

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

(Knowledge and attitudes concerning poverty in developing
countries)

Based on data from the National Statistics Omnibus Survey for

The Department for International Development

July 2004

Maureen O'Brien

Social and Vital Statistics
Office for National Statistics
1 Drummond Gate
London
SW1V 2QQ

Contact points

For any enquiries about this report, or the Omnibus in general contact

Sandra Short

Tel: 020 7533 5933

E-mail: Omnibus@ons.gov.uk

For general enquiries contact the National Statistics Enquiry Centre on 0845 601 3034 (minicom: 01633 812399)

E-mail: info@statistics.gov.uk

Fax: 01633 652 747

Letters: Room D115, Government Buildings,
Cardiff Road,
Newport
NP10 8XG

You can also find National Statistics on the Internet at www.statistics.gov.uk

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Notes to report and tables

1. Fieldwork period

The questions were included for one month, July 2004, of the National Statistics Omnibus Survey. Previous surveys were carried out in July between 1999 and 2003.

2. Socio-economic classification

From April 2001 Social Class based on occupation (SC, formerly Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-economic Group (SEG) have been replaced by the National Statistics socio-economic classification and is referred to as "NS-SEC group" in this report (see Appendix 2 for further information).

3. Presentation of data

A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.

The row or column percentages may add to 99% or 101% because of rounding.

0% in the tables indicates that fewer than 0.5% of respondents gave this answer. Instances where no answers for a particular response were given are indicated in the tables by '-'.

4. Sampling error

Since the data in this report were obtained from a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. The Omnibus survey has a multi-stage sample design, and this has been taken into account when identifying statistically significant differences in the report.

Any differences mentioned in the report are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless otherwise stated.

5. Weighting

The bases quoted in the tables of this report are unweighted, whilst the percentages use weighted data. Appendices 2 and 3 give details of the weighting. Results are based on a maximum of 1698 individuals, although not all respondents answered all questions leading to lower bases in some tables.

Summary of findings

This report is the sixth in a series based on data collected in Great Britain by the National Statistics Omnibus Survey on behalf of the Department for International Development (DFID). The questions were asked of 1708 adults aged 16 or over in July 2004. Of these, 1698 answered the module of questions upon which this report is based.

Level of concern about poverty in developing countries

General concern about poverty in developing countries remains high, and 2004 results suggest that indications in the 2003 survey of a decline in public concern have not been sustained.

- Over two thirds of respondents were either very or fairly concerned about poverty in developing countries. Concern has remained stable at this level since 1999.
- In 2003 there was a reversal of a steadily increasing trend in the proportion of respondents feeling very concerned, which had risen from 17% in 1999 to 29% in 2002. There was, however, a fall to 21% in 2003. The 2004 results indicate that this was not indicative of a reversal in this trend, as in 2004 the proportion feeling very concerned increased to 26%.
- There was also a small reduction, from 23% in 2003 to 20% in 2004, in the proportion saying they had no strong feelings one way or another.

Understanding of interdependence

- Thirty six per cent of respondents agreed that poverty in developing countries may have consequences that could affect them personally. The proportion disagreeing (38%) was very similar, and the results are generally in line with those of previous years.
- Three-fifths (59%) of respondents agreed that “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country”. This has declined since 2003, when 67% agreed with the statement.
- When respondents were asked about the ways in which the UK can be affected by poverty in developing countries, the most common concern was, as in previous years, immigration and refugees, mentioned by 30%. Other common concerns were the financial cost of providing aid and cancelling debt (24%), conflict and war (18%), trade in general (12%) and an increased risk in the UK of tropical and other diseases (11%).
- The proportion mentioning the increased risk of tropical and other diseases has increased to 11% from 8% in 2003. Otherwise, responses are very similar to those given in 2003.
- The proportion of respondents thinking that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries has increased from 15% in 2003 to 18% in 2004. It has not been at this level since 2001.

Contribution of international organisations to poverty reduction in developing countries

- As in previous years, the organisations most commonly perceived as making a contribution to poverty reduction were international charities. Two-thirds (66%) of respondents thought they make a major contribution, and a further 28% thought they make some contribution.

- Again following the pattern of previous surveys, the UN was the second most likely organisation to be seen as making a contribution. Eighty four per cent of respondents agreed that they make a contribution, with two-fifths (40%) seeing this as a major contribution and slightly more (44%) as some contribution.
- Three quarters of respondents thought that the governments of richer countries make a contribution, but only 19% thought of this as a major contribution.
- Governments of developing countries were the least likely to be seen as making a contribution to the reduction of poverty in their own countries. A third (33%) of respondents thought that they make some contribution, and a further 8% thought they make a major contribution.

Perceptions of the level of Government commitment

- Over two-fifths (43%) of respondents felt that the Government's contribution to poverty reduction is about right.
- Twenty eight per cent thought the level of commitment is too low, and 16% thought it too high. These figures have remained stable around this level since 1999.

Ways in which the Government should contribute to reducing poverty

- The two most commonly mentioned contributions to poverty reduction were reducing conflict and war (69%) and providing financial support and other types of aid (61%).
- Other responses were working towards a fairer world trading system (51%), working to cancel the debts of developing countries (50%), working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations (26%) and encouraging increased private sector investment (13%). There have been no statistically significant changes between 2003 and 2004 for any of the possible contributions.

Millennium Development Goals

- Overall, respondents were pessimistic about the likelihood of world governments achieving each of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The Goal thought most likely to be achieved was access to family planning services for men and women of appropriate ages. Even so, only 13% thought the Goal would be achieved, while a further 30% thought significant progress would have been made towards it.
- For all other Goals, fewer than one in ten respondents thought that it would be achieved by 2015.
- The majority of respondents felt, however, that at least some progress would have been made towards each of the Goals by 2015.
- The Goal perceived as least likely to have seen some progress towards it was that of reversing the trend towards the loss of environmental resources. A third (33%) thought that no progress would have been made towards this Goal by 2015.

Sources of Information about developing countries

- Television news, used by 82% of respondents, continues to be the most popular source of information about developing countries. Forty five per cent used newspapers and magazines. This is followed in popularity by TV programmes other than the news (21%), radio (20%) and the Internet (7%).

- There has been a substantial fall since 2003 in the proportion of respondents using newspapers and magazines as a source of information, from 63% to 45%. At the same time, the proportion citing radio as a source of information has risen slightly, from 16% in 2003 to 20% in 2004.

Ways in which individuals can help

- Donating to charity remains the most common way in which individuals felt they could effectively help to reduce poverty in developing countries. Three-fifths of respondents (60%) mentioned this.
- Buying fair trade goods (46%) was second in popularity, followed by paying taxes (32%) and putting pressure on politicians (30%).
- There has been an increase over time in the proportion of respondents answering “buying fair trade goods” (increased from 42% in 2001 to 49% in 2003) and “putting pressure on politicians” (increased from 32% in 2000 to 36% in 2003). In 2004 there was no statistically significant change in the proportion answering “buying fair trade goods”, but there was a fall to 30% in the proportion feeling they could contribute by putting pressure on politicians.

Sex

- Women were more likely than men to express concern about poverty in developing countries: 75% did so, compared with 63% of men.
- Men were more likely than women to agree that “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that affect me personally” (44% compared with 30%). They were also more likely to agree strongly (13% compared with 9%) or agree (51% compared with 45%) with the statement that “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country”.

Age

- Levels of overall concern did not differ by age group, but the proportions who were very concerned were highest among those aged 65 and over.
- The youngest respondents, those aged 16 to 24, were those most likely to think that the Government’s commitment to poverty reduction is too low, 44% of this age group thought so, compared with below 30% for all other age groups. They were also more likely than other age groups to think that the provision of financial aid was the most important way in which the Government could contribute to the reduction of poverty.
- A higher proportion of those aged 16 to 24 than of any other age group felt they could effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty by donating to charities. However, they were less likely than other age groups to feel they could contribute by buying fair trade goods.

NS-SEC

- Concern about poverty in developing countries was highest amongst those in managerial and professional and intermediate occupations. Around three-quarters of respondents in these occupational groups were very or fairly concerned, compared with around two-thirds in other occupational groups.
- Those in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than those in other occupational groups to agree that they could be personally affected by poverty in

developing countries. They were also more likely to agree that the effects of poverty in developing countries could damage the interests of the UK.

Education

- Levels of concern about poverty in developing countries increased with level of highest educational qualification, from 62% of those with no qualification to 86% of those whose highest qualification was at degree level.
- The proportion of respondents who agreed that poverty in developing countries could affect them personally rose from a quarter (25%) of those without qualifications to more than two thirds (37%) of those with qualifications below degree level and over half (57%) of those with degree level qualifications. Similarly, three quarters (75%) of respondents with degree level qualifications agreed that poverty could have an impact on the UK, compared with 61% with qualifications below degree level and 49% of respondents without qualifications.
- Respondents with degree level qualifications were much more likely to think that the current level of government commitment is too low; 50% compared with 27% of those with qualifications below degree level and 21% of those with no qualifications.
- The likelihood of respondents believing that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by paying taxes also increased with highest educational level, from 22% among those with no qualifications, to 35% of those with qualifications below degree level and 43% of those with degree level qualifications.

Introduction

This report is based on data collected in Great Britain by the National Statistics Omnibus Survey in July 2004 on behalf of the Department for International Development (DFID). A random sample of 1,698 people aged 16 years and over answered a range of questions concerning their knowledge and attitudes about poverty in developing countries. The term “developing countries”, in the context of this survey, 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 following respondent demographic characteristics: sex, age, region of residence, socio-economic classification (NS-SEC group), and highest educational qualification (see Appendix 3). The report summarises the overall response patterns and highlights any statistically significant differences found.

Similar surveys were conducted each July between 1999 and 2003: comparisons between the six surveys have been made for each question, but findings have only been commented on in this report if the differences were found to be statistically significant.

Survey Findings

1. Level of concern about poverty in developing countries

(Tables 1.1 - 1.6)

Summary

- *Over two-thirds (69%) of respondents were concerned about levels of poverty in developing countries. The proportion of respondents who were very concerned had increased to over a quarter (26%) compared with just over a fifth (21%) in 2003.*
- *One tenth (10%) were not very or not at all concerned and a fifth (20%) said that they had no strong feelings one way or another.*
- *Characteristics of respondents most likely to be very or fairly concerned:*
 - *Women*
 - *Managerial and professional occupations*
 - *Degree level educational qualifications*
- *Characteristics of respondents most likely to be very concerned:*
 - *Aged 65 or over*

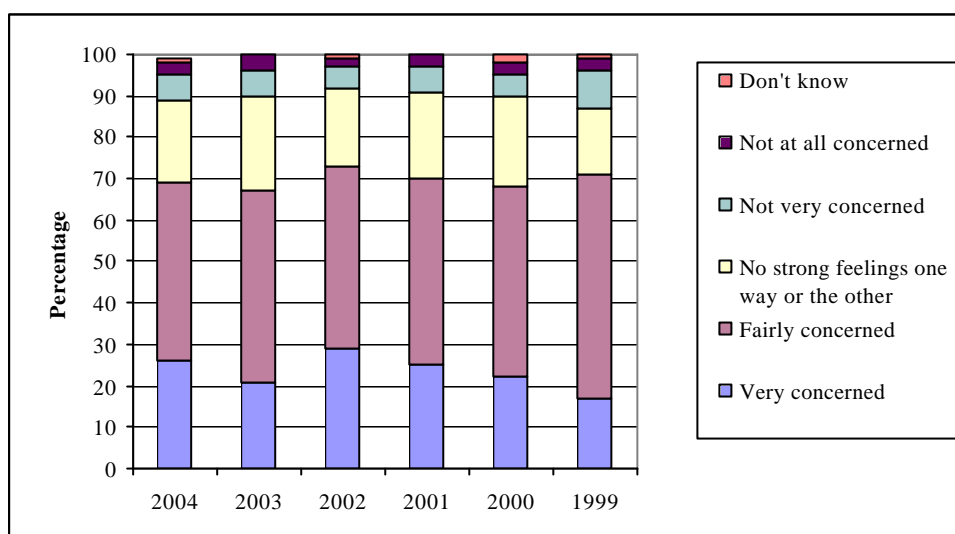
The interviewers introduced the module of questions by explaining that the following questions about poverty in developing countries were being asked on behalf of the DFID. Interviewers then read out the following definition of “developing countries”: “...poor countries in Africa, parts of Asia and regions such as Central America where substantial numbers of people live below the internationally recognised poverty line of less than 65p per day.”

Respondents were asked to describe how they felt about levels of poverty in developing countries 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

Figure 1.1 Level of concern about poverty in developing countries by year

Great Britain: July 1999-2004



- Over two-thirds (69%) of respondents said that they were concerned (very concerned or fairly concerned) about levels of poverty in developing countries.
- The majority of respondents expressing concern were fairly concerned. The proportion that was fairly concerned (43%) was substantially higher than the proportion that was very concerned (26%).
- One tenth (10%) said that they were not concerned (not very concerned or not at all concerned) and one in five (20%) had no strong feelings one way or another.

Changes over time

- Between 1999 and 2002 the proportion of respondents who said that they were very concerned rose consistently, from 17% in 1999 to 29% in 2002. This proportion fell to 21% in 2003 and increased to 26% in 2004, a similar proportion to the 25% found in 2001.
- The proportion of respondents giving all other responses has remained stable. The proportion expressing concern (very or fairly concerned) is similar to the 2003 level of 67%. The higher level of concern found in 2002 (73%) has not been repeated.

Sex

- Women were more likely than men to express concern (very or fairly concerned) about poverty in developing countries (75% compared with 63%).
- The proportions of men and women who were very concerned were similar (25% and 28% respectively). A larger proportion of women than of men were fairly concerned (47% and 38% respectively).
- Men were more likely than women to say that they were not very or not at all concerned (12% and 8% respectively). However, the difference between men and women is much smaller than in 2003, when 14% of men and 6% of women said that they were not very or not at all concerned.

- Men were more likely than women to say that they had no strong feelings on the issue of poverty in developing countries; 24% compared with 15%.

Age

- The proportion of people who were very concerned about poverty in developing countries was highest among those aged 65 to 74 and 75 and over; 38% for both of these age groups. This compares with 25% among those aged 16 to 24, 18% of those aged 25 to 44 and 23% of those aged 45 to 54.
- There was little difference between the age groups in the levels of overall concern (very or fairly concerned).
- All age groups from 55 upwards showed increased levels of being very concerned compared with 2003. The proportion among those aged 55 to 64 increased from 20% in 2003 to 32% in 2004. Among those aged 65 to 74 it increased from 21% to 38%, while among those aged 75 and over it increased from 23% to 38%. Other age groups showed little change in attitude towards levels of poverty in developing countries since 2003.

NS-SEC

- Respondents in managerial and professional occupations and those in intermediate occupations were more likely to be concerned (very or fairly concerned) than respondents in other NS-SEC groups: around three-quarters of respondents in these groups (75% in the managerial and professional occupations group and those in intermediate occupations)¹ were concerned about poverty in developing countries compared with around two thirds of respondents in other NS-SEC groups.

Highest educational qualification

- The proportion of respondents who were concerned about poverty in developing countries fell with their highest qualification level: respondents with degree level qualifications were most likely to be very or fairly concerned (86%) and those with no qualifications least likely to be concerned (63%).
- Respondents with qualifications below degree level were twice as likely to have no strong feelings one way or another, than respondents with degree level qualifications (22% and 11% respectively). Those with no qualifications were also more likely than those with degree level qualifications to have no strong feelings (20% compared with 11%).
- Only 3% of respondents with degree level qualifications were not very or not at all concerned about poverty in developing countries, compared with 9% with qualifications below degree level and 14% of those without qualifications.

¹ The difference between the proportions among the intermediate occupations group and the lower supervisory and technical occupations group was not statistically significant

Table 1.1 Respondents' attitude towards levels of poverty in developing countries by year

<i>Great Britain, July 1999-2004</i>						
	Year					
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	26	21	29	25	22	17
Fairly concerned	43	46	44	45	46	54
No strong feelings one way or the other	20	23	19	21	22	16
Not very concerned	6	6	5	6	5	9
Not at all concerned	3	4	2	3	3	3
Don't know	1	1	1	0	2	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>1698</i>	<i>1772</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1725</i>	<i>1772</i>	<i>1879</i>

Table 1.2: Respondents attitudes towards poverty in developing countries by sex

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>			
	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
Very concerned	25	28	26
Fairly concerned	38	47	43
No strong feelings one way or the other	24	15	20
Not very concerned	8	5	6
Not at all concerned	4	3	3
Don't know	1	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>1698</i>

Table 1.3 Respondents' attitudes towards poverty in developing countries by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	25	18	23	32	38	38	26
Fairly concerned	47	49	41	37	35	38	43
No strong feelings one way or the other	19	21	21	21	17	11	20
Not very concerned	6	6	8	5	5	8	6
Not at all concerned	2	3	4	4	4	4	3
Don't know	-	2	3	0	0	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1698</i>

Table 1.4 Respondents' attitudes towards poverty in developing countries by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	25	22	31	25	33	29	32	26
Fairly concerned	40	47	41	40	44	54	40	43
No strong feelings	23	19	15	25	18	11	15	20
Not very concerned	5	8	8	6	4	5	8	6
Not at all concerned	4	4	4	3	2	2	4	3
Don't know	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Base</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1698</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 1.5 Respondents' attitude towards levels of poverty in developing countries by socio-economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

Attitude	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	30	28	23	26	25	26
Fairly concerned	44	47	40	42	41	43
No strong feelings	19	15	25	24	20	20
Not very concerned	5	6	8	6	7	6
Not at all concerned	1	4	4	4	4	3
Don't know	0	-	-	-	2	1
<i>Base*</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>1698</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because socio-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 1.6: Respondents' attitude towards levels of poverty in developing countries by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

Attitude	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	36	24	25	26
Fairly concerned	50	45	37	43
No strong feelings one way or the other	11	22	20	20
Not very concerned	2	7	8	6
Not at all concerned	1	2	6	3
Don't know	1	0	3	1
<i>Base*</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1698</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

2. Is poverty in developing countries a moral issue?

(Tables 2.1 - 2.6)

Summary

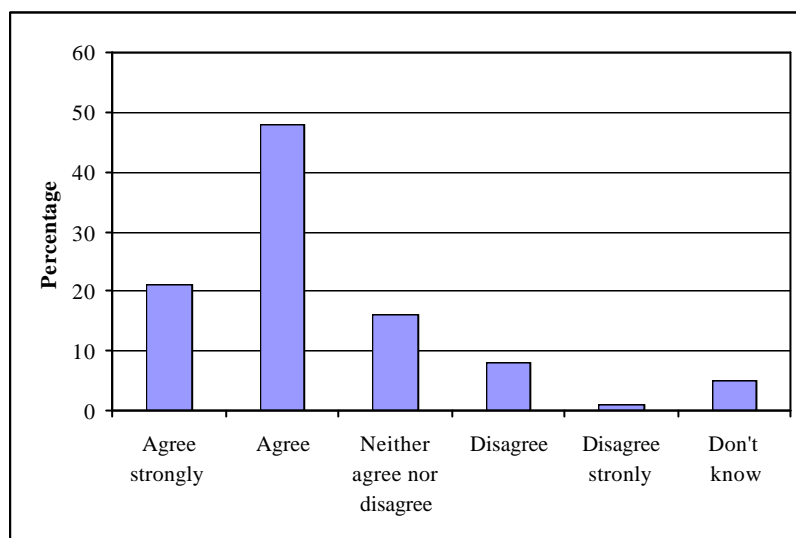
- *Respondents were seven times as likely to agree or agree strongly that “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue” than they were to disagree or disagree strongly.*
- *Characteristics of respondents most likely to agree strongly:*
 - *Aged 55 or over*
 - *In managerial and professional occupations*
 - *Degree level educational qualifications*

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statement “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue”, using the following answer frame:

1. Agree strongly
 2. Agree
 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 4. Disagree
 5. Disagree strongly
- Respondents were seven times more likely to agree or agree strongly (70%) that “poverty in developing countries is a moral” issue than they were to disagree or disagree strongly (10%). Forty eight per cent agreed, and a further 21% agreed strongly.
 - Ten per cent of respondents disagreed with the statement: 8% disagreed and 1% disagreed strongly.

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

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to disagree or disagree strongly with the statement (12% compared with 8%).
- Women were more likely to answer “don’t know” than men (7% compared with 3%).

Age

- In general, those aged 55 and over were more likely to agree or agree strongly with the statement that “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue” than those aged under 55.
- In particular, among those aged 16 to 24, 60% agreed with the statement, compared with 79% of those aged 55 to 64, 76% of those aged 65 to 74 and 73% of those aged 75 and over.

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than other occupational groups to agree strongly with the statement that “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue”². Twenty eight per cent of this group agreed strongly, compared with 21% of those in intermediate occupations and 17% of those in lower supervisory and technical occupations and semi-routine and routine occupations.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with a degree level qualification were more likely to agree strongly that “poverty in developing countries is a moral issue” than respondents with qualifications

² The difference between the managerial and professional group and the small employers and own account workers group was not statistically significant

below degree level or no qualifications. Over a third (36%) of respondents with a degree level qualification said that they agree strongly with the statement, compared with a fifth (20%) of respondents with qualifications below degree level and 17% of respondents with no qualifications.

- Seven per cent of respondents who had qualifications at degree level answered “neither agree nor disagree” compared with 17% of respondents whose highest qualification was below degree level and 18% of respondents with no qualifications.

Table 2.1 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue" by year

Great Britain, July 2000- 2004

	Year*				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	21	17	20	18	18
Agree	48	52	49	53	51
Neither agree nor disagree	16	16	15	13	17
Disagree	8	8	9	9	8
Disagree strongly	1	1	2	1	1
Don't know	5	5	5	6	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>1697</i>	<i>1769</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1725</i>	<i>1772</i>

**1999 data are not comparable with those collected in subsequent years*

Table 2.2 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue" by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	
Agree strongly	22	21	21
Agree	49	47	48
Neither agree nor disagree	14	17	16
Disagree	10	7	8
Disagree strongly	2	1	1
Don't know	3	7	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>1697</i>

Table 2.3 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue" by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	16	18	21	26	28	22	21
Agree	43	48	46	53	49	51	48
Neither agree nor disagree	24	17	20	9	10	13	16
Disagree	10	10	6	8	7	6	8
Disagree strongly	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Don't know	5	5	4	3	5	7	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1697</i>

Table 2.4 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue" by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	21	18	26	19	21	32	24	21
Agree	50	52	41	55	48	35	40	48
Neither agree nor disagree	12	17	14	15	22	14	21	16
Disagree	8	9	11	7	6	14	8	8
Disagree strongly	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
Don't know	8	3	6	2	2	5	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1697</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 2.5 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries is a moral issue" by socio-economic classification

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>						
	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	28	21	21	17	17	21
Agree	49	47	49	51	50	48
Neither agree nor disagree	13	14	15	17	18	16
Disagree	8	10	12	8	7	8
Disagree strongly	1	2	0	5	1	1
Don't know	1	6	2	2	7	5
<i>Base*</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 2.6 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries is a moral issue" by highest educational qualification achieved

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>				
	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	36	20	17	21
Agree	46	50	47	48
Neither agree nor disagree	7	17	18	16
Disagree	9	8	9	8
Disagree strongly	0	1	1	1
Don't know	1	3	8	5
<i>Base*</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

3. Impact of poverty in developing countries on the respondent personally

(Tables 3.1 - 3.6)

Summary

- *Respondents were as likely to say that they agree or agree strongly with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally” as they were to say that they disagree or disagree strongly (36% and 38% respectively).*
- *Characteristics of respondents most likely to agree:*
 - *Men*
 - *Aged 45 to 64*
 - *Managerial and professional occupations NS-SEC group*
 - *Degree level educational qualifications*

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally”. (Respondents were asked to answer this question using the same answer frame as for the previous question).

