1	Level of concern about poverty	*			
M236_2	Is poverty a moral issue				*
M236_3	Impact of poverty on the respondent	*	*		*
M236_4	Impact on this country	*	*		*
M236_5	How might this country be affected	*			*
Contributions to the reduction of poverty by:-					
M236_7	United Nations	*	*		
M236_8	The IMF and World Bank	*	*		*
M236_9	Governments of Western Countries	*	*		*
M236_10	The European Union	*	*		
M236_11	Governments of developing countries	*	*		
M236_12	International Charities	*	*		
M236_13	Business and private investors	*	*		
M236_14	The World Trade Organisation	*	*		*
M236_15	UK government contribution		*		*
M236_16-	Most important strategies	*	*		*
M236_18					
M236_19a	Awareness of 2015 targets				
Expectation of meeting 2015 targets:-					
M236_20	Lifting 600 million people out of poverty	*	*		*
M236_21	Access to primary education	*	*		
M236_22	Access to family planning services	*	*		
M236_22a	Reduction in mortality of under 5s	*	*	*	*
M236_22b	Reduction of deaths from child birth	*	*	*	
M236_23	Enable all countries to take care of their natural resources	*	*		*
M236_24m	Sources of information	*	*	*	*
M236_26m	Ways of helping developing countries	*	*		*

Appendix 2: Methodology

Methodology

The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File of “small users” as its sampling frame, all private households in Great Britain are included in this frame. A new sample of 100 postal sectors is selected each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households renting from local authorities; and the proportion in which the household reference person is in Socio-Economic Group 1-5 or 13 (i.e. a professional, employer or manager). The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select just one household. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected with the use of random number tables.

In the course of the National Statistics Omnibus Survey for July 2001, face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,731 adult individuals (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain, a response rate of 63%. A total of 1,725 interviewees (more than 99% of the total sample) responded to at least one question concerning poverty in developing countries.

Omnibus data are weighted to correct for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household.

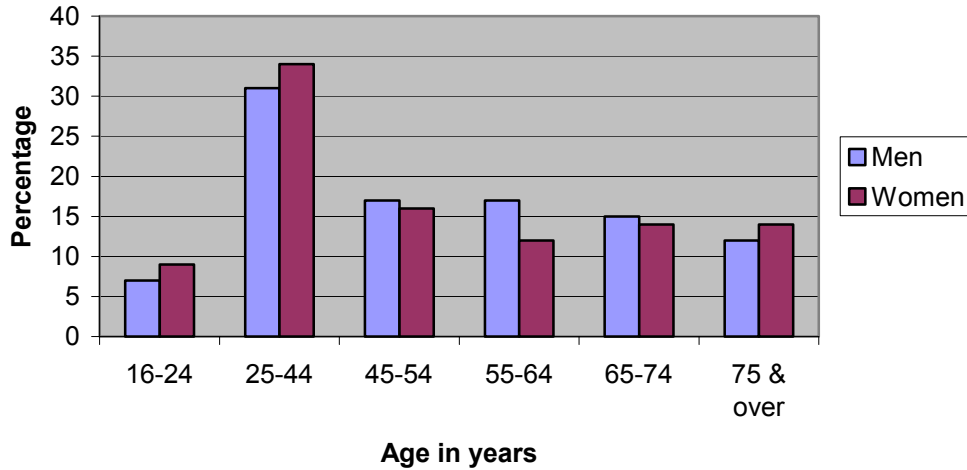
Significance Testing

Any differences mentioned in the report are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless otherwise stated. Comparisons are made between groups based on sex, age, region of domicile, and social class. Age has been grouped as follows: 16-24;25-44;45-54;55-64;65-74, and 75 or over. Regions are grouped thus: North, Midlands and East Angia, London, South East, South West, Wales, and Scotland. Household social class is based on social class of the household reference person (HRP). HRP replaces ‘head of household’ and refers to the householder with the highest income, or to the oldest householder if two or more have the same income. Social class groups used in this report are: non-manual; manual. Members of the Armed forces and individuals who have never worked or cannot be classified have not been included in the tables showing social class because they form too small a group for separate analysis.

Appendix 3: Distribution of key respondent characteristics

There were 760 male and 965 female actual respondents giving a weighted equivalent of 808 male and 920 female respondents.

Figure 1. Distribution of sex by age



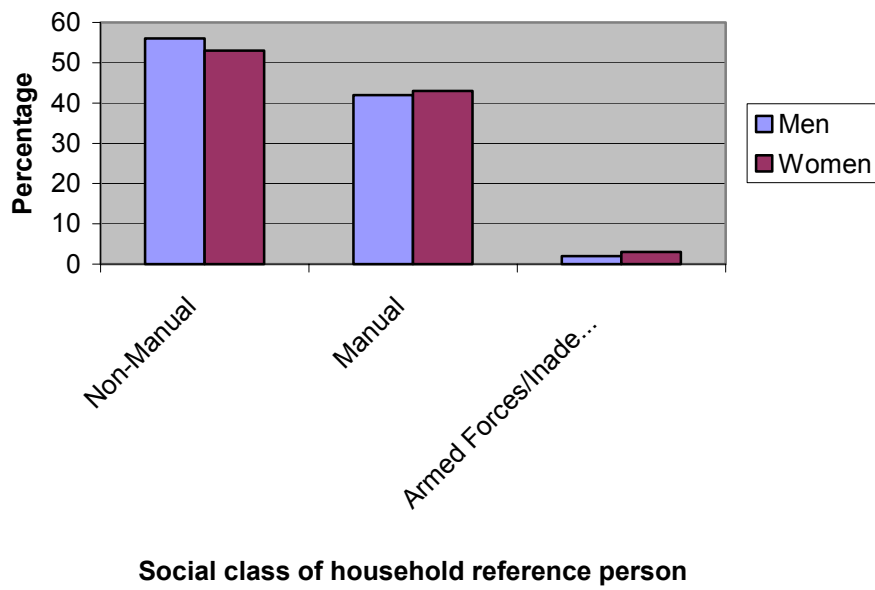
(Base: All n=1725)

Figure 2. Distribution of region



(Base: All n=1725)

Figure 3: Distribution of household reference person social class by sex



(Base: All n=1725)

Appendix 4: Questionnaire