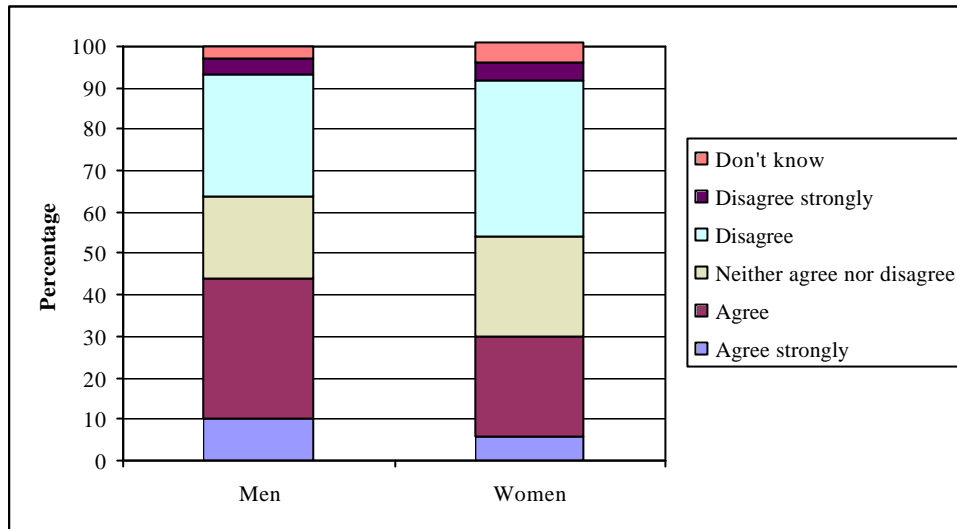
- Respondents were equally likely to agree or agree strongly (36%) as to disagree or disagree strongly (38%).
- Seven per cent agreed strongly, while 4% disagreed strongly with the statement.
- Slightly more than a fifth (22%) of respondents said that they neither agree nor disagree that poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect them personally.
- There was little change between 2003 and 2004 in levels of agreement with this statement.

Sex

- Men were more likely either to agree or agree strongly with the statement than women (44% and 29% respectively) while women were more likely to disagree or disagree strongly (42% compared with 33%).
- One in ten men (10%) agreed strongly that “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally”, compared with 6% of women.
- Responses to this question for both men and women are similar to those of 2003.

Figure 3.1 Proportion of men and women who agree or disagree with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally”

Great Britain: July 2004



Age

- The youngest and oldest respondents were less likely to agree or agree strongly with the statement than respondents aged 45-64: 28% of respondents aged 16 to 24 and a quarter of those aged 75 and over (25%) agreed, or agreed strongly, as did just over a third of those aged 25 to 44 (34%) and just under a third of those aged 65 to 74 (31%), compared with almost half of respondents aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 (46%).

NS-SEC

- Respondents in managerial and professional occupations were more likely to agree with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally” than respondents in all other occupation groups; 49% agreed or agreed strongly, compared with 31% in the intermediate occupations, 39% of small employers and own account workers, 33% of those in lower supervisory and technical operations and 28% of the semi-routine and routine occupations.

Highest educational qualification

- The likelihood of a respondent saying that they either agree or agree strongly with the statement rose with educational qualification whilst the likelihood of a respondent saying that they either disagree or disagree strongly with the statement fell with educational qualification.
- The proportion of respondents who said that they agree or agree strongly with the statement rose from 25% of those with no qualifications to 37% with qualifications below degree level and then to 57% of respondents with degree level qualifications. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who said that they disagree or disagree strongly with the statement fell from 46% of those with no qualifications to 37% with qualifications below degree level and then to 24% of respondents with degree level qualifications.

Table 3.1 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" by year

Great Britain, July 2000-2004

	Year*				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	7	8	9	6	7
Agree	29	31	33	29	30
Neither agree nor disagree	22	22	19	19	22
Disagree	34	32	32	34	34
Disagree strongly	4	3	3	4	3
Don't know	4	4	4	9	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>1697</i>	<i>1770</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1724</i>	<i>1772</i>

**1999 data are not comparable with those collected in subsequent years*

Table 3.2 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	
Agree strongly	10	6	7
Agree	34	24	29
Neither agree nor disagree	20	24	22
Disagree	29	38	34
Disagree strongly	4	4	4
Don't know	3	5	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>1697</i>

Table 3.3 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" by age

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>							
	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	4	6	12	10	7	3	7
Agree	24	28	34	37	24	22	29
Neither agree nor disagree	29	25	20	18	16	21	22
Disagree	36	33	27	31	44	37	34
Disagree strongly	2	5	2	3	4	7	4
Don't know	5	3	5	1	5	10	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1697</i>

Table 3.4 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" by region

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>								
	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	6	6	11	8	6	11	9	7
Agree	25	32	24	30	34	23	29	29
Neither agree nor disagree	20	23	18	26	24	23	22	22
Disagree	37	32	34	32	31	41	32	34
Disagree strongly	4	5	7	2	3	1	1	4
Don't know	8	2	5	2	3	1	6	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1697</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 3.5 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" by socio-economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	9	9	13	5	5	7
Agree	39	23	25	29	24	29
Neither agree nor disagree	20	25	16	22	24	22
Disagree	28	37	40	37	36	34
Disagree strongly	3	3	5	4	5	4
Don't know	1	4	-	3	5	4
<i>Base*</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 3.6 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	13	7	5	7
Agree	44	30	20	29
Neither agree nor disagree	18	24	22	22
Disagree	22	33	42	34
Disagree strongly	3	4	4	4
Don't know	1	2	7	4
<i>Base*</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

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

(Tables 4.1 - 4.6)

Summary

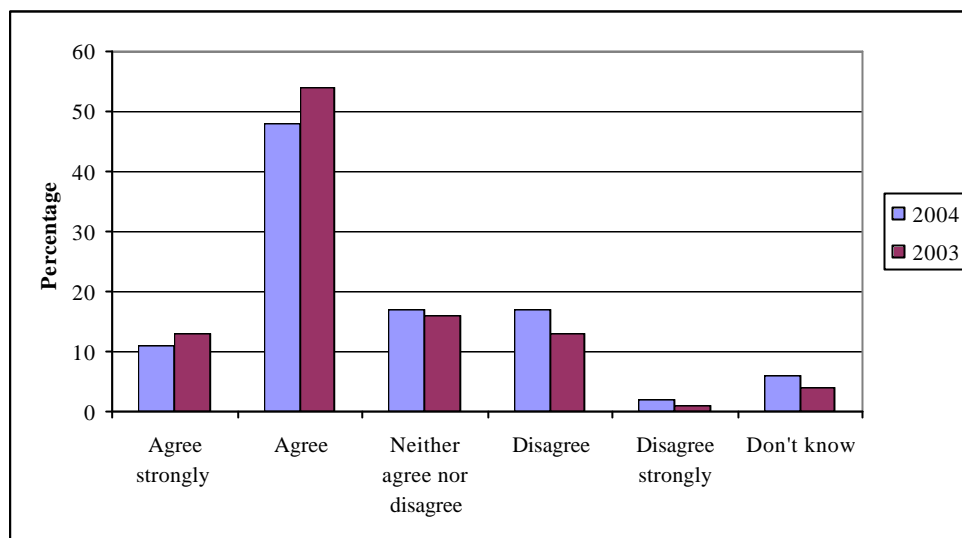
- *Three-fifths (59%) of respondents said that they either agree strongly (11%) or agree (48%) with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country”.*
- *Seventeen per cent of respondents said that they disagree with the statement and a further 2% said that they disagree strongly.*
- *The proportion agreeing or agreeing strongly with the statement has fallen from 67% in 2003 to 59% in 2004.*
- *Characteristics of respondents most likely to agree strongly or agree:*
 - *Men*
 - *In managerial and professional occupations*
 - *Degree level educational qualifications*

Interviewers read out the statement “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country” and respondents were asked to answer according to the agree/disagree frame used in the previous questions.

- *Almost three fifths (59%) of respondents said that they either agree strongly (11%) or agree (48%) with the statement.*
- *Seventeen per cent of respondents said that they disagree with the statement and a further 2% said that they disagree strongly.*
- *The proportion of respondents who agree or agree strongly with the statement has fallen from two thirds (67%) in 2003 to less than three fifths (59%) in 2004. The proportion who said they agree strongly with the statement was similar in 2004 (11%) and 2003 (13%).*

Figure 4.1 Levels of agreement with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country” in 2004 and 2003

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely to agree strongly with the statement than women (13% compared with 9%). They were also more likely than women to agree (51% compared with 45%). The proportion of women agreeing with the statement has fallen from 55% in 2003 to 45% in 2004.

Age

- There were no statistically significant differences between age groups in the proportions agreeing or agreeing strongly with the statement “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country”.
- Those aged 45 to 54 were less likely than all other age groups to disagree or disagree strongly with the statement; 12% compared with between 19% and 23% in other age groups.
- For two age groups there was a fall in the proportions agreeing or agreeing strongly with the statement from 2003 levels. Of those in the 55 to 64 age group, 58% agreed or agreed strongly with the statement in 2004, compared with 68% in 2003. The fall was even greater among those aged 65 to 74, from almost three-quarters in 2003 (74%) to just over three-fifths in 2004 (61%).

NS-SEC

- Respondents in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than those in any other occupational group to say that they agree or agree strongly with the statement. Seventy one per cent of them did so, compared with 61% of those in lower supervisory and technical operations and 60% of those in intermediate occupations. All three of these groups were more likely to agree or agree strongly than were small employers and own account workers (49%).

- Between 2002 and 2003 the proportion of respondents in the intermediate occupations group who said that they agree strongly with the statement halved. In 2004, however, it returned to the 2002 level, with 13% agreeing strongly.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with degree or equivalent level qualifications were more than twice as likely as other respondents to agree strongly that “poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country”; 21% compared with 9% of those with below degree level or no qualifications. Three quarters of those with degree level qualification (74%) either agreed or agreed strongly, compared with three fifths (61%) of those with qualifications below degree level and half (49%) of those without qualifications.
- Both those with degree level qualifications and those with qualifications below degree level were more likely than those who had no qualifications to say that they agree (54% and 52% respectively, compared with 40%).
- Respondents who had no educational qualifications were most likely to say that they disagree or disagree strongly with the statement. Furthermore the proportion of respondents in disagreement with the statement fell as their highest qualification level rose: 25% of respondents with no qualifications compared with 17% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and 11% of those with degree level qualifications.

Table 4.1 Respondents' agreement with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country" by year

<i>Great Britain, July 2000-2004</i>					
	Year*				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	11	13	14	9	10
Agree	48	54	52	51	51
Neither agree nor disagree	17	16	15	13	17
Disagree	17	13	14	15	15
Disagree strongly	2	1	2	2	1
Don't know	6	4	4	10	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>1696</i>	<i>1770</i>	<i>1843</i>	<i>1724</i>	<i>1772</i>

**1999 data are not comparable with those collected in subsequent years*

Table 4.2 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country" by sex

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>			
	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
Agree strongly	13	9	11
Agree	51	45	48
Neither agree nor disagree	15	18	17
Disagree	15	18	17
Disagree strongly	2	2	2
Don't know	4	7	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>1696</i>

Table 4.3 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country" by age

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>							
	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	6	10	15	14	9	10	11
Agree	50	48	50	44	52	43	48
Neither agree nor disagree	17	19	18	17	13	14	17
Disagree	19	17	11	20	17	17	17
Disagree strongly	2	2	1	3	4	3	2
Don't know	6	6	6	3	5	13	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1696</i>

Table 4.4 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country" by region

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>								
	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	11	10	15	12	7	10	10	11
Agree	43	53	41	53	53	45	42	48
Neither agree nor disagree	16	18	12	20	21	14	14	17
Disagree	17	13	20	13	14	24	25	17
Disagree strongly	2	2	5	1	2	2	3	2
Don't know	11	3	7	2	3	6	5	6
<i>Base</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1696</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 4.5 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country" by socio-economic classification

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>						
	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	14	13	11	9	8	11
Agree	56	47	38	52	45	48
Neither agree nor disagree	13	16	21	18	18	17
Disagree	14	15	25	15	17	17
Disagree strongly	1	5	-	1	3	2
Don't know	2	5	4	5	8	6
<i>Base*</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 4.6 Respondents' agreement with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country" by highest educational qualification achieved

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>				
	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	21	9	9	11
Agree	54	52	40	48
Neither agree nor disagree	13	18	18	17
Disagree	10	14	23	17
Disagree strongly	1	3	2	2
Don't know	2	4	9	6
<i>Base*</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>1695</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

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

(Tables 5.1 - 5.6)

Summary

- *The most common answer to this question, given by three-tenths (30%) of respondents was that poverty in developing countries could affect the UK through immigration and refugees.*
- *Just under a quarter (24%) of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt.*
- *Eighteen per cent of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries leading to conflict and war.*
- *Twelve per cent of respondents answered trade, and a similar proportion mentioned the effect on UK jobs and exports.*
- *Eleven per cent of respondents thought that poverty in developing countries could increase the risk in the UK of tropical and other diseases.*
- *Eighteen per cent of respondents thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries, an increase on the 15% in 2002 and 2003.*
- *Men were more likely than women to answer conflict and war (21% and 15% respectively) and immigration and refugees (33% and 28% respectively).*
- *The likelihood of a respondent mentioning conflict and war, immigration and refugees and trade rose with the respondents' highest educational qualification.*
- *The proportion that felt that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries declined with increasing level of qualification.*

Respondents were asked: "In what ways, if any, do you think we in the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries?"

Interviewers were provided with the following list of categories to use to code the respondents' answers but were instructed not to use them to prompt the respondent:

1. By damaging the earth's environment
2. By affecting UK jobs and exports
3. By leading to conflict and war
4. Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases
5. Increasing the risks associated with foreign travel
6. Financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt
7. Immigration/refugees
8. Trade (general)

9. Cheap imports
10. Feel obliged to do something
11. Global effects
12. Other ways
13. Not affected

Respondents were able to give as many answers to this question as they wished.

The coding frame was constructed from the verbatim answers given by respondents to this question in the 2000 survey. The ability to record answers that did not fit into the answer frame still remains and interviewers recorded any such answers verbatim. From these verbatim answers the following three additional codes emerged when analysing the data and were included for the first time in 2002 and have been included again this year:

1. Terrorism
2. Politically damaging
3. Morally upsetting/distressing

- Three tenths (30%) of respondents thought that the United Kingdom (UK) could be affected by immigration and refugees, this was the most common answer given to this question.
- Just under a quarter (24%) of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt.
- Just under a fifth (18%) of respondents said that an effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK could be conflict and war.
- Trade was mentioned by 12% of respondents and a similar proportion mentioned the effect of poverty in developing countries on UK jobs and exports.
- Eleven per cent thought that poverty in developing countries could increase the risk of tropical and other disease in the UK.
- Fewer than one in ten respondents thought the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries in each of the following ways: cheap imports (8%), feel obliged to do something (6%), damaging the earth's environment (6%), increasing the risks associated with foreign travel (3%), global effects (4%), morally upsetting/distressing (1%) and terrorism (1%).
- Eighteen per cent of respondents thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries.
- Eight per cent of respondents answered "don't know" to this question.

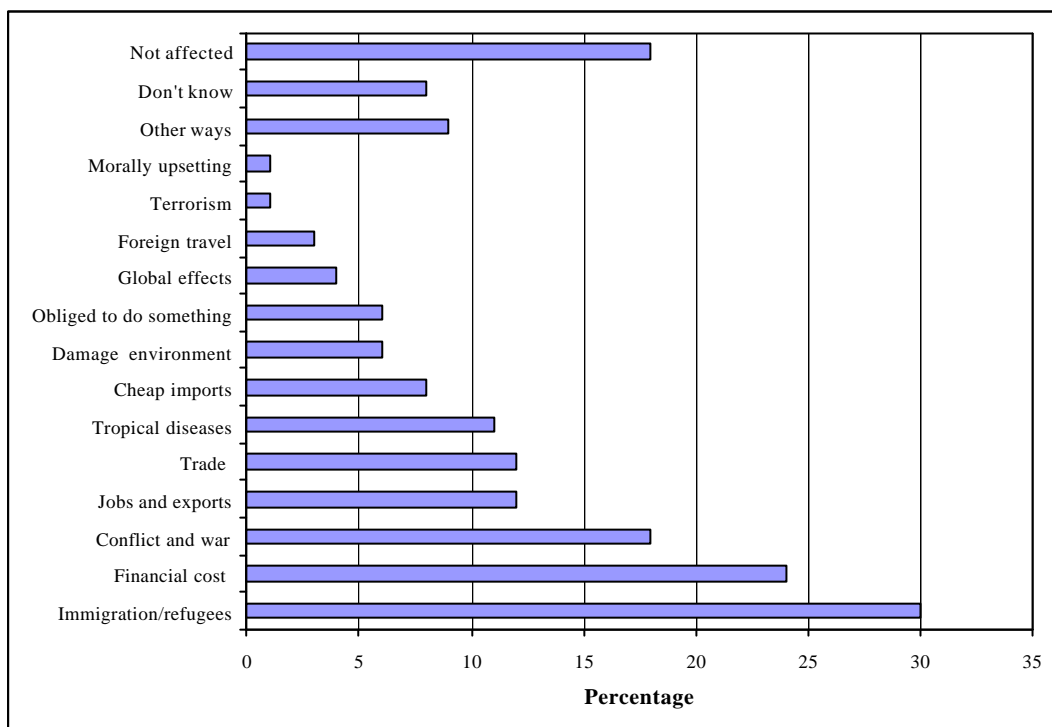
Changes between years (total percentages)

- The answers given to this question in 2004 were very similar to those given by respondents in 2003. A slightly higher proportion mentioned the increased risk from tropical and other diseases in 2004 than in 2003 (11% compared with 8%).

- The proportion of respondents who thought that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries returned to the level of 2001, at 18%, compared with 15% in 2002 and 2003.

Figure 5.1 Proportion of respondents mentioning each of the different ways in which the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think that poverty in developing countries can affect the UK by leading to conflict and war (21% compared with 15%) and through immigration and refugees (33% and 28% respectively).
- Women, on the other hand, were more likely than men to think that the UK is affected by the fact that people feel obliged to do something (7% compared with 4%). They were also more likely than men to answer “don’t know” to this question (12% compared with 4%).

Age

- There were no statistically significant differences between different age groups in responses to this question.

Region

- Among respondents living in London, the proportion who thought that poverty in developing countries could affect the UK by damaging the earth’s environment was 15%. This was more than double the proportion in any other region³.

³ The difference between London and Wales was not statistically significant.

- The proportion of London residents who thought that poverty in the developing world could affect the UK through jobs and exports, was around double that in any other region³ at 21%, compared with, for example, 11% in the North and 9% in the South East.
- Almost a third of respondents in London (31%) mentioned conflict and war as potential effects of poverty in developing countries on the UK. Respondents in this region were more likely than those living in the rest of England to give this answer. For example 17% in the North and 12% in the South West also gave this answer.
- Almost a quarter (23%) of respondents in London thought that poverty in developing countries could increase the risk of tropical and other diseases in the UK. Once again, this was a higher proportion than in any other English region or Scotland.
- Respondents living in London were more likely than those living in the rest of England to mention immigration/refugees (48% in London compared with 26% living in the North and 29% living in the South West, for example).

NS-SEC

- Over a quarter (26%) of respondents in managerial and professional occupations mentioned conflict and war as a possible effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK, compared with 15% of those from the small employers and own account workers group, 14% of those in lower supervisory and technical occupations and 11% of those in routine and semi-routine occupations.
- Almost one in ten (9%) respondents in managerial and professional occupations thought that the poverty in developing countries could affect the UK by damaging the earth's environment, compared with 5% of those in routine and semi-routine occupations, 4% in intermediate and lower supervisory and technical occupations and 3% of small employers and own-account workers.
- Nine per cent of respondents in managerial and professional occupations, thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries, compared with, for example, 17% of those in intermediate occupations and 24% in routine and semi-routine occupations.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely than those whose highest qualification was below degree level and those with no qualifications to mention: damaging the earth's environment (11% compared with 6% and 4%), and affecting UK jobs and exports (18% compared with 12% and 9%).
- The likelihood of a respondent mentioning conflict and war increased with educational qualification, from 13% of those without qualifications to 18% of people with qualifications below degree level and 29% of those with degree level qualifications.
- Similarly, the likelihood of saying that poverty in developing countries affects the UK through immigration and refugees rose with level of qualification, from 26% of people with no qualifications to 31% with qualifications below degree level and 38% with degree level qualifications.

- The likelihood of mentioning trade in general was also directly related to qualification level, rising from 7% of those without qualifications to 12% with qualifications below degree level and double this, 25%, of those with degree level qualifications.
- Conversely, those who felt the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries rose from 7% of those with degree level qualifications to 15% among those with qualifications below degree level and 27% of those without qualifications.
- The likelihood of answering “don’t know” to this question was also inversely related to level of qualification. It rose from 3% of people with degree level qualifications to 7% with qualifications below degree level and 12% of those without qualifications.

Table 5.1 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by year

Great Britain, July 2001-2004

	Year*			
	2004	2003	2002	2001
		%	%	%
By damaging the earth's environment	6	5	5	4
By affecting UK jobs and exports	12	10	9	10
By leading to conflict and war	18	16	16	11
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	11	8	8	4
Increasing the risks associated with foreign travel	3	3	2	2
Financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt	24	26	25	23
Immigration/refugees	30	31	29	22
Trade (general)	12	13	14	14
Cheap imports	8	7	7	7
Feel obliged to do something	6	7	8	9
Global effects	4	3	4	3
Terrorism**	1	1	2	
Politically damaging**	0	3	1	
Morally upsetting/distressing**	1	2	1	
Other ways	9	5	5	5
Don't know	8	10	9	13
Not affected	18	15	15	18
<i>Base***</i>	<i>1697</i>	<i>1768</i>	<i>1842</i>	<i>1724</i>

* 1999 and 2000 data are not comparable with data collected in subsequent years

** New codes created in 2002 from verbatim answers

*** Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Table 5.2 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
By damaging the earth's environment	6	6	6
By affecting UK jobs and exports	11	12	12
By leading to conflict and war	21	15	18
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	10	11	11
Increasing the risks associated with foreign travel	2	3	3
Financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt	23	24	24
Immigration/refugees	33	28	30
Trade (general)	14	11	12
Cheap imports	9	7	8
Feel obliged to do something	4	7	6
Global effects	5	3	4
Terrorism	3	0	1
Politically damaging	1	0	0
Morally upsetting/distressing	2	1	1
Other ways	8	9	9
Don't know	4	12	8
Not affected	17	19	18
<i>Base*</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer*

Table 5.3 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
By damaging the earth's environment	4	7	8	5	6	4	6
By affecting UK jobs and exports	8	13	17	10	7	9	12
By leading to conflict and war	14	15	22	20	20	18	18
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	12	8	13	12	12	10	11
Increasing the risks associated with foreign travel	1	3	5	3	2	2	3
Financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt	22	27	26	26	19	14	24
Immigration/refugees	33	31	37	27	29	22	30
Trade (general)	10	15	12	13	11	9	12
Cheap imports	7	9	6	9	8	6	8
Feel obliged to do something	6	5	6	8	6	4	6
Global effects	1	4	5	5	5	1	4
Terrorism	-	1	2	4	0	0	1
Politically damaging	-	1	0	1	0	0	0
Morally upsetting/distressing	2	1	2	1	0	0	1
Other ways	13	8	8	7	6	10	9
Don't know	10	8	6	7	7	15	8
Not affected	17	17	13	17	23	24	18
<i>Base*</i>	142	577	263	260	246	209	1697

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Table 5.4 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands &	London	South	South	Wales	Scotland	
	%	East Anglia	%	East	West	%	%	
By damaging the earth's environment	4	6	15	5	4	7	6	6
By affecting UK jobs and exports	11	10	21	9	10	14	11	12
By leading to conflict and war	17	15	31	14	12	23	21	18
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	10	10	23	7	7	15	5	11
Increasing the risks associated with foreign travel	2	3	9	0	1	6	4	3
Financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt	23	28	26	26	18	14	20	24
Immigration/refugees	26	27	48	26	29	33	39	30
Trade (general)	11	12	16	15	15	7	8	12
Cheap imports	8	6	9	7	12	4	13	8
Feel obliged to do something	4	6	6	7	8	2	10	6
Global effects	3	2	9	3	4	1	7	4
Terrorism	0	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Politically damaging	0	0	1	0	-	1	0	0
Morally upsetting/distressing	1	-	1	2	1	0	1	1
Other ways	5	9	7	10	13	15	9	9
Don't know	12	9	6	11	5	2	1	8
Not affected	21	15	15	13	16	23	23	18
<i>Base*</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1697</i>

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 5.5 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by socio-economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
By damaging the earth's environment	9	4	3	4	5	6
By affecting UK jobs and exports	14	12	7	11	11	12
By leading to conflict and war	26	21	15	14	11	18
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	12	12	9	7	11	11
Increasing risks of foreign travel	4	1	3	2	3	3
Financial cost of providing aid	28	24	19	28	21	24
Immigration/refugees	35	34	26	32	24	30
Trade (general)	17	12	10	10	9	12
Cheap imports	8	8	5	8	8	8
Feel obliged to do something	8	6	7	5	4	6
Global effects	7	0	4	3	2	4
Terrorism	2	1	4	2	0	1
Politically damaging	1	-	-	-	0	0
Morally upsetting/distressing	2	0	1	-	0	1
Other ways	12	11	1	7	6	9
Don't know	3	8	9	6	12	8
Not affected	9	17	27	16	24	18
<i>Base*</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>1697</i>

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer. Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were

Table 5.6 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries by highest educational qualification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
By damaging the earth's environment	11	6	4	6
By affecting UK jobs and exports	18	12	9	12
By leading to conflict and war	29	18	13	18
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	13	12	8	11
Increasing the risks associated with foreign travel	4	3	2	3
Financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt	23	28	17	24
Immigration/refugees	38	31	26	30
Trade (general)	25	12	7	12
Cheap imports	7	10	5	8
Feel obliged to do something	9	6	3	6
Global effects	7	4	2	4
Terrorism	3	1	1	1
Politically damaging	1	0	0	0
Morally upsetting/distressing	2	1	-	1
Other ways	11	10	6	9
Don't know	3	7	12	8
Not affected	7	15	27	18
<i>Base*</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>1697</i>

** Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer
 Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

6. Respondents' perceived contribution of international organisations to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

(Tables 6.1 - 6.6)

Summary

- *Order in which respondents thought international organisations make a contribution (some or major) to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:*
 - 94% *International charities*
 - 84% *United Nations*
 - 75% *Governments of richer countries*
 - 65% *European Union*
 - 57% *International Monetary Fund and the World Bank*
 - 56% *World Trade Organisation*
 - 49% *Business and private investors*
 - 39% *Governments of the developing countries themselves*
- *Two thirds of respondents (66%) thought that international charities make a “major contribution” to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Since 1999 there has been a difference of twenty per cent or more between the proportion of respondents who thought that international charities make a “major contribution” and the proportion who perceived the UN (the international organisation with the next largest proportion) as making a “major contribution”.*
- *Unsurprisingly, the order of international organisations in terms of the proportions of respondents who thought that they make “little or no contribution” to the reduction of poverty in developing countries is almost the reverse of that for making “a contribution”.*
- *The category with the largest proportion of respondents who thought it made “little or no contribution” toward the reduction of poverty was the governments of the developing countries themselves (51%).*

Respondents were asked whether they thought each of the following international organisations make a major contribution, some contribution, or little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:

- United Nations (UN)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
- Individual governments of richer countries
- European Union (EU)
- Governments of the developing countries themselves
- International charities

- Business and private investors
- World Trade Organisation (WTO)

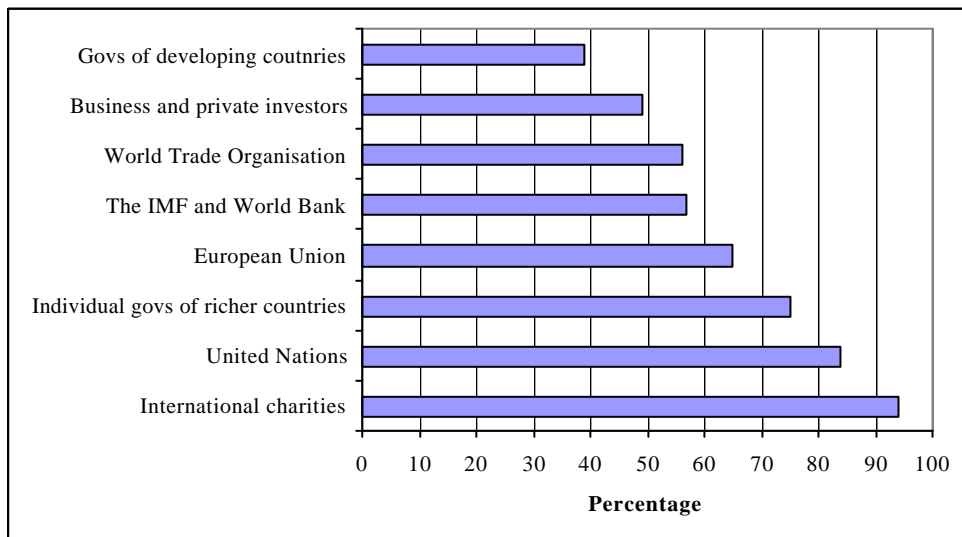
The extent to which respondents thought each of the international organisations make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Since these questions were first asked in the Omnibus Survey (in 1999) the respondents’ perception of each international organisation’s contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries has changed little. By combining the respondents who answered “major contribution” and “some contribution” a picture of which international organisations are perceived as making a contribution and which are perceived as not doing so emerges.

Almost nineteen out of twenty (94%) respondents thought that international charities make a contribution to the reduction of poverty. The UN follows closely behind with 84% of respondents perceiving them as making a contribution, three-quarters (75%) thought that governments of richer countries make a contribution and almost two-thirds (65%) thought that the EU makes a contribution. Slightly more than a half thought that the IMF and World Bank (57%) and the WTO (56%) make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The two organisations least likely to be perceived by respondents as making a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries were business and private investors (49%) and the governments of the developing countries themselves (39%).

Figure 6.1 Proportion of respondents who thought each of the international organisations make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



A major contribution

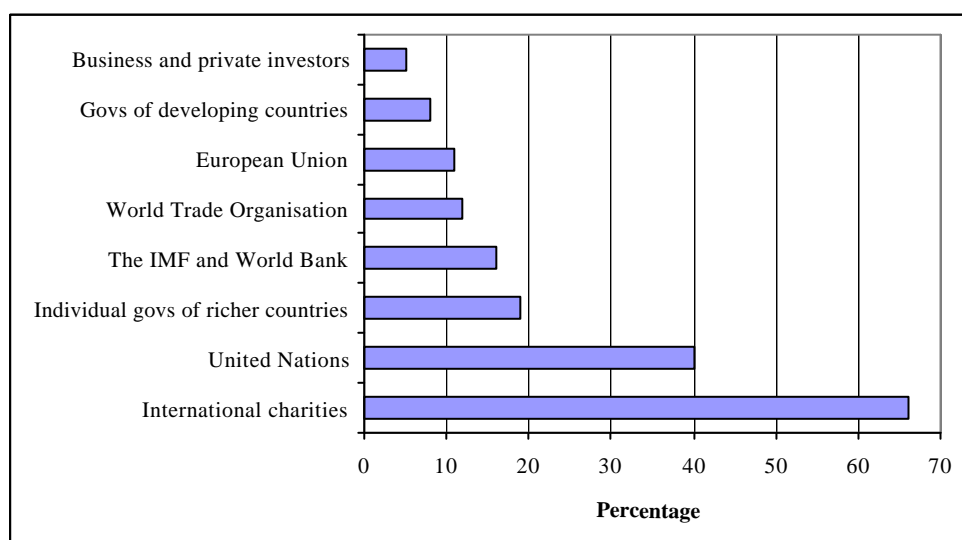
- Two thirds (66%) of respondents thought that international charities make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Since the question was

first asked in 1999, international charities have consistently been perceived by the highest proportion of respondents as making a major contribution to the reduction of poverty.

- The UN was the organisation next most likely to be perceived as making a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. As in 2003, two fifths (40%) of respondents thought that the UN makes a major contribution. Since 1999 there has been a difference of 20% or more between the proportion of respondents who thought that international charities make a major contribution and the proportion who perceived the UN as making a major contribution.
- After this, the proportions regarding each of the other international organisations as making a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries falls substantially. Just under a fifth of respondents (19%) thought that individual governments of richer countries make a major contribution, while 16% thought the IMF and World Bank make a major contribution. Twelve per cent thought that the WTO makes a major contribution, and a similar proportion (11%) of respondents, perceive the EU as making a major contribution. The governments of the developing countries themselves were seen by only 8% as making a major contribution and only one-twentieth (5%) of respondents thought that business and private investors make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Figure 6.2 *Proportion of respondents who thought each of the international organisations makes a “major contribution” to the reduction of poverty in developing countries*

Great Britain: July 2004

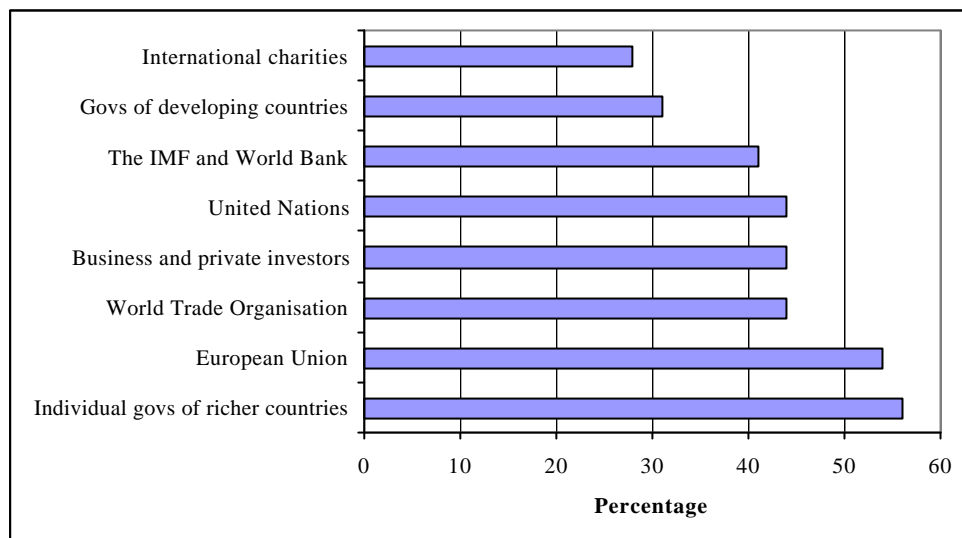


Some contribution

The order of international organisations in terms of the proportions of respondents who thought that they make some contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries has remained very similar since the questions were introduced in 1999.

Figure 6.3 Proportion of respondents who thought each of the international organisations makes “some contribution” to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004

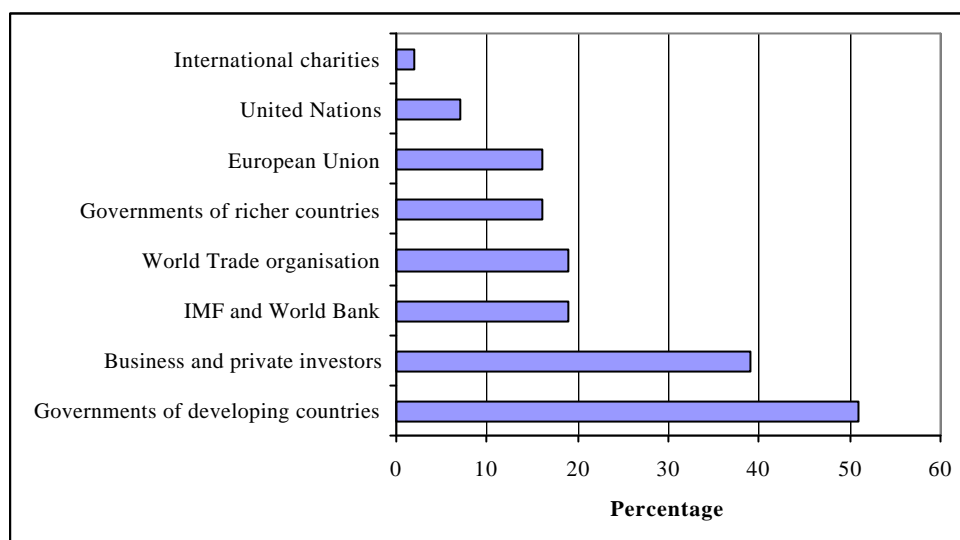


Little or no contribution

- Unsurprisingly, the order of international organisations in terms of the proportions of respondents who thought that they make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries is almost the reverse of that for making a contribution and making a major contribution.
- Consequently, over half of respondents (51%) thought that the governments of the developing countries themselves made “little or no contribution” toward the reduction of poverty. This was followed by business and private investors, with 39% of respondents thinking they made little or no contribution. Proportions who thought that the IMF (19%) and the WTO (19%) made little or no contribution were half that of the first two organisations. Sixteen per cent of respondents thought that the EU and individual governments of richer countries make little or no contribution, while less than one in ten respondents thought that the UN (7%) make little or no contribution and only one in fifty (2%) that international charities make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Figure 6.4 *Extent to which respondents thought each of the international organisations makes 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries*

Great Britain: July 2004



Respondents who answered “don’t know”

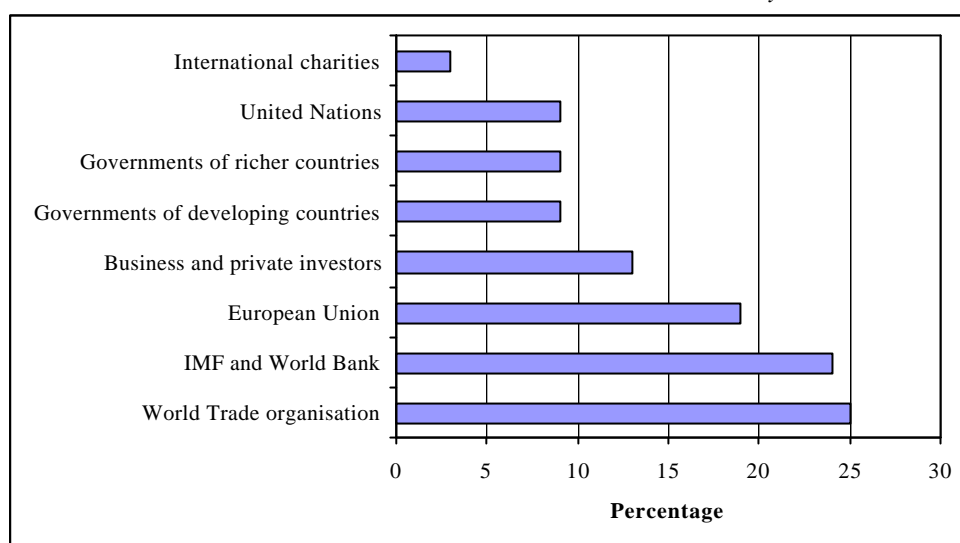
- The likelihood of a respondent being unable to answer this question varied by international organisation. A quarter (25%) of respondents were unable to answer this question in relation to the WTO and therefore were coded “don’t know”. Slightly fewer, 24%, were coded “don’t know” when asked about the IMF and World Bank. One in five (19%) were unable to answer in relation to the EU, and 13% in relation to business and private investors. Just under a tenth (9%) did not know about the contribution made by the UN, individual governments of richer countries, and the governments of the developing countries themselves.
- Respondents were least likely to be unable to answer this question when asked in relation to international charities: only 3% of respondents answered “don’t know”.

Characteristics of respondents most likely to answer “don’t know”:

- Women were more likely than men to answer “don’t know” for every one of the international organisations.
- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than any other age group to answer “don’t know” in relation to the IMF and the World Bank, individual governments of richer countries, the governments of the developing countries themselves, business and private investors and the WTO.
- Respondents with no educational qualifications were more likely than those with any level of qualifications to answer “don’t know” for every one of the international organisations.

Figure 6.5 Proportion of respondents who answered “don’t know” when asked what contribution each international organisation makes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



United Nations

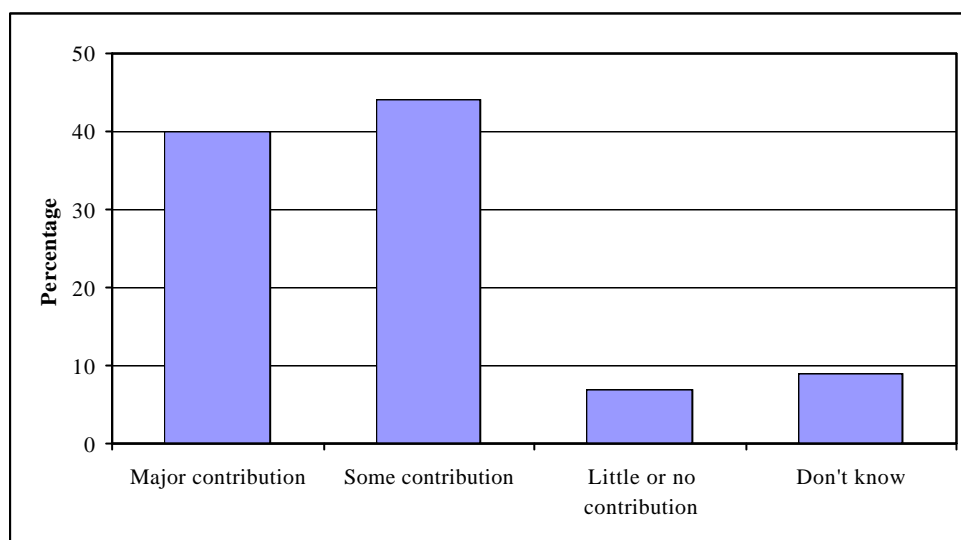
- Eighty four per cent of respondents thought that the UN was making a contribution to the reduction of poverty. The proportion of respondents who thought the UN made a major contribution was similar to that of the proportion who thought the UN made some contribution (40% and 44% respectively).
- Only 7% of respondents said that the UN makes little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries, and almost one in ten (9%) answered “don’t know” to this question.

Sex

- There were no differences between men and women in the proportions that thought that the UN was making either a major contribution or some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. However, men were more likely than women to say that the UN was making little or no contribution (10% compared with 4%), while women were twice as likely as men to answer “don’t know” to this question (12% compared with 6%).

Figure 6.6 Respondents' perception of the United Nations' contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were less likely than all other respondents to think that the UN makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (21% compared with 33% of respondents aged 16 to 24 and 48% aged 25 to 44, for example).

NS-SEC

- Those in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than any other occupational group to say that the UN made a major contribution to the reduction of poverty: 48% compared with 40% of those in intermediate occupations, 37% of small employers and own account workers and those in lower supervisory and technical occupations and 35% of those in semi-routine and routine occupations.

Highest educational qualification

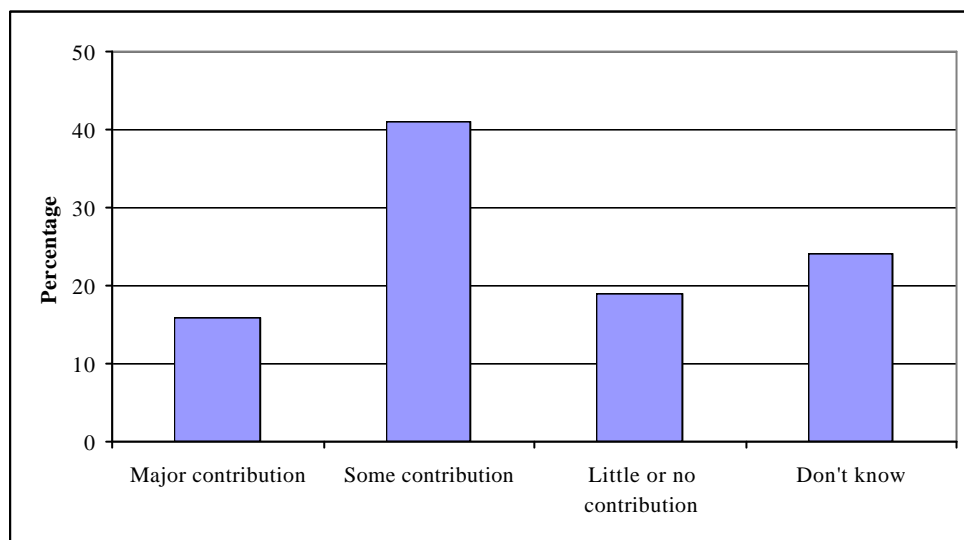
- The proportion of respondents believing that the UN makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries rose with the level of their highest qualification; 30% of those without qualifications thought that the UN makes a major contribution, compared with 42% of those with qualifications below degree level and 56% of those with qualifications at degree level or higher.
- The absence of educational qualifications increased the likelihood of the respondent believing that UN makes little or no contribution (11% of respondents with no qualifications compared with 4% of those with degree level qualifications and 5% of respondents with qualifications below degree level).
- The proportion of respondents unable to answer in relation to the UN declined with highest educational qualification, from 13% of those with no qualifications, to 8% with qualifications below degree level and 3% of those with degree level qualifications.

International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

- Sixteen per cent of respondents thought that the IMF and the World Bank make a major contribution and a further two-fifths (41%) thought the IMF and the World Bank make some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- One fifth (19%) of respondents thought the IMF and the World Bank make little or no contribution while almost a quarter (24%) were unable to answer the question and were coded “don’t know”.

Figure 6.7 Respondents’ perception of the IMF and World Bank’s contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that the IMF and the World Bank make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (19% compared with 14%).
- A larger proportion of women than men answered “don’t know” to this question: almost a third of women (30%) of women answered “don’t know” compared with 16% of men.

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than respondents aged 25 to 74 to not have an opinion on the IMF and World Bank’s contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. One third (33%) of respondents aged 75 and over answered “don’t know” to this question compared with less than a quarter of respondents in age groups from 25 to 74.

NS-SEC

- Respondents in managerial and professional occupations were more likely to feel that the IMF and World Bank make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than those in any other occupational group. Almost a quarter (24%) felt this,

compared with, for example, 12% among those in intermediate occupations and 16% of those in lower supervisory and technical occupations.

- Those in managerial and professional occupations were also the least likely group to be unable to answer the question in relation to the IMF and World Bank. All except 14% of this group were able to answer, compared with, for example, 28% among those in intermediate occupations and 22% of those in lower supervisory and technical occupations.

Highest educational qualification

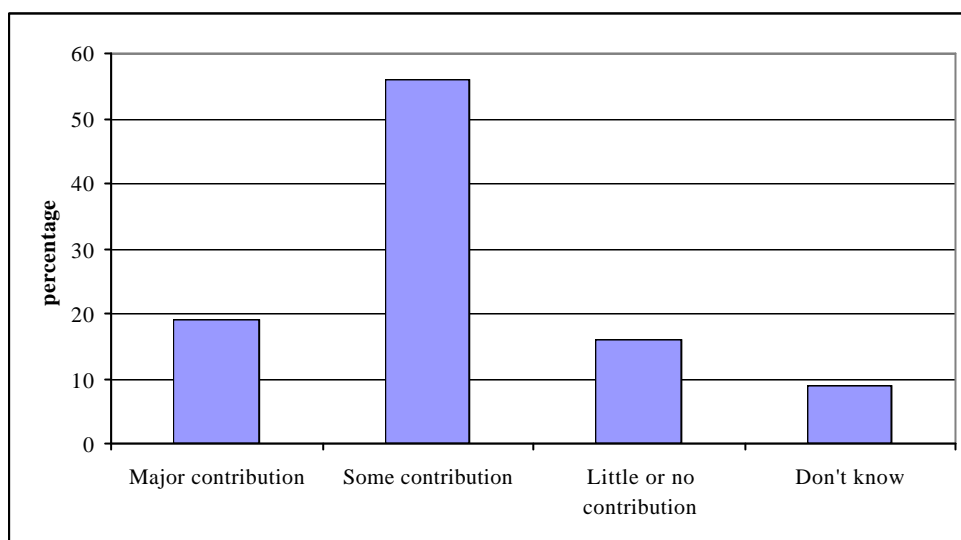
- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that the IMF and the World Bank make a “major contribution” to the reduction of poverty in developing countries increased with their educational qualifications. The proportion of respondents who said that the IMF and the World Bank make a “major contribution” rose from 11% of those with no qualifications to 16% of respondents with educational qualifications below degree level and then rose again to 29% of those with degree level qualifications.
- Conversely, the likelihood of the respondent answering “don’t know” to this question rose as their educational qualification fell. Less than one in ten (7%) of respondents with degree level qualifications said that they “don’t know” what contribution the IMF and the World Bank makes to the reduction of poverty in developing countries, this rose to almost a quarter (24%) among respondents with qualifications below degree level, and increased to 30% among those with no educational qualifications.

Governments of richer countries

- Three-quarters (75%) of respondents thought that the governments of richer countries make a major or some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- Almost three times as many respondents said that the governments of richer countries make some contribution as said that they make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (56% compared with 19%).
- Sixteen per cent of respondents thought that the governments of richer countries make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Figure 6.8 Respondents' perception of the governments of richer countries' contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that the individual governments of richer countries make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty, almost a quarter (23%) agreed, compared with 16% of women.
- Women were twice as likely as men to answer “don’t know” to this question (13% compared with 5%).

Age

- A quarter (25%) of respondents aged 16 to 24 said that the governments of richer countries make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with 17% or fewer respondents in all other age groups.

Highest educational qualification

- The proportion of respondents who agreed that the individual governments of richer countries make a major contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries increased with highest educational qualification, from 15% of those with no qualifications to 19% of those with below degree level qualifications and 29% of those with a degree or higher qualification.
- The likelihood of respondents answering “don’t know” to this question rose as respondents’ educational qualification level fell: only 3% of respondents with degree level qualifications answered that they “don’t know” what contribution the governments of richer countries make to the reduction of poverty in developing countries, this rose to 7% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and then more than doubled to 16% among those with no educational qualifications.

European Union

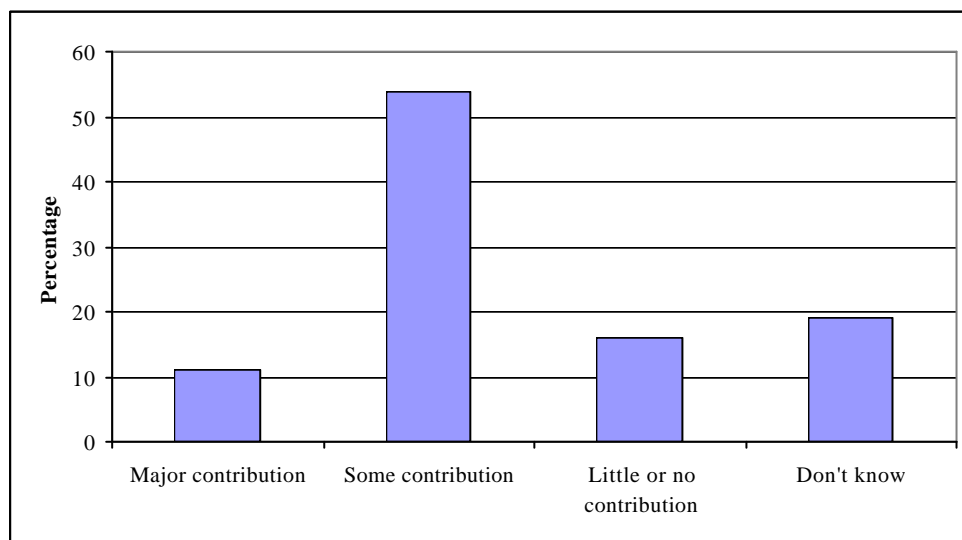
- Two-thirds (65%) of respondents said that the EU makes either a major or some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Just over a tenth (11%) thought that the EU makes a major contribution, and over half (54%) said that the EU makes some contribution.
- Sixteen per cent of respondents said that the EU makes little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries while almost one in five (19%) answered “don't know” to this question.

Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that the EU makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (14% compared with 9%).
- Women, on the other hand, were more than twice as likely as men to answer “don't know” to this question (25% compared with 12%).

Figure 6.9 Respondents' perception of the European Union's contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were the least likely to say that the EU makes a major contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries; 3% thought so, compared with 9% of those aged 65 to 74 and 14% of those aged 16 to 44.
- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than younger respondents to answer “don't know” to this question, 30% did so compared, for example, with 21% of those aged 65 to 74 and 16% of those aged 16 to 24.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no educational qualifications or qualifications below degree level were only half as likely as those with educational qualifications to say that the EU makes a major contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries (9% and 10% respectively, compared with 21% of respondents with degree level qualifications).
- Respondents with qualifications below degree level were more likely than either those with degree level qualifications or those without qualifications to say that the EU makes some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (60% compared with 50% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 45% of those without qualifications). They were also the least likely to think that the EU makes little or no contribution; 14% compared with 20% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 18% of those without qualifications.
- However, respondents without qualifications were more likely than respondents with qualifications to answer “don’t know” to this question (28%, compared with 16% of those with qualifications below degree level and 9% of those with degree level qualifications).

Governments of developing countries

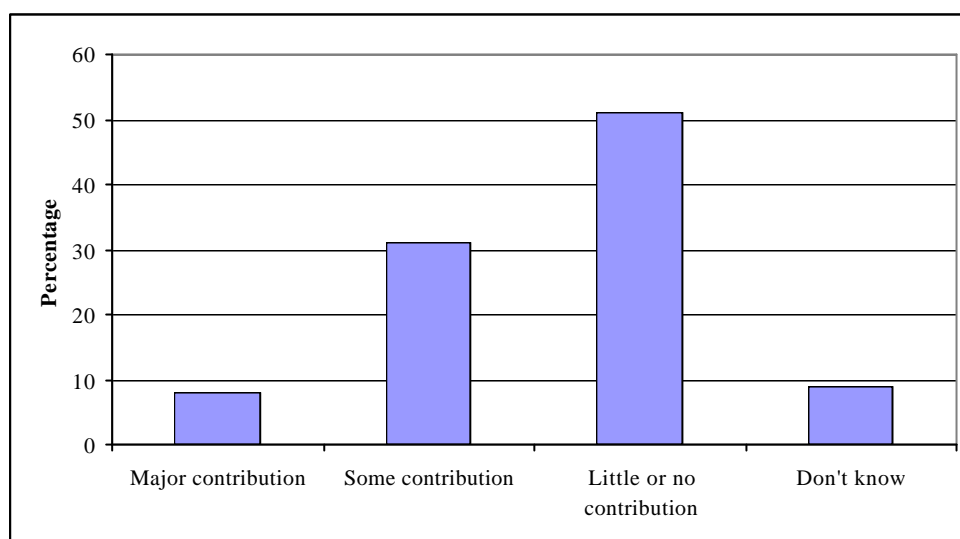
- Just under two-fifths (39%) of respondents thought that the governments of developing countries make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Almost four times as many respondents thought that governments of developing countries make “some contribution” than respondents who thought the contribution was “major” (31% and 8% respectively).
- Half (51%) of respondents thought that governments of developing countries made little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- Almost one in ten respondents (9%) answered “don’t know” to this question.

Sex

- Women were more likely than men to answer “don’t know” when asked what contribution the governments of developing countries make to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (11% compared with 8%). There were no other differences between men and women on this question.

Figure 6.10 Respondents' perception of the governments of developing countries' contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Age

- Respondents aged 16 to 44 were at least twice as likely as those aged 45 and over to say that governments of developing countries make a “major contribution”: 3% of respondents aged 45 to 54, 6% aged 55 to 65, 1% aged 65 to 74 and 2% aged 75 and over answered “major contribution”, compared with 18% aged 16 to 24 and 13% aged 25 to 44.
- Older respondents were more likely to think that the governments of developing countries make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty: at least half of respondents aged 45 and over gave this answer compared with less than two-fifths of the youngest respondents (56% aged 45 to 54 and 63% aged 65 to 74, for example, compared with 38% aged 16 to 24).
- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than those aged 64 and under to answer “don’t know” to this question (19% compared with 5% aged 25 to 44 and 9% aged 55 to 64, for example).

NS-SEC

- Forty five per cent of respondents in managerial and professional occupations thought that the governments of developing countries make a contribution to the reduction of poverty, compared with 35% of small employers and own account workers and those in routine and semi-routine occupations, and 34% of respondents in lower supervisory and technical occupations.

Highest educational qualification

- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that the governments of developing countries make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty rose with their educational qualification; 3% of respondents with no educational qualifications answered “major contribution” this rose to 9% of those with qualifications below degree level and to 15% of respondents with degree level qualifications.

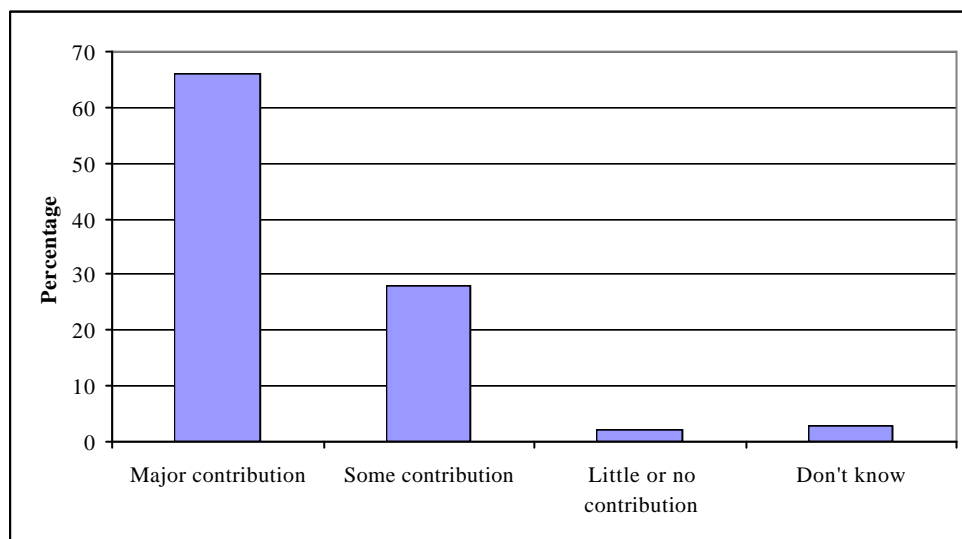
- Sixteen per cent of respondents without qualifications answered “don’t know” to this question. This was around three times higher than the proportions among those with degree level qualifications (5%) or those with qualifications below degree level (6%).

International charities

- Ninety four per cent of respondents thought that international charities make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Two per cent thought they made little or no contribution, while 3% did not know.
- The majority of those who thought that international charities make a contribution thought they made a major contribution. Two thirds (66%) of respondents thought they made a major contribution, and 28% thought they made some contribution.

Figure 6.11 Respondents’ perception of international charities’ contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Women were more likely than men to think that international charities make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (68% compared with 63%).

Age

- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that international charities make a major contribution to the reduction of poverty was highest among younger respondents: respondents aged 16 to 24 and those aged 25 to 44 were more likely to answer “major contribution” than respondents in all other age groups (75% and 71% respectively, compared with less than two-thirds of respondents in all other age groups).

Highest educational qualification

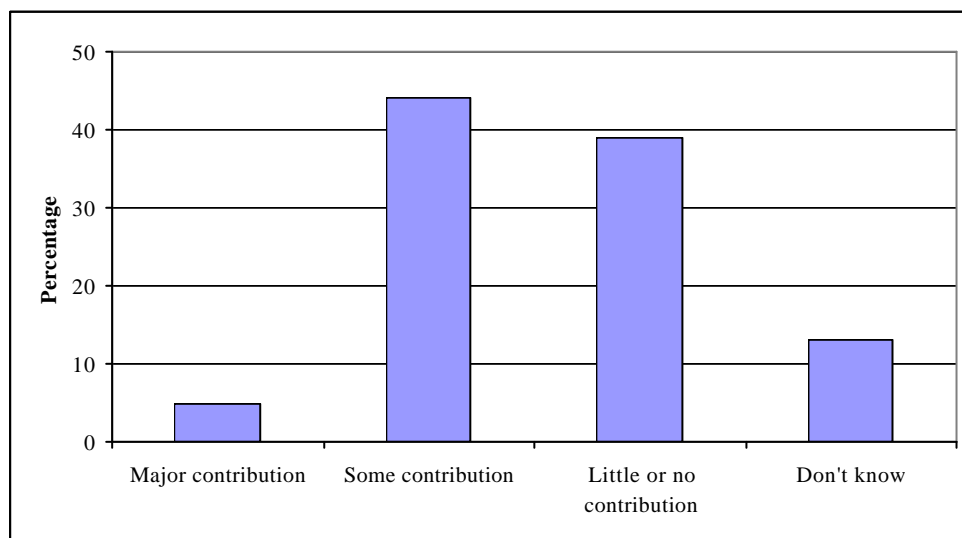
- Respondents with qualifications, either at degree level or below, were more likely to think that international charities make a major contribution than respondents with no qualifications (67% among those with degree level qualifications, 68% of those with below degree level qualifications, compared with 62% of respondents without qualifications).
- Respondents with no qualifications were those most likely to answer “don’t know” to this question (6% compared with 2% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and 1% of respondents with degree level qualifications).

Business and private investors

- Overall, 49% of respondents thought that business and private investors make either a major or some contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- Almost nine times as many respondents thought that business and private investors make some contribution (44%) as thought they made a major contribution (5%).
- Almost two fifths (39%) thought that business and private investors made little or no contribution.
- Thirteen per cent of respondents answered “don’t know” to this question.

Figure 6.12 *Respondents’ perception of business and private investors’ contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries*

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that business and private investors make little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries, 45% compared with 34%.
- Women were more likely than men to answer “don’t know” to this question (17% compared with 7%).

Age

- 16 to 24 year olds and those aged 75 and over were less likely to think that business and private investors make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than respondents in all other age groups⁴ (42% and 36% respectively compared with around half of respondents in all other age groups).
- Younger respondents (those aged 16 to 24) were more likely to answer little or no contribution than all other age groups (50% compared with 40% of respondents aged 25 to 44 and 34% aged 55 to 64, for example).
- Respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were around twice as likely as those in all other age groups to answer “don’t know” (28% compared with 8% aged 16 to 24 and 15% aged 65 to 74, for example).

Highest educational qualification

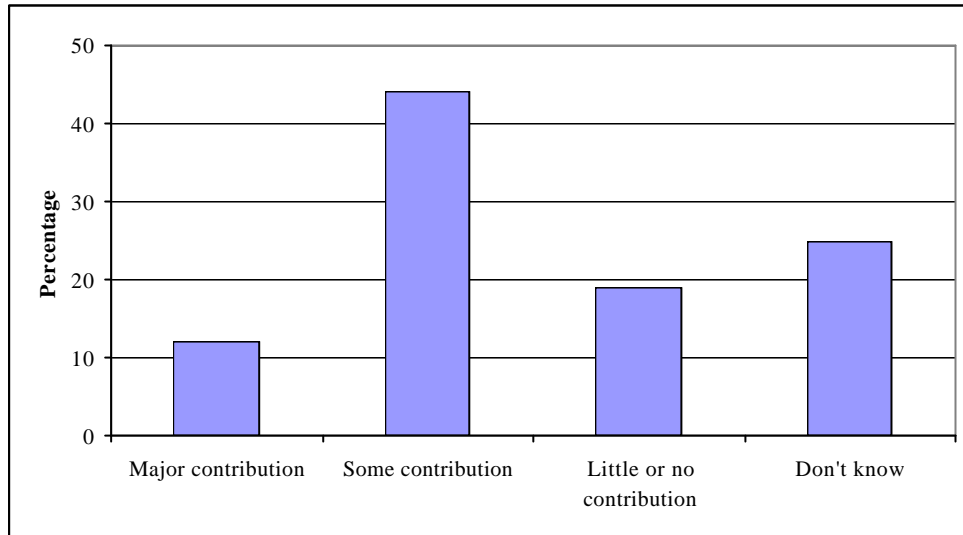
- The likelihood of answering “don’t know” to the question of whether business and private investors contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries increased as qualification levels fell. Over one-fifth (22%) of respondents with no qualifications gave this answer compared with around one tenth (9%) of respondents with qualifications below degree level and under one in twenty (4%) of those with degree level qualifications.

⁴ Differences were not significant between respondents aged 16 to 24 and those in the 65 to 74 age group

The World Trade Organisation

Figure 6.13 Respondents' perception of the World Trade Organisation's contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



- Just over half (56%) of respondents thought that the WTO makes a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Over two-fifths (44%) of respondents thought that the WTO makes some contribution and one eighth (12%) thought the WTO makes a major contribution.
- A fifth (19%) of respondents thought that the WTO makes little or no contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries and a further quarter (25%) answered “don’t know”.

Sex

- A larger proportion of men than of women said that the WTO makes little or no contribution (24% compared with 14%), while women were more likely than men to answer “don’t know” (31% and 18% respectively).

Age

- Respondents aged 65 and over were less likely than younger respondents⁵ to think that the WTO makes a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Among respondents aged 65 to 74, 47% thought that the WTO makes some or a major contribution. Among those aged 75 and over the proportion was even lower, 36%. The proportion among those aged 25 to 44, for example, was 60%, and for those aged 16 to 24 it was 66%.
- However, respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were more likely than respondents in all other age groups to answer “don’t know” to this question (47% compared with 15% of those aged 16 to 24 and 25% aged 45 to 54, for example).

⁵ The difference between those aged 65-74 and those aged 45-54 was not statistically significant.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no educational qualifications were less likely than those with qualifications to think that the WTO makes a major contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Eight per cent of respondents with no qualifications answered major contribution compared with 16% of those with degree level qualifications and 13% of respondents with qualifications below degree level.
- Respondents without qualifications were more likely to answer “don’t know” (35%) than either those with degree level qualifications (16%) or those with qualifications below degree level (21%).

Table 6.1 Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by international organisations, by year

Great Britain, July 1999-2004

	Year					
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Nations						
A major contribution	40	40	43	38	41	20
Some contribution	44	45	40	43	40	49
Little or no contribution	7	8	9	9	9	16
Don't know	9	7	9	10	10	15
IMF and World Bank						
A major contribution	16	20	18	18	20	12
Some contribution	41	39	38	37	37	33
Little or no contribution	19	21	23	22	21	23
Don't know	24	20	21	23	23	32
governments of richer countries						
A major contribution	19	18	16	20	20	15
Some contribution	56	56	58	52	55	52
Little or no contribution	16	19	17	18	17	22
Don't know	9	7	9	9	9	11
European Union						
A major contribution	11	12	12	13	11	8
Some contribution	54	53	53	47	51	43
Little or no contribution	16	21	19	20	20	24
Don't know	19	14	17	21	19	25
governments of developing countries						
A major contribution	8	9	8	12	10	6
Some contribution	31	33	33	31	34	32
Little or no contribution	51	51	52	48	47	51
Don't know	9	7	8	10	9	11
international charities						
A major contribution	66	60	62	61	64	65
Some contribution	28	34	32	33	31	27
Little or no contribution	2	4	3	4	3	5
Don't know	3	2	3	3	3	3
business and private investors						
A major contribution	5	5	4	7	5	4
Some contribution	44	42	40	42	45	34
Little or no contribution	39	43	43	39	38	46
Don't know	13	10	12	13	12	16
World Trade Organisation						
A major contribution	12	12	11	10	9	7
Some contribution	44	44	42	39	42	39
Little or no contribution	19	20	23	22	21	25
Don't know	25	24	24	29	28	29
<i>Base</i>	1696	1768	1841	1724	1771	1875

Table 6.2 Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by international organisations, by sex

	<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>		
	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
United Nations			
A major contribution	42	38	40
Some contribution	42	46	44
Little or no contribution	10	4	7
Don't know	6	12	9
IMF and World Bank			
A major contribution	19	14	16
Some contribution	43	39	41
Little or no contribution	21	17	19
Don't know	16	30	24
governments of richer countries			
A major contribution	23	16	19
Some contribution	56	56	56
Little or no contribution	16	15	16
Don't know	5	13	9
European Union			
A major contribution	14	9	11
Some contribution	55	52	54
Little or no contribution	18	14	16
Don't know	12	25	19
governments of developing countries			
A major contribution	8	8	8
Some contribution	32	30	31
Little or no contribution	52	51	51
Don't know	8	11	9
international charities			
A major contribution	63	68	66
Some contribution	32	26	28
Little or no contribution	3	2	2
Don't know	2	4	3
business and private investors			
A major contribution	5	4	5
Some contribution	43	45	44
Little or no contribution	45	34	39
Don't know	7	17	13
World Trade Organisation			
A major contribution	11	12	12
Some contribution	47	43	44
Little or no contribution	24	14	19
Don't know	18	31	25
<i>Base</i>	749	947	1696

Table 6.3 Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by international organisations, by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Nations							
A major contribution	33	48	44	37	36	21	40
Some contribution	50	38	40	48	49	54	44
Little or no contribution	5	5	7	9	8	13	7
Don't know	12	9	10	6	6	13	9
IMF and World Bank							
A major contribution	12	19	19	14	15	10	16
Some contribution	41	39	42	48	42	33	41
Little or no contribution	16	18	17	21	22	24	19
Don't know	31	24	22	17	22	33	24
governments of richer countries							
A major contribution	16	21	19	21	19	14	19
Some contribution	52	53	60	58	60	55	56
Little or no contribution	25	17	10	15	12	14	16
Don't know	7	9	10	6	9	17	9
European Union							
A major contribution	14	14	11	11	9	3	11
Some contribution	55	55	52	59	52	43	54
Little or no contribution	15	14	16	15	18	23	16
Don't know	16	17	21	15	21	30	19
governments of developing countries							
A major contribution	18	13	3	6	1	2	8
Some contribution	39	34	31	27	27	23	31
Little or no contribution	38	44	56	61	63	56	51
Don't know	5	9	10	6	9	19	9
international charities							
A major contribution	75	71	59	64	62	57	66
Some contribution	20	24	35	32	34	29	28
Little or no contribution	2	2	1	3	2	7	2
Don't know	3	3	5	2	2	7	3
business and private investors							
A major contribution	3	5	5	5	5	3	5
Some contribution	39	45	49	49	42	33	44
Little or no contribution	50	40	35	34	37	37	39
Don't know	8	10	12	12	15	28	13
World Trade Organisation							
A major contribution	19	12	13	8	9	8	12
Some contribution	47	48	43	53	38	28	44
Little or no contribution	19	18	19	18	21	17	19
Don't know	15	22	25	21	32	47	25
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1696</i>

Table 6.4 Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by international organisations, by region

Great Britain, July 2004

Perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by...	Region							All
	North	East Anglia	London	South	South	Wales	Scotland	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Nations								
A major contribution	41	39	38	44	36	31	42	40
Some contribution	43	46	36	43	49	53	42	44
Little or no contribution	4	7	8	7	9	12	7	7
Don't know	11	7	18	7	7	4	8	9
IMF and World Bank								
A major contribution	16	15	17	21	16	10	16	16
Some contribution	39	45	28	47	51	30	37	41
Little or no contribution	17	19	20	19	18	32	18	19
Don't know	29	21	35	13	14	28	29	24
governments of richer countries								
A major contribution	24	18	17	22	18	8	15	19
Some contribution	53	58	50	57	63	50	60	56
Little or no contribution	13	15	18	17	12	29	15	16
Don't know	10	9	16	4	6	13	10	9
European Union								
A major contribution	15	9	12	15	10	10	6	11
Some contribution	50	56	45	55	61	51	57	54
Little or no contribution	13	17	18	18	13	22	19	16
Don't know	23	18	26	13	17	18	17	19
governments of developing countries								
A major contribution	11	8	6	7	10	4	4	8
Some contribution	30	29	25	41	35	37	23	31
Little or no contribution	47	53	56	48	47	46	65	51
Don't know	12	9	13	4	8	12	8	9
international charities								
A major contribution	66	62	62	68	70	75	70	66
Some contribution	25	34	30	27	25	24	28	28
Little or no contribution	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	2
Don't know	7	3	6	1	1	-	2	3
business and private investors								
A major contribution	6	3	9	4	3	-	5	5
Some contribution	46	44	40	49	51	34	36	44
Little or no contribution	34	41	36	40	36	56	40	39
Don't know	15	12	15	7	10	9	19	13
World Trade Organisation								
A major contribution	15	10	16	12	9	4	9	12
Some contribution	41	48	32	51	55	38	37	44
Little or no contribution	17	18	19	22	12	34	18	19
Don't know	26	24	33	14	25	24	36	25
<i>Base</i>	408	444	182	238	169	98	157	1696

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 6.5 Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by international organisations, by socio-economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Nations						
A major contribution	48	40	37	37	35	40
Some contribution	41	44	40	52	47	44
Little or no contribution	6	4	13	7	8	7
Don't know	6	12	10	4	10	9
IMF and World Bank						
A major contribution	24	12	14	16	12	16
Some contribution	43	41	36	40	42	41
Little or no contribution	20	20	22	22	18	19
Don't know	14	28	28	22	28	24
governments of richer countries						
A major contribution	24	15	26	20	16	19
Some contribution	58	56	49	59	57	56
Little or no contribution	15	14	12	15	18	16
Don't know	3	15	14	7	10	9
European Union						
A major contribution	15	11	15	9	7	11
Some contribution	56	58	47	51	55	54
Little or no contribution	17	10	15	22	16	16
Don't know	12	21	23	17	23	19
governments of developing countries						
A major contribution	9	7	7	9	7	8
Some contribution	36	37	28	25	28	31
Little or no contribution	50	46	54	59	54	51
Don't know	5	10	11	7	11	9
international charities						
A major contribution	65	68	61	66	68	66
Some contribution	33	25	33	30	26	28
Little or no contribution	2	5	2	2	2	2
Don't know	1	2	4	2	4	3
business and private investors						
A major contribution	7	3	5	1	4	5
Some contribution	45	47	46	48	43	44
Little or no contribution	41	38	37	41	37	39
Don't know	7	12	13	10	16	13
World Trade Organisation						
A major contribution	15	9	10	7	12	12
Some contribution	48	44	48	44	41	44
Little or no contribution	21	17	17	25	18	19
Don't know	17	30	25	24	29	25
<i>Base</i>	533	220	137	149	568	1696

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer. Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)

Table 6.6 Respondents' perception of the level of contribution towards the reduction of poverty by international organisations, by highest qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
United Nations				
A major contribution	56	42	30	40
Some contribution	36	45	47	44
Little or no contribution	4	5	11	7
Don't know	3	8	13	9
IMF and World Bank				
A major contribution	29	16	11	16
Some contribution	44	41	40	41
Little or no contribution	21	18	19	19
Don't know	7	24	30	24
governments of richer countries				
A major contribution	29	19	15	19
Some contribution	55	58	54	56
Little or no contribution	13	16	16	15
Don't know	3	7	16	9
European Union				
A major contribution	21	10	9	11
Some contribution	50	60	45	53
Little or no contribution	20	14	18	16
Don't know	9	16	28	19
governments of developing countries				
A major contribution	15	9	3	8
Some contribution	43	33	24	31
Little or no contribution	37	53	56	52
Don't know	5	6	16	9
international charities				
A major contribution	67	68	62	66
Some contribution	30	28	28	29
Little or no contribution	2	2	3	2
Don't know	1	2	6	3
business and private investors				
A major contribution	7	4	4	5
Some contribution	49	45	41	44
Little or no contribution	40	42	33	39
Don't know	4	9	22	14
World Trade Organisation				
A major contribution	16	13	8	12
Some contribution	46	47	40	44
Little or no contribution	22	19	17	19
Don't know	16	21	35	25
<i>Base</i>	248	848	593	1695

* Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases

7. Respondents' perceptions of the UK Government's contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

(Tables 7.1 - 7.6)

Summary

- *Over two-fifths (43%) of respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is about right.*
- *Over a quarter (28%) thought the UK Government's commitment was too low and less than one-fifth (16%) thought it too high.*
- *16 to 24 year olds were those most likely to think the UK Government's commitment is too low.*
- *Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were less likely than those in all other NS-SEC groups to think the level of commitment is too high.*
- *Half of respondents with degree level qualifications thought the UK Government's commitment was too low (50%) compared with around a quarter of respondents with lower qualifications (27%) and a fifth of those with no qualifications (21%).*

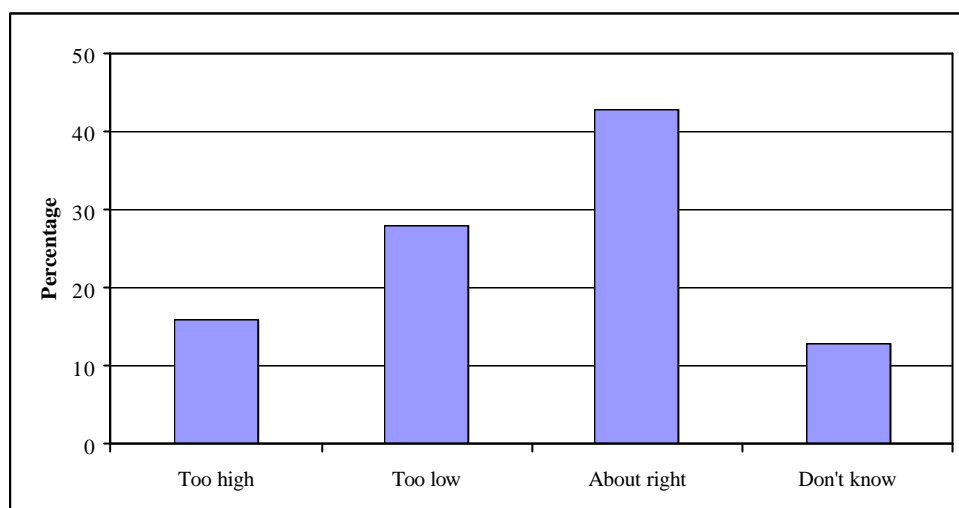
The UK's level of official development assistance will reach 0.47% of gross national income by 2007/08. DFID is interested in how this expenditure is perceived by the Public. The ONS Omnibus Survey provides an indication of the Public's perception of the UK Government's expenditure on international development through the following question:

Do you think the level of commitment of the UK Government to poverty reduction in developing countries is.....

1. Too high
 2. Too low
 3. Or about right?
- *Over two-fifths (43%) of respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is about right. This proportion is not statistically significantly different from the 40% found in 2003, and is the same as the proportions of respondents in 2001 and 2000 who said that the UK Government's commitment was about right (43% in both years).*
 - *Over a quarter (28%) thought that the UK Government's commitment was too low and less than one-fifth (16%) thought it too high.*
 - *A further eighth (13%) were unable to answer the question and were coded "don't know".*

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

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think that the UK Government's commitment was too high, 18% compared with 14%. Women, on the other hand, were more likely to answer "don't know" to this question than men (16% compared with 10%).

Age

- Respondents in the youngest age group (16 to 24) were those most likely to think that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is too low (44% compared with 28% aged 25 to 44 and 21% aged 65 to 74, for example).
- Those aged 65 to 74 were more likely than any other age group⁶ to think that the UK Government's commitment was about right, 56% thought this, compared with, for example, 32% of those aged 16 to 24, 39% of those aged 25 to 44 and 46% of those aged 55 to 64.

NS-SEC

- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were less likely than those in all other NS-SEC groups to say that the level of UK Government's commitment was too high. One tenth (10%) of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group answered too high compared with, for example, 20% of those in the intermediate occupations group and 15% of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group.
- Conversely, over a third (36%) of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group answered too low, compared with 27% of those in intermediate occupations, 26% of small employers and own account workers, 25% in routine and semi-routine occupations and 20% in lower supervisory and technical occupations.

⁶ The difference between those aged 65-74 and those aged 75+ did not reach a level of statistical significance.

Highest educational qualification

- Half of all respondents who had a degree level qualification said that they thought the UK Government's commitment to the reduction of poverty in developing countries was too low (50%) compared with just over a quarter (27%) of those with below degree level qualifications and around a fifth (21%) of those without qualifications.
- Respondents with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications were more likely than those with degree level qualifications to think that the UK Government's commitment was too high. Eighteen per cent of both groups thought so, compared with 4% of those with degree level qualifications.

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

(Tables 7.7 - 7.12)

Summary

- *Order in which respondents perceived the possible contributions to be the most important:*
 - 32% *Reducing conflict and war*
 - 28% *Providing financial support and other types of aid*
 - 14% *Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries*
 - 14% *Working towards a fairer world trading system*
 - 4% *Working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations*
 - 2% *Encouraging increased private sector investment*
- *Both men (34%) and women (31%) were most likely to say that "reducing conflict and war" was the most important contribution the UK Government can make.*
- *"Providing financial support and other aid" was the second most popular response from both sexes, but women were more likely than men to give this response (30% and 25% respectively).*
- *The youngest respondents, aged 16 to 24, were more likely than all other age groups to give "providing financial support and other types of aid" as one of their choices.*
- *Among respondents with degree level education, just under a quarter (23%) said that the most important contribution for the UK Government would be to work towards the reduction of conflict and war, this compares with 32% of those with qualifications below degree level and 37% of those without qualifications.*
- *Respondents with degree level qualifications were most likely to think that working to cancel the debts of developing countries was the most important contribution the UK Government could make, 25% compared with 14% of those with qualifications below degree level and 9% of those with no qualifications.*

Respondents were shown the following list of ways in which the UK Government could contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:

1. Providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise
2. Working for a fairer world trading system
3. Encouraging increased private sector investment
4. Reducing conflict and war
5. Working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations like the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union
6. Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries
7. Other
8. None of the above

They were then asked to tell the interviewer which three of these ways, if any, they thought the UK Government should be contributing to reducing poverty starting with the most important and then the next most important.

Overall

- Overall the most popular method mentioned by respondents in their choice of three ways in which the UK Government could contribute to the reduction of poverty was to reduce conflict and war: over two-thirds (69%) of respondents said that this was a contribution the UK Government should make. This proportion is similar to the 70% found in 2002, but is not statistically significantly different from the 2003 proportion (66%).
- Just over three fifths (61%) mentioned that the UK Government should be providing financial support and other types of aid.
- The proportion of respondents who mentioned working for a fairer world trading system as one of the three most important ways that the UK Government should be contributing to the reduction of poverty in developing countries was the same as that found in 2003, 51%. The proportion of respondents who mentioned working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries was also the same as the previous year, at 50%.
- Twice as many respondents mentioned working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations than mentioned encouraging increased private sector investment (26% and 13% respectively). Again, these proportions are similar to those found in 2003.

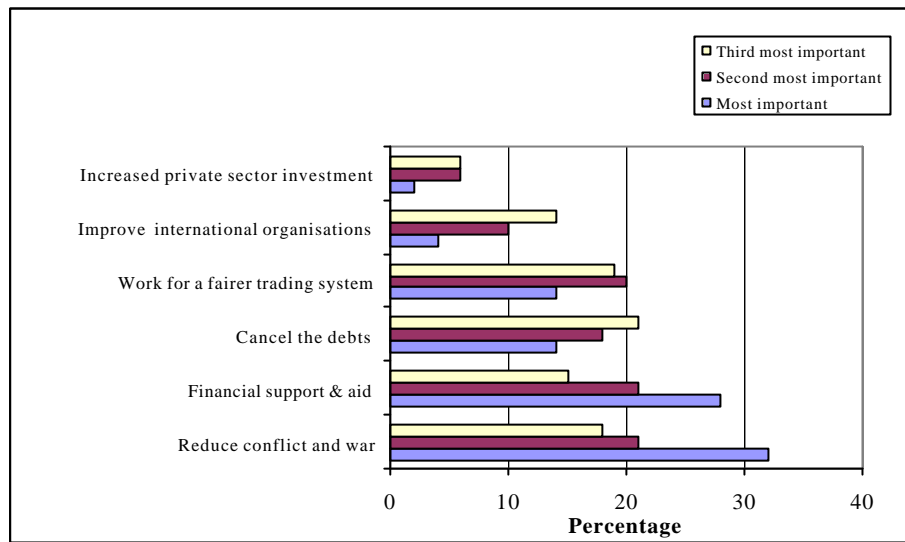
Most important

- The contribution deemed most important by the largest proportion of respondents was to reduce conflict and war: almost a third (32%) of respondents said that this was the most important way in which the UK Government should contribute to the reduction of poverty. Slightly fewer (28%) said that providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and expertise was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make.
- Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries and working for a fairer world trading system were each given as the most important contribution by 14% of respondents.

- Only one in twenty five respondents (4%) thought that the most important contribution that the UK Government could make would be to work to improve the effectiveness of international organisations. A further 2% thought encouraging increased private sector investment would be the most important contribution.
- One-twentieth (5%) of respondents answered none of the above at this question.

Figure 7.2 Three most important ways that respondents thought the UK Government should contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Second most important

- Reducing conflict and war was also most often given as the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Just over a fifth (21%) of respondents selected this, and a similar proportion opted for providing financial support and other types of aid as their second most important choice.
- Only slightly fewer respondents thought that the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make was working towards a fairer world trading system (20%).
- Just under a fifth (18%) said that the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make would be to work to cancel the debts owed by developing countries.
- A tenth (10%) of respondents said that the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make would be to work to improve the effectiveness of international organisations and a further 6% answered encouraging increased private sector investment.

Third most important

- Just over a fifth of respondents (21%) gave working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries as the third most important contribution the UK Government could make.
- Similar proportions of respondents mentioned working for a fairer world trading system (19%) and reducing conflict and war (18%).
- Similar proportions thought the third most important contribution the UK Government could make was providing financial support and other types of aid (15%) and working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations (14%).
- Less than one in ten (6%) respondents thought the third most important contribution the UK Government could make was to encourage increased private sector investment.

Sex

All answers

- For both men and women the most often mentioned contribution was reducing conflict and war, with the provision of financial aid and other types of support the second most popular for both sexes.

Most important

- For both men and women the most important way that the UK Government should be contributing towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries was thought to be by reducing conflict and war (34% and 31% respectively).
- The provision of financial support and other types of aid was the second most popular response for both sexes, but women were more likely than men to give this response: 30% did so compared with 25%.
- Women were also more likely than men to say that working to cancel the debts of developing countries was the most important way that the UK Government should be contributing: 16% did so, compared with 12%.
- Men were more likely than women to say that working for a fairer world trading system was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make, 16% compared with 12%.

Second most important

- There were virtually no differences between women and men in their view of the second most important way that the UK Government should be contributing towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries. They were equally likely to select reducing conflict and war, providing financial support and other types of aid and working for a fairer world trading system.

Age

All answers

- For all age groups the most popular contribution was reducing conflict and war. There were no statistically significant differences between age groups in the likelihood of mentioning this.
- The contribution next most likely to be mentioned, providing financial support and other types of aid, was second in popularity for all age groups. However, among those aged 16

to 24, 71% gave this as one of their choices, compared with, for example, 62% among those aged 25 to 44 and 54% of those aged 65 to 74.

- Those aged 16 to 24 were more likely to include working to cancel the debts of developing countries among their choices than any other age group⁷, over three-fifths (61%) did so, compared with, for example, 50% of those aged 25 to 44.

Most important

- The most common contribution selected by respondents in all age groups as the most important was reducing conflict and war. This was closely followed, again for all age groups, by providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise.
- Respondents aged 16 to 54 selected working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries as the third choice for most important, while those aged 55 and over had working for a fairer world trading system as the third choice. However, differences between age groups for these two choices were not statistically significant.

Second and third most important

- There were no statistically significant differences between age groups in their views of the second and third most important contribution that the UK Government could make.

Highest educational qualification

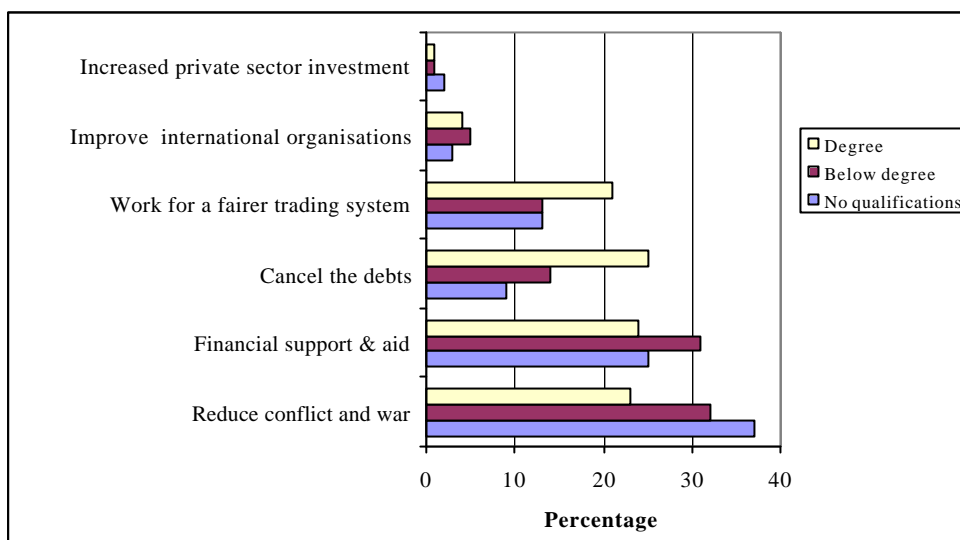
All answers

- Overall, respondents of all educational levels were most likely to select reducing conflict and war as an important contribution for the UK Government. However, those with degree level qualifications were less likely to mention it as important, than those with lower level or no qualifications; 64% compared with 70% for each of the other two groups.
- The second most popular response among respondents with degrees was working for a fairer trade system. This was selected as important by 63% of graduates, compared with 48% of those with below degree level qualifications and 51% of those without qualifications.
- Among respondents with qualifications below degree level, two thirds (67%) included providing financial support and other aid as one of their three most important contributions, compared with just under three-fifths (59%) of those with degrees and just over a half (52%) of those without qualifications.
- Those with degrees were also more likely than the other two groups to include the cancellation of debts in developing countries as an important contribution; 62% did so, compared with 51% of those with below degree level qualifications and 43% of those without qualifications.

⁷ The difference with those aged 16-24 was statistically significant for all age groups except for those aged 65-74.

Figure 7.3 Most important contribution that respondents thought the UK Government should make to reduce poverty in developing countries by highest educational qualification

Great Britain: July 2004



Most important

- There was a distinction between respondents with degree level qualifications and those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications. Respondents who either had no qualifications or had qualifications below degree level were most likely to say that the most important contribution that the UK Government could make would be to work towards the reduction of conflict and war. Among respondents with qualifications below degree level just under a third (32%) said that this was the most important contribution, and among those without qualifications over a third (37%) selected this, compared with less than a quarter (23%) of those with degree level qualifications.
- The most popular choice as most important contribution among those with degree level qualifications was working to cancel the debts of developing countries, mentioned by 25%, compared with 14% among those with qualifications below degree level and 9% of those with no qualifications.
- Over a fifth (21%) of graduates thought that working for a fairer world trading system was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make. This compares with 13% among those with lower level or no qualifications.

Second and third most important

- There were no major differences between respondents with different levels of educational qualifications in their views of the second and third most important contributions that the UK Government could make to reduce poverty in developing countries.

Table 7.1 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries

Great Britain, July 1999-2004

	Year					
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Too high	16	17	15	14	15	16
Too low	28	31	31	29	30	28
About right	43	40	45	43	43	46
Don't know	13	12	10	14	12	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>1696</i>	<i>1767</i>	<i>1841</i>	<i>1723</i>	<i>1770</i>	<i>1874</i>

Table 7.2 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
Too high	18	14	16
Too low	27	30	28
About right	45	41	43
Don't know	10	16	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>1696</i>

Table 7.3 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75& over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Too high	12	17	19	15	14	15	16
Too low	44	28	25	29	#	24	28
About right	32	39	41	46	56	46	43
Don't know	12	16	14	9	10	16	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>1696</i>

Table 7.4 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	Midlands &		London	South		Wales	Scotland	
	North	East Anglia		East	West			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Too high	14	20	15	14	12	15	17	16
Too low	27	21	29	34	33	38	31	28
About right	43	45	37	41	48	33	41	43
Don't know	15	14	19	11	7	15	11	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1696</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 7.5 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries by socio-economic

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small	Lower		
			employers & own account workers	supervisory & technical operations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Too high	10	20	27	23	15	16
Too low	36	27	26	20	25	28
About right	43	41	34	48	44	43
Don't know	11	13	12	9	15	13
<i>Base*</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>1696</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 7.6 Respondents' perception of the level of commitment of the UK government to poverty reduction in developing countries by highest qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Too high	4	18	18	16
Too low	50	27	21	28
About right	33	43	46	43
Don't know	13	12	16	13
<i>Base*</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>1696</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

Table 7.7 Three ways in which respondents thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty by year

Great Britain, July 1999-2004

	Year					
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All answers*						
Providing financial support and other types of aid	61	64	66	71	68	57
Working to increase trade and investment**				55	55	67
Working for a fairer world trading system***	51	51	43			
Encouraging increased private investment***	13	14	13			
Reducing conflict and war	69	66	70	64	66	59
Improve international organisations	26	27	27	32	31	37
Working to cancel the debts of developing countries	50	50	54	55	53	52
Other	3	2	2	2	2	4
None of the above	5	5	4	4	5	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>1649</i>	<i>1738</i>	<i>1824</i>	<i>1711</i>	<i>1763</i>	<i>1840</i>
Most important						
Providing financial support and other types of aid	28	29	30	30	26	18
Working to increase trade and investment**				10	9	17
Working for a fairer world trading system***	14	13	10			
Encouraging increased private investment***	2	2	1			
Reducing conflict and war	32	28	30	28	32	21
Improve international organisations	4	5	4	6	5	5
Working to cancel the debts of developing countries	14	17	20	22	22	33
Other	2	1	1	1	1	1
None of the above	5	5	4	4	5	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>1649</i>	<i>1738</i>	<i>1824</i>	<i>1711</i>	<i>1763</i>	<i>1840</i>
Second most important						
Providing financial support and other types of aid	21	20	20	24	25	20
Working to increase trade and investment**				22	23	31
Working for a fairer world trading system***	20	20	18			
Encouraging increased private investment***	6	6	5			
Reducing conflict and war	21	23	26	21	21	22
Improve international organisations	10	10	10	12	11	11
Working to cancel the debts of developing countries	18	17	18	18	17	12
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1
None of the above	3	4	3	2	2	4
<i>Base</i>	<i>1560</i>	<i>1647</i>	<i>1734</i>	<i>1634</i>	<i>1671</i>	<i>1749</i>
Third most important						
Providing financial support and other types of aid	15	18	19	19	20	22
Working to increase trade and investment**				26	26	22
Working for a fairer world trading system***	19	21	17			
Encouraging increased private investment***	6	7	7			
Reducing conflict and war	18	17	16	17	15	19
Improve international organisations	14	14	15	15	17	23
Working to cancel the debts of developing countries	21	19	19	17	17	8
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1
None of the above	5	5	6	5	5	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>1501</i>	<i>1589</i>	<i>1661</i>	<i>1578</i>	<i>1624</i>	<i>1672</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

** code not included in 2002

*** code included for the first time in 2002

Table 7.8 Three ways in which respondents thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
All answers*			
Providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise	59	64	61
Working for a fairer world trading system	51	51	51
Encouraging increased private sector investment	14	12	13
Reducing conflict and war	70	68	69
Improving international organisations	28	25	26
Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries	48	52	50
Other	3	3	3
None of the above	5	4	5
<i>Base</i>	737	912	1649
Most important			
Providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise	25	30	28
Working for a fairer world trading system	16	12	14
Encouraging increased private sector investment	2	1	2
Reducing conflict and war	34	31	32
Improving international organisations	4	4	4
Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries	12	16	14
Other	2	1	2
None of the above	5	4	5
<i>Base</i>	737	912	1649
Second most important			
Providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise	21	21	21
Working for a fairer world trading system	21	20	20
Encouraging increased private sector investment	6	7	6
Reducing conflict and war	21	22	21
Improving international organisations	10	9	10
Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries	18	18	18
Other	0	0	0
None of the above	3	3	3
<i>Base</i>	696	864	1560
Third most important			
Providing financial support and other types of aid such as training and/or expertise	14	15	15
Working for a fairer world trading system	17	21	19
Encouraging increased private sector investment	8	5	6
Reducing conflict and war	18	18	18
Improving international organisations	16	13	14
Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries	21	20	21
Other	1	1	1
None of the above	4	7	5
<i>Base</i>	669	832	1501

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Table 7.9 Three ways in which respondents thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty in developing countries by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All answers*							
Providing financial support and other aid	71	62	60	63	54	55	61
Working for a fairer world trade system	43	53	49	54	54	48	51
Encouraging increased private investment	9	12	16	15	15	13	13
Reducing conflict and war	73	69	69	69	69	65	69
Improving international organisations	27	28	23	28	24	23	26
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	61	50	45	46	53	47	50
Other	0	4	3	3	3	2	3
None of the above	1	4	8	3	6	9	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>1649</i>
Most important							
Providing financial support and other aid	35	29	22	28	25	29	28
Working for a fairer world trade system	10	14	13	15	18	16	14
Encouraging increased private investment	1	2	1	3	1	2	2
Reducing conflict and war	36	30	34	34	32	31	32
Improving international organisations	2	4	5	5	5	2	4
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	15	16	16	11	12	10	14
Other	-	2	2	2	1	2	2
None of the above	1	4	8	3	6	9	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>1649</i>
Second most important							
Providing financial support and other aid	22	19	25	24	19	15	21
Working for a fairer world trade system	18	19	23	23	20	20	20
Encouraging increased private investment	4	6	7	6	8	10	6
Reducing conflict and war	19	24	18	21	21	23	21
Improving international organisations	10	10	9	9	12	9	10
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	24	19	14	15	17	19	18
Other	-	0	0	-	1	-	0
None of the above	3	4	3	3	3	5	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>1560</i>
Third most important							
Providing financial support and other aid	14	16	17	13	12	15	15
Working for a fairer world trade system	16	23	17	18	20	16	19
Encouraging increased private investment	4	5	10	7	7	4	6
Reducing conflict and war	19	16	20	17	19	16	18
Improving international organisations	16	16	12	16	9	15	14
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	23	17	18	22	27	23	21
Other	0	3	1	1	1	1	1
None of the above	7	4	4	5	5	11	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>1501</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Table 7.10 Three ways in which respondents thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty in developing countries by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All answers*								
Providing financial support and other aid	64	61	58	67	55	55	61	61
Working for a fairer world trade system	50	50	51	48	55	60	49	51
Encouraging increased private investment	14	12	15	13	12	13	14	13
Reducing conflict and war	72	70	71	68	72	62	58	69
Improving international organisations	27	24	30	27	31	15	24	26
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	47	47	52	55	55	55	47	50
Other	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	3
None of the above	3	6	4	2	3	10	11	5
<i>Base</i>	393	429	175	233	167	98	154	1649
Most important								
Providing financial support and other aid	27	25	25	30	31	29	33	28
Working for a fairer world trade system	14	13	19	11	17	12	15	14
Encouraging increased private investment	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Reducing conflict and war	37	34	31	36	29	27	18	32
Improving international organisations	3	3	6	3	4	3	6	4
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	14	15	12	14	12	16	15	14
Other	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
None of the above	3	6	4	2	3	10	11	5
<i>Base</i>	393	429	175	233	167	98	154	1649
Second most important								
Providing financial support and other aid	24	24	18	22	15	16	16	21
Working for a fairer world trade system	17	21	22	21	18	28	22	20
Encouraging increased private investment	6	6	8	6	5	6	9	6
Reducing conflict and war	20	21	19	19	27	23	24	21
Improving international organisations	11	10	10	8	13	5	5	10
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	17	14	22	20	19	20	21	18
Other	0	-	-	0	-	1	1	0
None of the above	4	4	2	4	3	1	2	3
<i>Base</i>	379	402	165	225	161	91	137	1560
Third most important								
Providing financial support and other aid	15	15	16	17	11	13	16	15
Working for a fairer world trade system	21	20	12	17	21	27	16	19
Encouraging increased private investment	6	6	7	5	6	6	6	6
Reducing conflict and war	18	17	23	14	17	17	21	18
Improving international organisations	15	13	16	17	15	9	16	14
Work to cancel the debts of developing countries	18	21	21	23	25	24	16	21
Other	1	2	1	2	1	3	0	1
None of the above	6	6	4	5	4	2	8	5
<i>Base</i>	362	384	161	215	157	89	133	1501

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 7.11 Three ways in which respondents thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty in developing countries by socio economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical operations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	
All answers*						
Providing financial support and other aid	62	62	59	59	60	61
Working for a fairer world trade system	54	51	52	46	50	51
Encouraging increased private investment	14	11	21	17	11	13
Reducing conflict and war	70	66	65	68	72	69
Improving international organisations	28	29	16	30	24	26
Cancel the debts of developing countries	53	49	49	43	47	50
Other	5	2	5	1	2	3
None of the above	2	5	6	8	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>1649</i>
Most important						
Providing financial support and other aid	26	27	24	27	31	28
Working for a fairer world trade system	16	14	15	10	13	14
Encouraging increased private investment	1	1	3	1	1	2
Reducing conflict and war	31	33	30	38	34	32
Improving international organisations	5	3	2	2	4	4
Cancel the debts of developing countries	17	14	17	15	10	14
Other	2	2	4	0	1	2
None of the above	2	5	6	8	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>1649</i>
Second most important						
Providing financial support and other aid	20	24	22	20	20	21
Working for a fairer world trade system	21	16	19	21	21	20
Encouraging increased private investment	6	7	11	10	5	6
Reducing conflict and war	23	18	21	19	22	21
Improving international organisations	11	11	8	7	9	10
Cancel the debts of developing countries	17	19	15	18	19	18
Other	0	-	0	1	0	0
None of the above	2	4	4	4	4	3
<i>Base</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>1560</i>
Third most important						
Providing financial support and other aid	17	13	17	15	13	15
Working for a fairer world trade system	17	24	23	22	18	19
Encouraging increased private investment	7	4	9	7	5	6
Reducing conflict and war	18	17	18	14	18	18
Improving international organisations	14	17	7	23	14	14
Cancel the debts of developing countries	20	18	20	15	23	21
Other	3	0	1	-	1	1
None of the above	4	5	6	4	7	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>1501</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

**Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)

Table 7.12 Three ways in which respondents thought the UK government should be contributing to reducing poverty in developing countries by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	
All answers*				
Providing financial support and other aid	59	67	52	61
Working for a fairer world trade system	63	48	51	51
Encouraging increased private investment	12	13	14	13
Reducing conflict and war	64	70	70	69
Improving international organisations	28	28	22	26
Cancel the debts of developing countries	62	51	43	50
Other	3	3	3	3
None of the above	1	3	10	5
<i>Base</i>	246	838	560	1649
Most important				
Providing financial support and other aid	24	31	25	28
Working for a fairer world trade system	21	13	13	14
Encouraging increased private investment	1	1	2	2
Reducing conflict and war	23	32	37	32
Improving international organisations	4	5	3	4
Cancel the debts of developing countries	25	14	9	14
Other	2	2	1	2
None of the above	1	3	10	5
<i>Base</i>	246	838	560	1649
Second most important				
Providing financial support and other aid	21	23	18	21
Working for a fairer world trade system	22	19	21	20
Encouraging increased private investment	5	6	8	6
Reducing conflict and war	23	21	21	21
Improving international organisations	9	10	9	10
Cancel the debts of developing countries	18	18	19	18
Other	-	0	0	0
None of the above	2	3	4	3
<i>Base</i>	243	812	500	1559
Third most important				
Providing financial support and other aid	16	15	14	15
Working for a fairer world trade system	21	18	21	19
Encouraging increased private investment	6	6	6	6
Reducing conflict and war	19	18	16	18
Improving international organisations	15	15	14	14
Cancel the debts of developing countries	20	21	21	21
Other	1	2	1	1
None of the above	2	5	8	5
<i>Base</i>	237	782	477	1500

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

**Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education could not be coded in a small number of cases

Respondents' perception of whether the world's governments will achieve each of the Millennium Development Goals

(Tables 8.1 - 8.18)

Summary

- *Overall, respondents were pessimistic about the likelihood of the world's governments achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.*
- *The provision of access to family planning services was the goal respondents thought most likely to be achieved. However, only 13% of respondents thought that this goal would be achieved by 2015.*
- *Less than one in ten respondents thought that each of the other Millennium Development Goals would be achieved by 2015.*
- *However, the majority of respondents thought that each of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will either have been achieved or that progress will have been made towards it by 2015:*
 - *84% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the family planning services MDG*
 - *75% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the education MDG*
 - *74% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the maternal mortality MDG*
 - *72% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the infant mortality MDG*
 - *70% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the global partnership MDG*
 - *70% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the income poverty MDG*
 - *63% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the MDG to begin to reduce the Incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases*
 - *56% of respondents felt that at least some progress will be made towards the MDG to effectively reduce the current trends in the loss of environmental resources*

The world's governments endorsed a set of development targets (known as the Millennium Development Goals) at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. The aim for each of these Millennium Development Goals is that they will be achieved by 2015. Respondents to the ONS Omnibus Survey were asked the extent to which they felt that each of the following Millennium Development Goals would be met by 2015:

1. The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990.

2. Children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls will have the same education opportunities as boys.
3. The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds.
4. The proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be reduced by three-quarters.
5. Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services.
6. The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline.
7. Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed.
8. A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt problems facing developing countries.

As an introduction before this section of the interview the interviewer read out the following statement:

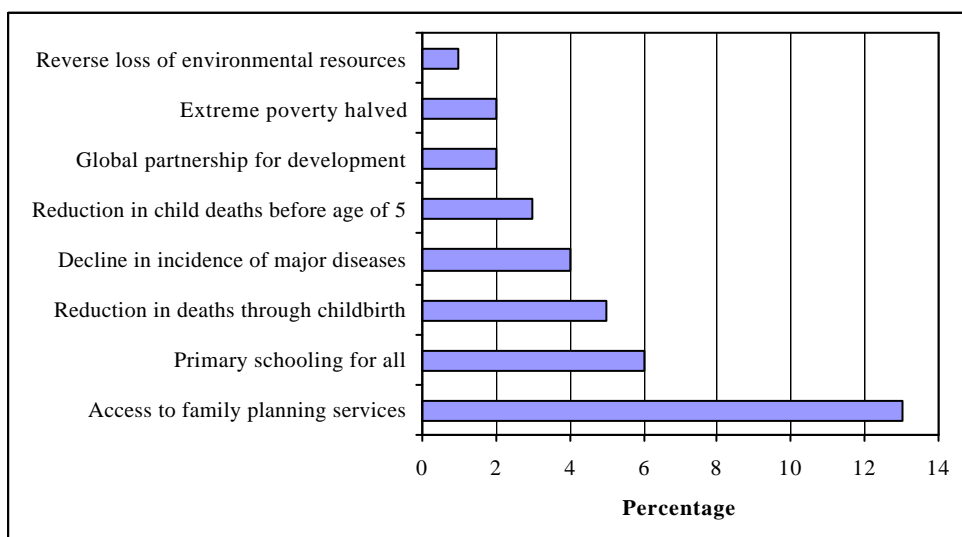
"Governments throughout the world have agreed a set of Millennium Development Goals, which they have pledged to achieve by the year 2015."

Respondents were then asked whether they thought each of the Millennium Development Goals would be achieved by 2015. They were asked to answer using the following answer frame:

1. Goal achieved by the year 2015
2. Significant progress made towards achieving the goal by the year 2015
3. Some progress made towards achieving the goal by the year 2015
4. No progress made towards achieving the goal by the year 2015

Figure 8.1 Proportion of respondents who thought each of the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved by 2015

Great Britain: July 2004

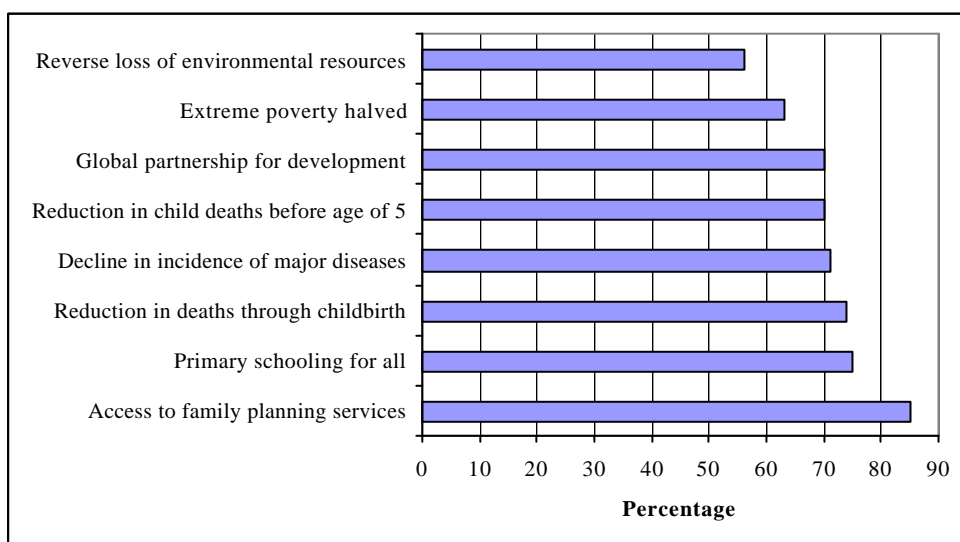


Overall, respondents were pessimistic about the likelihood of the world's governments achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The provision of access to family planning services was the Millennium Development Goal that the largest proportion of respondents thought would be achieved by 2015 however, only 13% of respondents thought this goal would be achieved.

For each of the other MDGs, less than one in ten respondents thought that it would be achieved by 2015. Six per cent of respondents thought that the goal relating to primary education would be achieved. Slightly fewer respondents (5%) thought that the goal to reduce the proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth would be achieved. 4% thought that the incidence of malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases would have begun to decline, and 3% that the proportion of children who die under the age of five would be reduced by two-thirds by 2015. One in fifty or fewer respondents were confident that the following MDGs would be achieved: the proportion of people living in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990 (2%), a global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries (2%), and current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed (1%).

Figure 8.2 Proportion of respondents who thought that each of the Millennium Development Goals would either be achieved or that progress will have been made towards them by 2015

Great Britain: July 2004



The majority of respondents thought that each of the Millennium Development Goals will have been achieved or that progress made towards them by 2015.

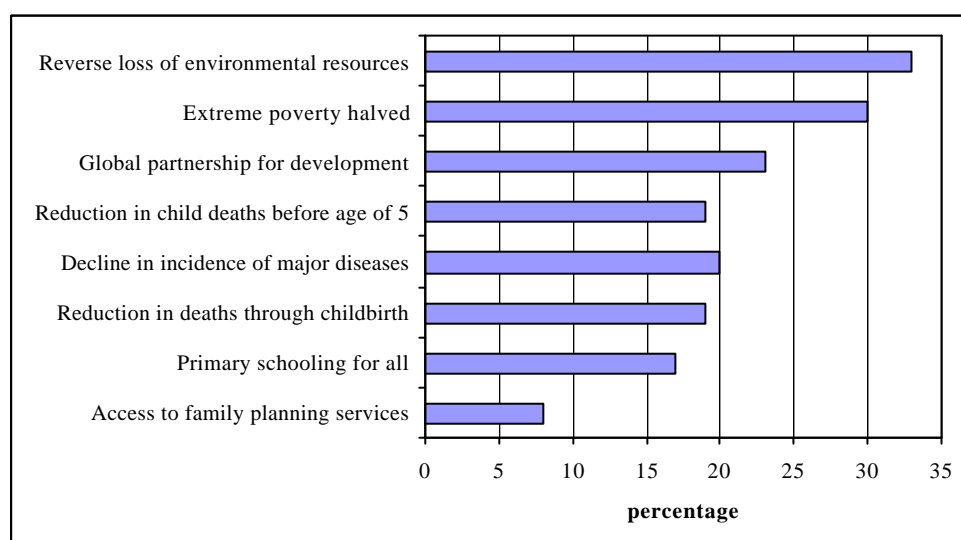
- Seventeen in twenty (84%) respondents thought that the Millennium Development Goal to provide access to family planning services will either be achieved or that progress will have been made towards it by 2015.
- Three-quarters (75%) of respondents thought that the goal to provide primary schooling to all children will either have been achieved or progress will have been made towards it.

A similar proportion (74%) thought that the goal to reduce by three-quarters the proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth will either have been achieved or significant progress made towards it.

- Seventy two per cent thought that at least some progress would have been made towards reducing by two-thirds the number of children dying under the age of five.
- Seventy per cent thought that at least some progress would be made towards halving extreme poverty and establishing a global partnership to promote fair trade and tackle the debts of developing countries.
- Sixty three per cent thought that some progress would have been made towards reducing the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases.
- The Millennium Development Goal to effectively reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources was the goal respondents were least likely to think will either be achieved or that progress will have been made towards by 2015 (56%).

Figure 8.3 Proportion of respondents who thought no progress will have been made towards each of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015

Great Britain: July 2004



- A third of respondents (33%) thought that no progress would have been made towards achieving the goal to effectively reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources.
- Three in ten respondents (30%) thought that no progress would have been made towards the goal of reducing the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases. Slightly fewer respondents (23%) thought that no progress would have been made towards halving the proportion of people living in poverty or building a global partnership for development.
- One-fifth of respondents (20%) thought that no progress will have been made towards reducing the proportion of children dying before the age of five and slightly fewer (19%) that no progress will have been made towards the goals of enabling children everywhere to complete a full course of primary education.

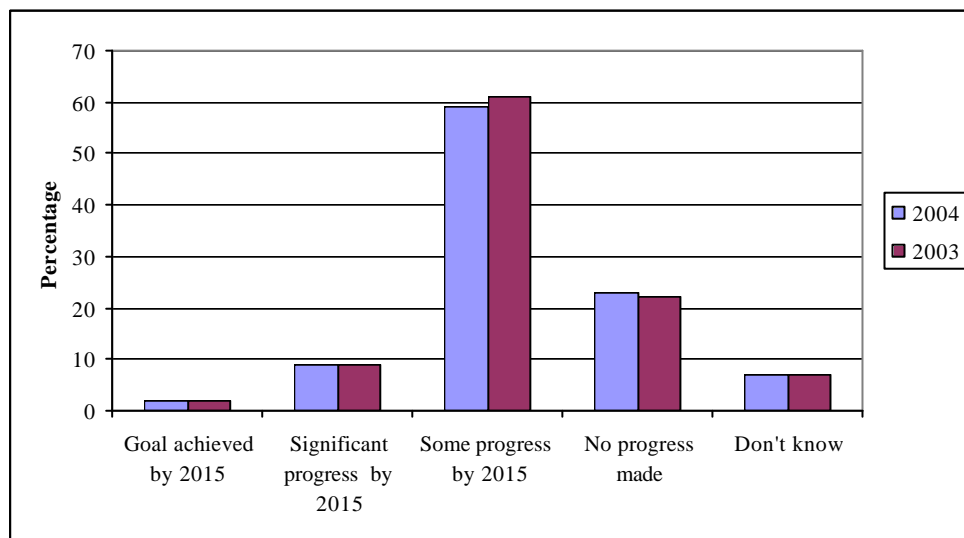
- Seventeen per cent of respondents said that they thought that no progress would be made towards the goal to reduce the proportion of women dying as a result of having children.
- The goal that respondents were least likely to think no progress will have been made towards is the goal to enable access to family planning services for all men and women: only 8% of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal.

“The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990.”

- Only 2% of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. A further 9% thought that significant progress would be made towards it, and a further 59% that some progress will be made.
- Just over one-fifth (23%) of respondents said that they thought that no progress will have been made towards this goal.

Figure 8.4 *Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “the proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990” will be achieved by 2015*

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Women were less likely than men to say that no progress will have been made towards the goal (20% compared with 26%).

Age

- The youngest respondents, those aged 24 and under, were more likely than any other age group to think that at least some progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal by 2015. Eighty one percent of this age group thought so, compared with between 63% and 71% of other age groups. Correspondingly fewer of this age group

were likely to think that no progress will have been made. Among respondents aged under 25, 12% thought that no progress will have been made, compared with, for example, 22% of those aged 65 and over, and 25% of those aged 25 to 44.

- Those aged 75 and over were twice as likely as any other age group to answer “don’t know”. Fifteen per cent were coded “don’t know”, compared with between 5% and 8% in other age groups.

Highest educational qualification

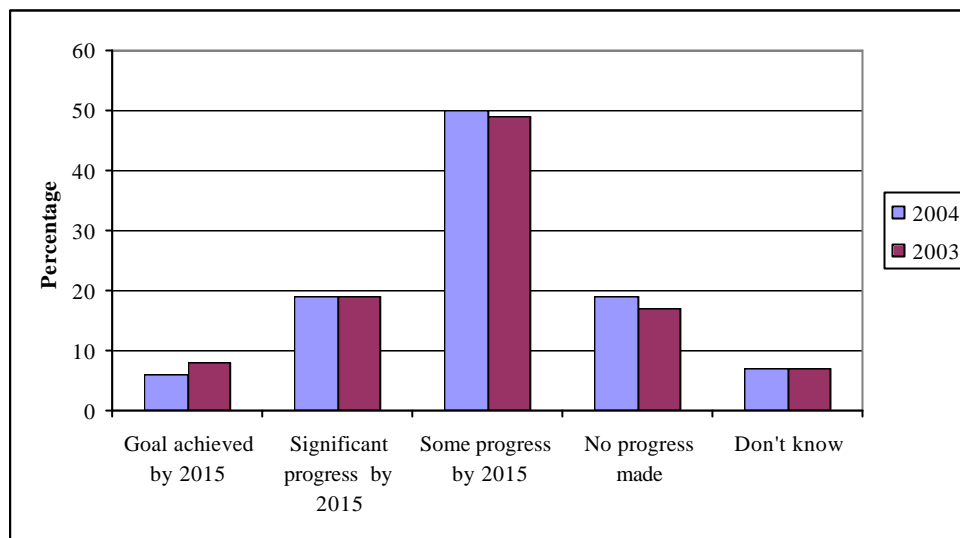
- There were no differences by highest educational qualification in the percentages who thought that the proportion of people living in extreme poverty will have been halved by 2015, or significant progress will have been made towards the goal.
- Respondents with no qualifications were less likely to think that at least some progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal than those with either degree level qualifications or those whose highest qualification was below degree level (64% compared with 72% and 73% respectively).
- The proportion of respondents with no qualifications who answered “don’t know” to this question was more than twice that of the corresponding proportions of respondents with degree level qualifications or qualifications below degree level (12% compared with 4% and 5% respectively).

“Children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls will have the same education opportunities as boys.”

- Six per cent of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. A further fifth (19%) thought that significant progress will have been made towards this goal, and a further 50% that some progress will have been made.
- Just under a fifth (19%) of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards this goal by 2015.

Figure 8.5 *Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls will have the same educational opportunities as boys” will be achieved by 2015*

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Women were slightly more optimistic than men that progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal by 2015. Over a quarter (28%) of women said that they thought that at least significant progress would have been made towards this goal compared with just over a fifth (21%) of men. Conversely, women were less likely than men to say that no progress will have been made (15% and 22% respectively).

Age

- Respondents aged 16 to 24 were more likely than any other age group 25 to 74 to think that this Millennium Development Goal will be either be achieved by 2015 or significant progress will have been made towards achieving it (39% compared with 26% of respondents aged 25 to 44 and 24% of those aged 55 to 64, for example).
- Respondents aged 75 and over were at least twice as likely as younger respondents to be coded “don’t know” to this question (15% compared with 7% or fewer respondents in all other age groups).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no educational qualifications were those most likely to think that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015 (10% compared with 3% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 4% of those with qualifications below degree level).
- The proportion of respondents with degree level qualifications who thought that at least significant progress will have been made towards this goal, at 15%, was less than those with qualifications below degree level (26%) or those without qualifications (27%).

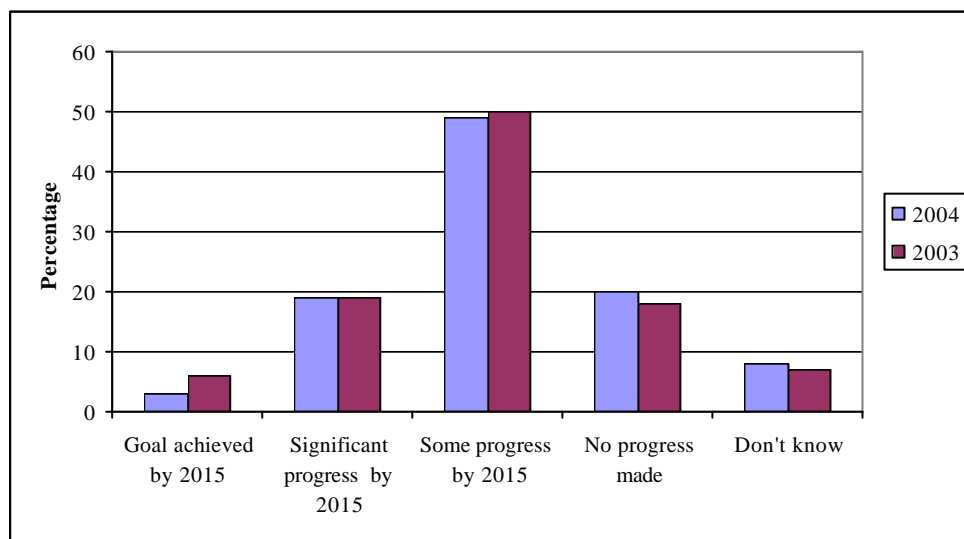
- The proportion of respondents who were coded “don't know” was at least twice as high among those without qualifications (12%) as among those with degree level or below degree level qualifications (4% and 5% respectively).

"The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds."

- Only 3% of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. This was only half the level found in 2003, 6%. However, a further 19% thought that significant progress will have been made towards this MDG, and a further 50% that some progress will have been made.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that no progress will have been made, 20%, was similar to the proportion who thought significant progress will have been made by 2015, 19%.

Figure 8.6 *Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal "the proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds" will be achieved by 2015*

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Women were more likely than men to think that at least significant progress will have been made towards reducing the proportion of children who die by the age of five by two-thirds by 2015, 24% compared with 20%.
- Women were less likely to think that no progress will have been made than men (17% and 24% respectively).
- Women were more likely than men to answer “don't know” (10% and 6% respectively).

Age

- Respondents aged 16 to 24 were more likely than those in most other age groups⁸ to believe that at least significant progress will have been made on reducing by two-thirds the proportion of children who die under the age of five by 2015. Over a third of them (35%) thought so, compared with, for example, 22% aged 25 to 44 and 14% aged 45 to 54.
- Correspondingly, they were less likely than any other age group to think that no progress will have been made, 10% compared with 19% of those aged 25 to 44 and 24% of those aged 45 to 54 for example.

NS-SEC

- Respondents in lower supervisory and technical operations (29%) and semi-routine and routine occupations (28%) were more likely than those in other occupations to believe that the goal of reducing by two-thirds the proportion of children dying under the age of five will either have been achieved or significant progress will have been made towards it. Among those in managerial and professional occupations the corresponding proportion was 15%, among those in intermediate occupations it was 22% and among small employers and own account workers it was 20%.

Highest educational qualification

- There was an inverse relationship between level of educational qualification and whether respondents thought that the goal will have been met by 2015. Among graduates, only 1% thought the goal would be met, compared with 3% of those with qualifications below degree level and 6% of those without qualifications.
- Respondents with degrees were also less likely than those with lower or no qualifications to think that at least significant progress will have been made towards this goal; 14% compared with 23% of those with qualifications below degree level and 25% of those without qualifications.

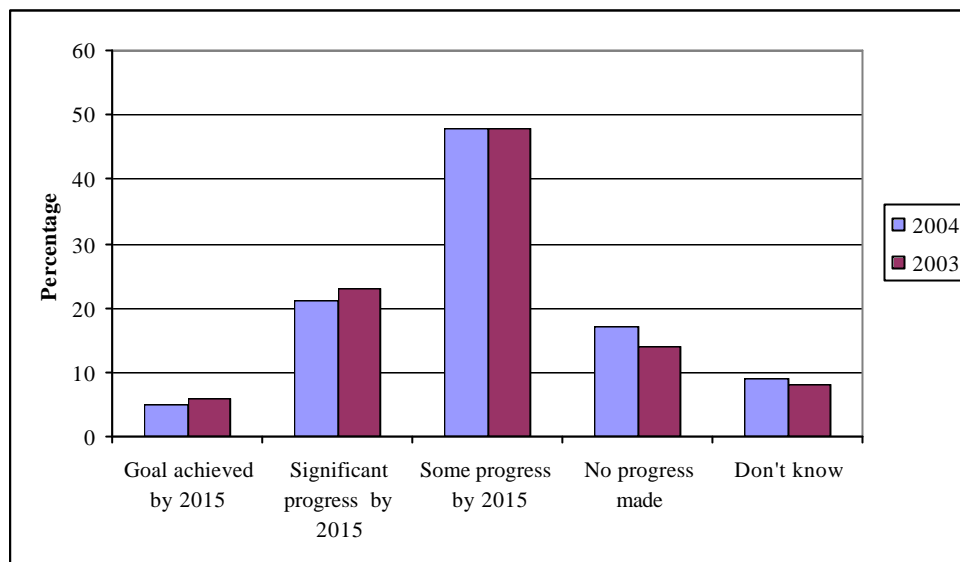
“The proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be reduced by three-quarters.”

- Only 5% of respondents thought that the goal to reduce the proportion of women dying as a result of having children would be achieved by 2015. However, a further 21% thought that significant progress will have been made towards this MDG, and a further 48% that some progress will have been made.
- There was a small increase compared with 2003 in the proportion who thought that no progress would have been made towards this goal by 2015; 17%, compared with 14% in 2003.

⁸ The difference between those aged 16 to 24 and those aged 65 to 74 was not statistically significant.

Figure 8.7 Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “the proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be reduced by three quarters” will be achieved by 2015

Great Britain: July 2004



Age

- Only 1% of those aged 45 to 54 felt that this goal will have been achieved by 2015, compared with, for example, 5% of those aged 55 to 64, and 10% of those aged 16 to 24.
- Overall, those aged 16 to 24 were the most optimistic that at least significant progress will have been made towards reducing by three-quarters the proportion of women dying as a result of having children. Over two-fifths of this age group (43%) thought that the goal will have been achieved or significant progress will have been made, compared with, for example, 27% aged 25 to 44 and 18% aged 45 to 54.
- A fifth (20%) of those aged 75 and over answered “don’t know”; this was at least double the proportion found in any other age group.

Highest educational qualification

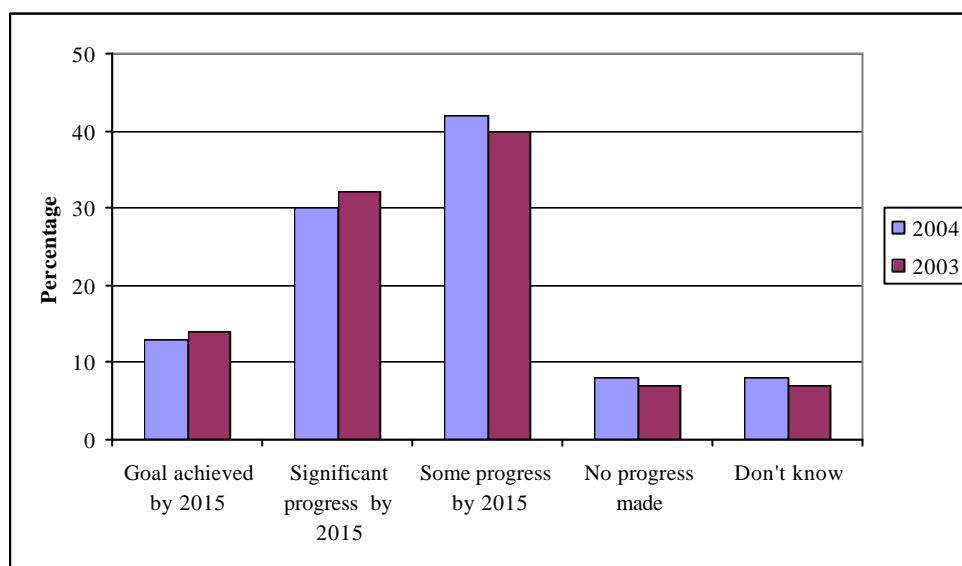
- Respondents with degree level qualifications were less likely than those with lower or no qualifications to think that this goal would be met, 2% compared with 5% and 7% respectively.
- Those with degree level qualifications were also the least likely to think that at least significant progress will have been made, 18%, compared with 27% of those with qualifications below degree level and 28% of those without qualifications.
- Conversely, those with no qualifications were less likely than those with qualifications to think that at least some progress will have been made; 65% compared with 75% of those with degree level qualifications and 79% of those with qualifications below degree level.

“Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services.”

- Thirteen per cent of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. This was the MDG that respondents thought most likely to be achieved. A further, three-tenths (30%) of respondents thought that significant progress will have been made towards this goal by 2015 and a further 42% thought that some progress will have been made.
- Less than one-tenth (8%) of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards achieving this goal by 2015.

Figure 8.8 *Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services” will be achieved by 2015*

Great Britain: July 2004



Age

- The proportion of respondents aged 45 to 54 who thought that this goal would be achieved was 6%, less than half the proportion in any other age group. Among those aged 16 to 24, for example, the proportion was 16%, and among those aged 55 to 64 it was 12%.
- Those aged 75 and over were less likely than any other age group to think that at least some progress will have made towards this goal by 2015; 72% thought so, compared with, for example, 89% aged 16 to 24, and 83% aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64.

Highest educational qualification

- The extent to which respondents thought this goal would be met was inversely related to qualification level. It rose from 7% of those with degree level qualifications to 11% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and 17% of those without qualifications.

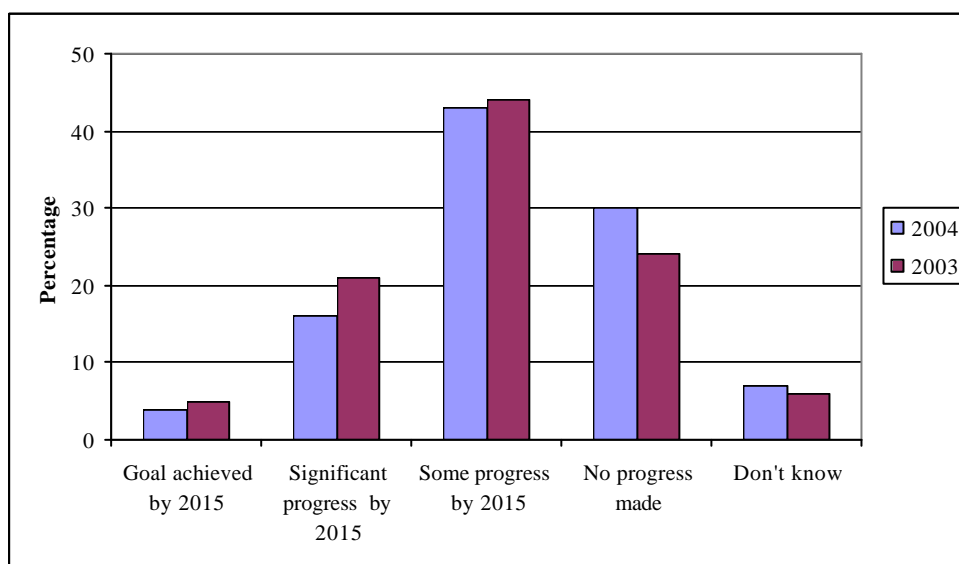
- Around nine-tenths of those with qualifications (91% of those with degrees and 88% of those with qualifications below degree level) felt that at least some progress will have been made towards this goal by 2015, compared with just over three-quarters (76%) of those without qualifications.
- Respondents with no qualifications were around three times as likely as those with qualifications to be coded “don’t know” to this question (13% compared with 3% of those with degree level qualifications and 5% of respondents with qualifications below degree level).

“The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline.”

- Only one in twenty five (4%) respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. However, a further 16% of respondents thought that significant progress would be made towards this goal by 2015, and a further 43% that some progress will have been made.
- Three-tenths (30%) of respondents thought that no progress will have been made to ensure that the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline by 2015. This is an increase on 2003, when under a quarter (24%) thought no progress will have been made.

Figure 8.9 Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline” will be achieved by 2015

Great Britain: July 2004



- Twice the proportion of men as of women, 6% compared with 3%, thought that the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline by 2015.
- Women were less likely than men to think that no progress will have been made, 27% compared with 33%.

Age

- The youngest respondents (those aged 16 to 24) were more than twice as likely as any other age group to think that this Goal would be achieved by 2015. Over one in ten (11%) of this age group thought so, compared with 5% of those aged 25 to 44, 3% of those aged 55 to 74, 4% of those aged 75 and over and 1% of those aged 45 to 54.
- Young respondents were also more likely than all other age groups to think that at least significant progress will have been achieved towards this goal; almost a third (32%) of those aged 16 to 24 thought so, compared with, for example, 21% of those aged 25 to 44 and 55 to 64, and 14% of those aged 45 to 54.
- Conversely, the youngest respondents were also the least likely to think that no progress will have been made towards this goal; 21% thought so, compared with, for example, 29% of those aged 25 to 44 and 33% of those aged 65 to 74.

NS-SEC

- Respondents in lower supervisory and technical occupations were more likely than all other occupational groups to think that at least significant progress will be made towards this goal by 2015; 29% thought so, compared with between 18% and 20% in other occupational groups.

Highest educational qualification

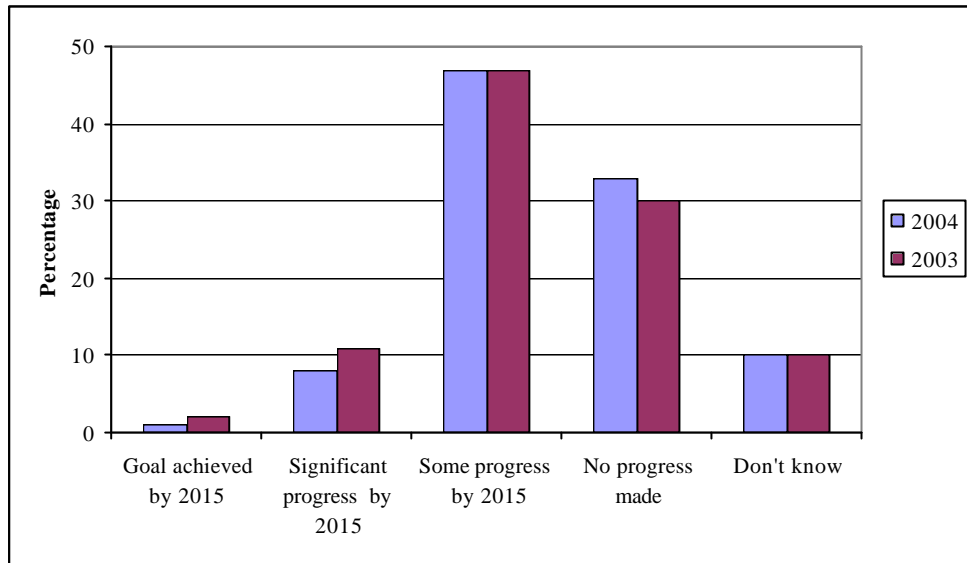
- The proportion of those without qualifications who thought that at least some progress would have been made towards this goal was lower than for those with qualifications, 58%, compared with 66% among those with qualifications, either at degree level or below.

“Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed.”

- Only 1% of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. However, a further 8% thought that significant progress will be made towards this goal, and a further 47% that “some progress” will have been made.
- A third (33%) of respondents thought that no progress would have been made towards this goal by 2015.

Figure 8.10 *Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed” will be achieved by 2015*

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think no progress will have been made towards this goal by 2015 (39% of men compared with 28% of women).
- More women than men answered “don’t know” to this question (13% compared with 7%).

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were less likely than those in any other age group to think that at least some progress will be made towards this goal. Just over two-fifths (41%) thought so, compared with, for example, 56% of those aged 55 to 64, 55% of those aged 45 to 54 and 65% of those aged 16 to 24. They were also at least twice as likely to be coded “don’t know” than respondents in all other age groups, 26% compared with between 8% and 10% for other age groups.

Region

- Respondents in London were less likely to think that at least some progress will have been made towards effectively reversing the loss of environmental resources by 2015 than were respondents in other regions of Britain. Just over two-fifths (41%) thought so, compared with, for example, over half (54%) of respondents in Scotland, and over three-fifths (61%) in the South West.

Highest educational qualification

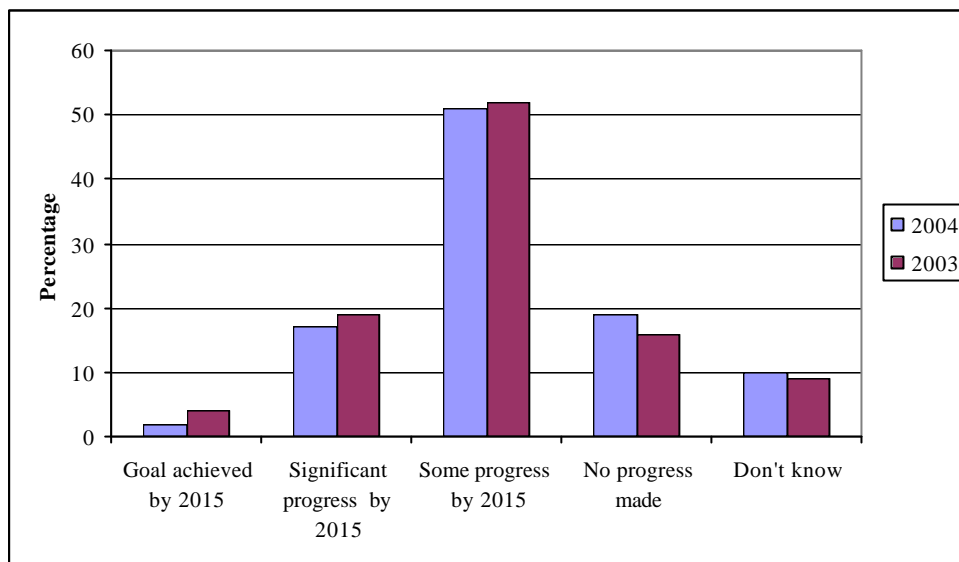
- Those with degree level qualifications were less likely than those with lower or no qualifications to think that at least significant progress will have been made on this goal; 5% thought so, compared with 9% of those with qualifications below degree level and 11% of those with no qualifications.
- Over half (53%) of respondents with degree level qualifications thought that no progress will have been made in effectively reversing the loss of environmental resources by 2015, compared with three-tenths (30%) of those with lower or no qualifications.
- Respondents with no qualifications were at least twice as likely as those with qualifications to answer “don’t know” to this question (17% compared with 5% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 7% of those with lower qualifications).

“A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt problems facing developing countries.”

- Only 2% of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015. However, a further 17% of respondents thought that significant progress will be made, and a further 51% that some progress will have been made.
- Nineteen per cent of respondents thought that no progress would have been made towards this goal. This is higher than the 16% found in 2003.

Figure 8.11 Extent to which respondents thought the Millennium Development Goal “a global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt problems facing developing countries” will be achieved by 2015

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think that this goal will be achieved, 3% compared with 1%.
- Men were also more likely than women to think that no progress will have been made, 23% compared with 17%.

Age

- Once again respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were more likely than all other respondents to answer “don’t know”; a quarter (25%) of respondents aged 75 and over were coded “don’t know” at this question compared with a tenth or less of respondents in all other age groups.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with educational qualifications were more likely than those with no qualifications to think that at least some progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal; around three quarters of respondents either with degree level qualifications (74%) or with qualifications below degree level (76%) thought so, compared with three-fifths (60%) of respondents with no qualifications.

Table 8.1 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by year

	<i>Great Britain, July 2002-2004</i>		
	Year*		
	2004	2003	2002
	%	%	%
The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990			
Goal achieved by 2015	2	2	3
Significant progress by 2015	9	9	10
Some progress by 2015	59	61	58
No progress made	23	22	23
Don't know	7	7	6
Children everywhere will complete primary schooling and girls will have the same opportunities as boys			
Goal achieved by 2015	6	8	6
Significant progress by 2015	19	19	17
Some progress by 2015	50	49	51
No progress made	19	17	21
Don't know	7	7	4
The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds			
Goal achieved by 2015	3	6	5
Significant progress by 2015	19	19	17
Some progress by 2015	49	50	52
No progress made	20	18	20
Don't know	8	7	6
<i>Base</i>	1692	1764	1841

* *Questions first asked in 2002*

Table 8.2 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by sex

	<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>		
	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990			
Goal achieved by 2015	2	2	2
Significant progress by 2015	9	9	9
Some progress by 2015	57	60	59
No progress made	26	20	23
Don't know	6	9	7
Children everywhere will complete primary schooling and girls will have the same opportunities as boys			
Goal achieved by 2015			
Significant progress by 2015	5	7	6
Some progress by 2015	15	22	19
No progress made	52	49	50
Don't know	22	15	19
	5	8	7
The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds			
Goal achieved by 2015	3	4	3
Significant progress by 2015	17	20	19
Some progress by 2015	50	49	49
No progress made	24	17	20
Don't know	6	10	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>1692</i>

Table 8.3 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	%
The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990							
Goal achieved by 2015	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Significant progress by 2015	15	11	8	8	7	4	9
Some progress by 2015	65	55	57	61	61	56	59
No progress made	12	25	26	24	22	22	23
Don't know	7	6	8	5	7	15	7
Children everywhere will complete primary schooling and girls will have the same opportunities as boys							
Goal achieved by 2015	10	7	1	6	6	7	6
Significant progress by 2015	29	19	14	18	16	18	19
Some progress by 2015	38	51	56	51	52	46	50
No progress made	16	18	23	19	19	13	19
Don't know	7	5	6	5	6	15	7
The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds							
Goal achieved by 2015	2	3	1	5	5	5	3
Significant progress by 2015	33	19	13	15	21	15	19
Some progress by 2015	46	52	55	53	40	41	49
No progress made	10	19	24	22	24	20	20
Don't know	9	7	7	4	8	19	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>1692</i>

Table 8.4 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990								
Goal achieved by 2015	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	2
Significant progress by 2015	13	7	5	8	9	10	13	9
Some progress by 2015	56	63	47	66	64	57	49	59
No progress made	21	24	24	20	24	25	25	23
Don't know	7	4	23	4	2	8	9	7
Children everywhere will complete primary schooling and girls will have the same opportunities as boys								
Goal achieved by 2015	9	6	3	3	6	4	8	6
Significant progress by 2015	18	22	15	23	16	8	22	19
Some progress by 2015	48	52	45	54	54	54	39	50
No progress made	18	16	17	17	22	27	23	19
Don't know	8	4	20	3	1	7	8	7
The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds								
Goal achieved by 2015	4	3	3	3	5	5	2	3
Significant progress by 2015	23	20	11	17	15	11	24	19
Some progress by 2015	46	50	46	56	53	53	45	49
No progress made	18	23	18	20	23	22	19	20
Don't know	9	4	23	4	5	10	9	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1692</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 8.5 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by socio economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990						
Goal achieved by 2015	1	1	4	4	2	2
Significant progress by 2015	7	11	7	11	11	9
Some progress by 2015	64	60	52	52	58	59
No progress made	23	22	29	29	21	23
Don't know	4	6	7	4	9	7
Children everywhere will complete primary schooling and girls will have the same opportunities as boys						
Goal achieved by 2015	3	6	3	5	9	6
Significant progress by 2015	14	25	16	20	23	19
Some progress by 2015	57	48	55	49	45	50
No progress made	22	18	20	21	15	19
Don't know	4	5	7	4	8	7
The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds						
Goal achieved by 2015	1	3	6	4	5	3
Significant progress by 2015	14	19	14	25	23	19
Some progress by 2015	58	51	50	42	45	49
No progress made	23	19	20	25	17	20
Don't know	4	8	10	4	10	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>1692</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 8.6 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
The proportion of people who live in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990				
Goal achieved by 2015	1	2	3	2
Significant progress by 2015	8	11	8	9
Some progress by 2015	64	60	54	59
No progress made	24	22	24	23
Don't know	4	5	12	7
Children everywhere will complete primary schooling and girls will have the same opportunities as boys				
Goal achieved by 2015	3	4	10	6
Significant progress by 2015	12	22	17	19
Some progress by 2015	59	53	42	50
No progress made	23	17	19	18
Don't know	4	4	11	7
The proportion of children who die under the age of five will be reduced by two thirds				
Goal achieved by 2015	1	3	6	3
Significant progress by 2015	13	21	19	19
Some progress by 2015	59	52	41	49
No progress made	23	20	20	20
Don't know	3	5	14	8
<i>Base</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>1690</i>

* *Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

Table 8.7 The extent to which respondents thought each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by year

	<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>		
	Year*		
	2004	2003	2002
	%	%	%
The proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be reduced by three quarters			
Goal achieved by 2015	5	6	6
Significant progress by 2015	21	23	21
Some progress by 2015	48	48	50
No progress made	17	14	17
Don't know	9	8	6
Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services			
Goal achieved by 2015	13	14	11
Significant progress by 2015	30	32	35
Some progress by 2015	42	40	41
No progress made	8	7	8
Don't know	8	7	5
The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline			
Goal achieved by 2015	4	5	5
Significant progress by 2015	16	21	23
Some progress by 2015	43	44	44
No progress made	30	24	23
Don't know	7	6	5
<i>Base</i>	<i>1691</i>	<i>1764</i>	<i>1841</i>

* *Questions first asked in 2002*

Table 8.8 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
The proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be reduced by three quarters			
Goal achieved by 2015	5	5	5
Significant progress by 2015	19	23	21
Some progress by 2015	50	46	48
No progress made	19	16	17
Don't know	7	10	9
Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services			
Goal achieved by 2015	12	13	13
Significant progress by 2015	29	30	30
Some progress by 2015	43	41	42
No progress made	9	7	8
Don't know	6	9	8
The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline			
Goal achieved by 2015	6	3	4
Significant progress by 2015	16	17	16
Some progress by 2015	41	44	43
No progress made	33	27	30
Don't know	5	9	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>1692</i>

Table 8.9 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth will be reduced by three							
Goal achieved by 2015	10	4	1	5	7	7	5
Significant progress by 2015	33	23	17	18	20	16	21
Some progress by 2015	36	51	57	53	43	37	48
No progress made	11	16	18	18	20	21	17
Don't know	10	7	7	6	10	20	9
Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services							
Goal achieved by 2015	16	13	6	12	17	12	13
Significant progress by 2015	42	29	25	28	32	22	30
Some progress by 2015	32	44	52	43	37	37	42
No progress made	2	8	10	11	7	9	8
Don't know	8	6	8	6	7	19	8
The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline							
Goal achieved by 2015	11	5	1	3	3	4	4
Significant progress by 2015	21	16	13	18	19	11	16
Some progress by 2015	41	44	44	46	38	36	43
No progress made	21	29	36	30	33	30	30
Don't know	6	5	6	4	6	19	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>1692</i>

Table 8.10 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth will be reduced by three quarters								
Goal achieved by 2015	6	4	2	7	5	6	5	5
Significant progress by 2015	22	23	24	16	17	19	24	21
Some progress by 2015	47	49	36	56	56	45	43	48
No progress made	14	18	14	17	19	23	19	17
Don't know	10	6	24	4	3	8	10	9
Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services								
Goal achieved by 2015	16	12	10	13	10	6	14	13
Significant progress by 2015	28	33	24	34	28	29	26	30
Some progress by 2015	39	42	37	44	54	45	36	42
No progress made	7	8	6	5	7	12	14	8
Don't know	10	4	23	3	1	7	10	8
The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline								
Goal achieved by 2015	4	4	2	3	4	8	9	4
Significant progress by 2015	18	20	10	19	15	8	10	16
Some progress by 2015	40	43	38	49	48	44	37	43
No progress made	30	29	32	27	31	31	35	30
Don't know	8	4	19	2	3	9	9	7
<i>Base</i>	406	443	182	237	168	98	157	1692

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 8.11 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by socio economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
The proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth will be reduced by three quarters						
Goal achieved by 2015	2	5	4	5	7	5
Significant progress by 2015	18	21	16	24	26	21
Some progress by 2015	58	47	52	49	40	48
No progress made	18	18	17	17	16	17
Don't know	4	8	11	5	11	9
Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services						
Goal achieved by 2015	8	9	14	13	17	13
Significant progress by 2015	30	39	22	31	28	30
Some progress by 2015	48	42	45	39	38	42
No progress made	8	5	10	12	8	8
Don't know	5	6	8	5	9	8
The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline						
Goal achieved by 2015	4	2	2	4	6	4
Significant progress by 2015	16	17	17	26	15	16
Some progress by 2015	42	43	43	34	48	43
No progress made	34	34	30	33	24	30
Don't know	4	5	7	4	8	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>1692</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 8.12 Extent to which respondents thought that each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
The proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth will be reduced by three quarters				
Goal achieved by 2015	2	5	7	5
Significant progress by 2015	16	23	21	21
Some progress by 2015	58	52	38	48
No progress made	20	15	20	17
Don't know	5	6	15	9
Men and women of appropriate ages will have access to family planning services				
Goal achieved by 2015	7	11	17	12
Significant progress by 2015	33	33	23	30
Some progress by 2015	51	44	36	42
No progress made	6	7	11	8
Don't know	3	5	13	8
The incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline				
Goal achieved by 2015	4	4	5	4
Significant progress by 2015	15	18	14	16
Some progress by 2015	46	44	38	43
No progress made	30	31	29	30
Don't know	5	3	13	7
<i>Base</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>1690</i>

* *Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases*

Table 8.13 The extent to which respondents thought each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by year

<i>Great Britain, July 2002-2004</i>			
	Year*		
	2004	2003	2002
	%	%	%
Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed			
Goal achieved by 2015	1	2	1
Significant progress by 2015	8	11	10
Some progress by 2015	47	47	51
No progress made	33	30	30
Don't know	10	10	8
A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries			
Goal achieved by 2015	2	4	4
Significant progress by 2015	17	19	16
Some progress by 2015	51	52	54
No progress made	19	16	18
Don't know	10	9	8
<i>Base</i>	1692	1764	1841

* *Questions first asked in 2002*

Table 8.14 The extent to which respondents thought each Millennium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by sex

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>			
	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be reversed			
Goal achieved by 2015	2	0	1
Significant progress by 2015	8	8	8
Some progress by 2015	44	50	47
No progress made	39	28	33
Don't know	7	13	10
A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries			
Goal achieved by 2015	3	1	2
Significant progress by 2015	18	17	17
Some progress by 2015	50	52	51
No progress made	23	17	19
Don't know	7	13	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>1692</i>

Table 8.15 The extent to which respondents thought each Millenium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be reversed							
Goal achieved by 2015	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Significant progress by 2015	13	8	5	10	8	9	8
Some progress by 2015	51	49	50	45	48	32	47
No progress made	27	34	35	37	32	33	33
Don't know	8	8	10	8	10	26	10
A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries							
Goal achieved by 2015	3	2	0	2	2	3	2
Significant progress by 2015	23	18	14	22	14	9	17
Some progress by 2015	50	51	58	48	52	43	51
No progress made	14	19	21	21	21	20	19
Don't know	10	10	7	7	9	25	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>1692</i>

Table 8.16 The extent to which respondents thought each Millenium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be reversed								
Goal achieved by 2015	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	1
Significant progress by 2015	8	11	7	9	8	4	9	8
Some progress by 2015	47	47	34	51	54	64	41	47
No progress made	30	36	37	36	32	27	33	33
Don't know	14	7	21	5	6	2	14	10
A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries								
Goal achieved by 2015	2	2	2	2	-	4	6	2
Significant progress by 2015	19	18	11	20	20	15	9	17
Some progress by 2015	48	49	49	60	54	45	53	51
No progress made	17	22	17	15	19	30	21	19
Don't know	13	9	21	4	7	6	12	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1692</i>

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 8.17 The extent to which respondents thought each Millenium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by socio economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be reversed						
Goal achieved by 2015	1	-	0	2	1	1
Significant progress by 2015	6	7	10	10	9	8
Some progress by 2015	46	55	42	47	50	47
No progress made	42	30	36	33	27	33
Don't know	5	9	11	7	13	10
A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries						
Goal achieved by 2015	2	2	-	3	2	2
Significant progress by 2015	17	16	18	22	16	17
Some progress by 2015	56	53	43	52	51	51
No progress made	20	22	28	16	16	19
Don't know	4	8	11	6	15	10
<i>Base*</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>1692</i>

** Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)*

Table 8.18 The extent to which respondents thought each Millenium Development Goal would be achieved by 2015 by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be reversed				
Goal achieved by 2015	1	0	1	1
Significant progress by 2015	4	9	10	8
Some progress by 2015	37	54	41	47
No progress made	53	30	30	33
Don't know	5	7	17	10
A global partnership for development will be established to promote fair trade and tackle the debt facing developing countries				
Goal achieved by 2015	3	2	3	2
Significant progress by 2015	16	20	13	17
Some progress by 2015	56	54	44	51
No progress made	21	17	23	19
Don't know	5	7	17	10
<i>Base*</i>	248	848	588	1690

* Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases

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

(Tables 9.1- 9.6)

Summary

- *TV News was the most common source of information used by respondents to find out what is happening in developing countries followed by newspapers or magazines (82% and 45% respectively).*
- *Twenty one per cent of respondents used TV programmes other than the News to find out what is happening and 20% said that they used the radio.*
- *The Internet was used by 7% of respondents and the same proportion said they find out what is happening in developing countries from family and friends.*
- *Five per cent of respondents or less mentioned each other source of information.*
- *Five per cent of respondents said that they don't find out what is happening.*

Respondents were asked how, if at all, they find out about what is happening in developing countries. Interviewers coded the respondents' answers (up to three) using the following answer frame:

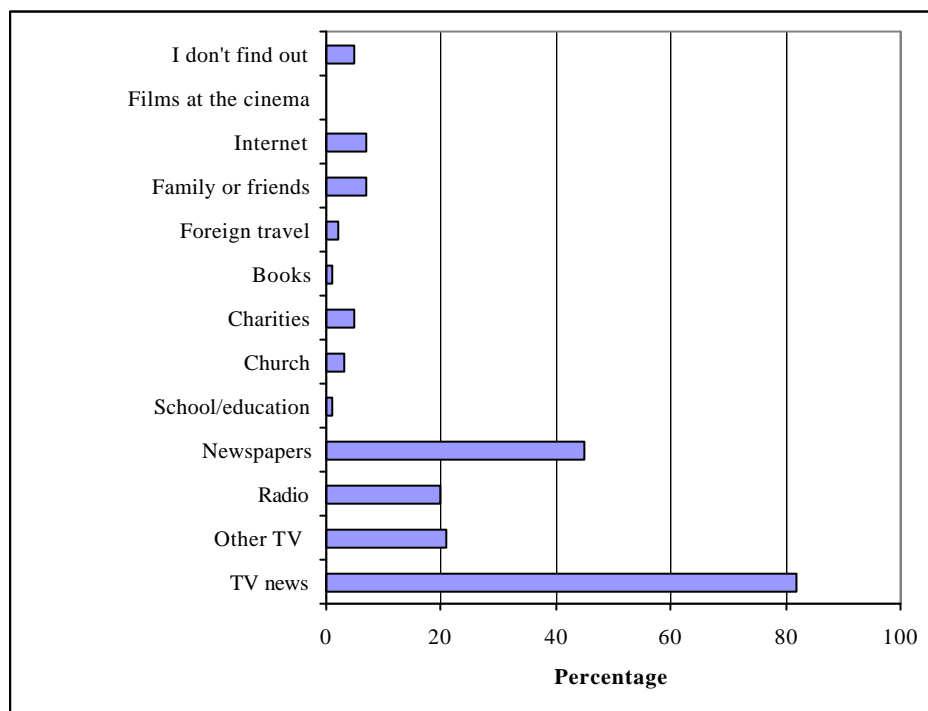
1. TV News
2. Other TV programmes
3. Radio
4. Newspapers/magazines
5. School/education
6. Church or other religious groups
7. Charities
8. Books
9. Foreign travel/holidays
10. Family or friends
11. Internet
12. Films at the cinema
13. Other answers
14. I don't find out what is happening

- Respondents were most likely to find out what is happening in developing countries by watching the TV News: more than four-fifths (82%) of respondents gave this answer.
- Newspapers or magazines were the second most popular source of information. However, fewer than half (45%) gave this answer.
- Just over a fifth (21%) of respondents used other TV programmes to find out what is happening and the same proportion said that they used the radio.

- The Internet was used by 7% of respondents, and the same proportion said that they find out what is happening in developing countries from their family and friends. Each other source was mentioned by 5% of respondents or less.
- One-twentieth (5%) of respondents said that they don't find out what is happening in developing countries.

Figure 9.1 Sources of information used by respondents to find out what is happening in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Changes between the years (total percentages)

- Between 2003 and 2004 there has been a very substantial fall in the proportion of respondents who said that they find out what is happening through newspapers and magazines, from 63% in 2003 to 45% in 2004.
- There has been an increase since 2003 in the proportion of respondents reporting that they find out what is happening in developing countries through the radio, from 16% in 2003 to 20% in 2004. Such a high proportion has not reported using the radio for information since 2000.

Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that they used newspapers and magazines (48% compared with 42%) and the Internet (9% and 6% respectively) to find out what is happening in developing countries.

- Women were twice as likely as men to say that they find out what is happening through church or other religious sources; 4% compared with 2% of men.

Age

- Respondents aged 16 to 24 were less likely to say that they use other TV programmes to find out about what is happening in developing countries than all other age groups. Just over one in ten (11%) used this source, compared with at least a fifth of other age groups.
- Respondents aged 25 to 44 were less likely than any other age group⁹ to obtain information from newspapers and magazines. Just over a third (36%) did so compared with, for example, 48% of those aged 65 to 74 and 53% of those aged 45 to 54.
- Only the youngest age group (16 to 24) contained more than a negligible percentage of respondents who said that they find out what is happening through school/education: 5% of respondents aged 16 to 24 gave this answer, while for all other ages it was less than half a per cent.
- The Internet was more likely to be mentioned by respondents aged under 55 than older respondents. Between 7% and 15% of respondents in age groups under 55 said that they find out what is happening in developing countries through the Internet compared with 2% or less of respondents in age groups 55 and over. No respondent aged 75 or over said that they got their information through the Internet.

Region

- TV programmes other than the News were more likely to be used as a source of information about developing countries by respondents living in Scotland than those living in all regions in England and Wales (35% compared with 23% of respondents living in the Midlands and East Anglia and 13% of those living in London, for example).
- Respondents living in Wales were less likely than those living elsewhere to say that they find out what is happening in developing countries from newspapers and magazines. Just over a quarter (28%) of Welsh respondents did so, compared with two fifths (40%) of those living in the Midlands and East Anglia and over half (53%) of those in London, for example.

NS-SEC

- Those in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than those in all other NS-SEC groups to say that they find out what is happening through newspapers and magazines (53% compared with 41% of respondents in intermediate occupations and 45% of those in semi-routine and routine occupations, for example).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with degree level qualifications were less likely than those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications to use the TV news (73%, 83% and 85% respectively).
- The likelihood of using the radio as a source of information about what is happening in developing countries increased with level of education, from 15% of those without

⁹ The difference between the proportion of those aged 75+ and those aged 25-44 who answered newspapers and magazines was not statistically significant.

qualifications to 21% of those with qualifications below degree level and 30% of those with degree level qualifications.

- Those with degree level qualifications were more likely than those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications to say that they found out about what was happening in developing countries through family and friends, 12% compared with 7% of those with qualifications below degree level and 5% of those with no qualifications.
- Respondents with qualifications were more likely than those with no qualifications to use the Internet as a source of information. Fourteen per cent of those with degree level qualifications and 9% of those with below degree level qualifications did so, compared with 2% of those with no qualifications.

Table 9.1 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world by year

Great Britain, July 2000-2004

	Year**				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	%	%	%	%	%
TV news	82	82	85	83	86
Other TV programmes	21	23	25	25	27
Radio	20	16	17	16	20
Newspapers/magazines	45	63	65	60	64
School/education	1	2	2	1	2
Church or other religious groups	3	3	3	3	4
Charities	5	4	6	5	5
Books	1	1	1	1	1
Foreign travel/holidays	2	3	3	3	2
Family or friends	7	6	6	3	5
Internet	7	7	5	4	3
Films at the cinema	0	0	0	-	0
Other	1	1	2	2	4
I don't find out what's happening	5	4	3	4	4
<i>Base*</i>	<i>1690</i>	<i>1765</i>	<i>1833</i>	<i>1723</i>	<i>1766</i>

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

**1999 data is not comparable with data collected in 2000 and 2001

Table 9.2 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world by sex

Great Britain, July 2004

	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
TV news	81	83	82
Other TV programmes	20	21	21
Radio	23	19	20
Newspapers/magazines	48	42	45
School/education	1	1	1
Church or other religious groups	2	4	3
Charities	4	6	5
Books	1	1	1
Foreign travel/holidays	3	2	2
Family or friends	6	8	7
Internet	9	6	7
Films at the cinema	0	0	0
Other	1	2	1
I don't find out what's happening	4	5	5
<i>Base*</i>	746	944	1690

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Table 9.3 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV news	83	82	80	83	83	83	82
Other TV programmes	11	22	22	20	23	22	21
Radio	15	20	24	19	20	23	20
Newspapers/magazines	49	36	53	49	48	43	45
School/education	5	0	0	0	-	-	1
Church or other religious groups	1	2	2	7	4	5	3
Charities	3	5	4	9	6	1	5
Books	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
Foreign travel/holidays	0	2	4	4	1	3	2
Family or friends	9	9	6	6	6	4	7
Internet	15	11	7	2	1	-	7
Films at the cinema	1	0	-	0	-	-	0
Other	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
I don't find out what's happening	7	4	5	2	4	7	5
<i>Base*</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>1690</i>

** Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer*

Table 9.4 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
TV news	81	84	80	80	83	86	83	82
Other TV programmes	18	23	13	17	22	16	35	21
Radio	17	17	24	31	22	19	18	20
Newspapers/magazines	46	40	53	50	47	28	44	45
School/education	1	0	2	-	1	2	2	1
Church or other religious groups	3	2	7	2	4	3	5	3
Charities	3	6	5	7	5	3	5	5
Books	1	-	3	1	1	2	2	1
Foreign travel/holidays	1	2	7	0	4	1	3	2
Family or friends	8	6	14	7	5	6	5	7
Internet	7	7	12	9	6	5	5	7
Films at the cinema	-	0	2	-	-	-	-	0
Other	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	1
I don't find out what's happening	5	3	6	6	6	5	5	5
<i>Base*</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1690</i>

** Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer. Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid. Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.*

Table 9.5 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world by socio-economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical occupations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV news	78	86	82	83	86	82
Other TV programmes	21	21	21	24	21	21
Radio	27	21	13	17	19	20
Newspapers/magazines	53	41	38	44	44	45
School/education	1	0	-	1	0	1
Church or other religious groups	6	4	3	4	1	3
Charities	8	4	5	3	3	5
Books	1	1	-	2	1	1
Foreign travel/holidays	4	2	3	2	0	2
Family or friends	8	5	6	8	6	7
Internet	10	8	4	8	4	7
Films at the cinema	0	1	-	-	0	0
Other	2	2	3	1	1	1
I don't find out what's happening	2	5	3	6	5	5
<i>Base*</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>1690</i>

* Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)

Table 9.6 Respondents' sources of information about the developing world by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
TV news	73	83	85	82
Other TV programmes	22	21	20	21
Radio	30	21	15	20
Newspapers/magazines	47	48	40	45
School/education	1	1	1	1
Church or other religious groups	6	3	2	3
Charities	10	5	2	5
Books	2	1	0	1
Foreign travel/holidays	4	3	0	2
Family or friends	12	7	5	7
Internet	14	9	2	7
Films at the cinema	-	0	0	0
Other	4	1	0	1
I don't find out what's happening	1	4	7	5
<i>Base*</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>1689</i>

** Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer*

Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases

10. Ways in which respondents felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

(Tables 10.1 - 10.6)

Summary

- *Order of the possible contributions that respondents felt that they could make to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:*
 - 60% *Donating to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries*
 - 46% *Buying fair trade goods*
 - 32% *Paying taxes*
 - 30% *Putting pressure on politicians to increase the assistance which the Government gives to developing countries*
 - 20% *Supporting socially responsible businesses and investment*
 - 13% *Being involved in church or campaign groups working on behalf of developing countries*
 - 14% *Working in a developing country to promote development*
 - 9% *Travelling to a developing country as a tourist*

- *Eight per cent of respondents felt that they could not do anything to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.*

- *There has been an increase over time in the proportion of respondents answering "buying fair trade goods" (increased from 42% in 2001 to 49% in 2003) and "putting pressure on politicians" (increased from 32% in 2000 to 36% in 2003). In 2004 there was no statistically significant change in the proportion answering "buying fair trade goods", but there was a fall to 30% in the proportion feeling they could contribute by putting pressure on politicians.*

- *The proportion of respondents answering "travelling to a developing country as a tourist" has fallen over time from 16% in 2000 to 11% in 2002 and 2003 and to 9% in 2004.*

The final question in the module asked respondents which way, if any, they think that they can, as an individual, most effectively contribute to reducing poverty in developing countries. Interviewers showed the respondent the following answer frame and asked them to choose up to three answers, starting with the most important:

1. Paying taxes - a proportion of which is spent on international aid by the government
2. Donating to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries
3. Supporting socially responsible business and investment
4. Buying fair trade goods
5. Working in a developing country to promote development

6. Being involved in church or campaign groups working on behalf of developing countries
7. Putting pressure on politicians to increase the assistance which the government gives to developing countries
8. Travelling to a developing country as a tourist
9. Other
10. Do not think I can contribute effectively as an individual to reducing poverty in developing countries (*spontaneous - this code was not included in the list shown to respondents*)

The question was changed in 2002 from that asked in 2001 and 2000. In 2001 and 2000 respondents were asked:

"How do you think you can help people in poorer countries if at all?"

The answer frame has remained the same, despite the change in question wording, and a new category has been added: Paying taxes. Respondents, in 2001 and 2000, were not asked to give their answers in order of importance and therefore for comparison purposes data for this question is shown as the total percentages giving each answer. Furthermore, the data collected in 2002 and 2003 have been compared with that collected in previous years and the similarities found indicate that the change in question wording and addition of a new code has made little impact on the ability to compare data sets.

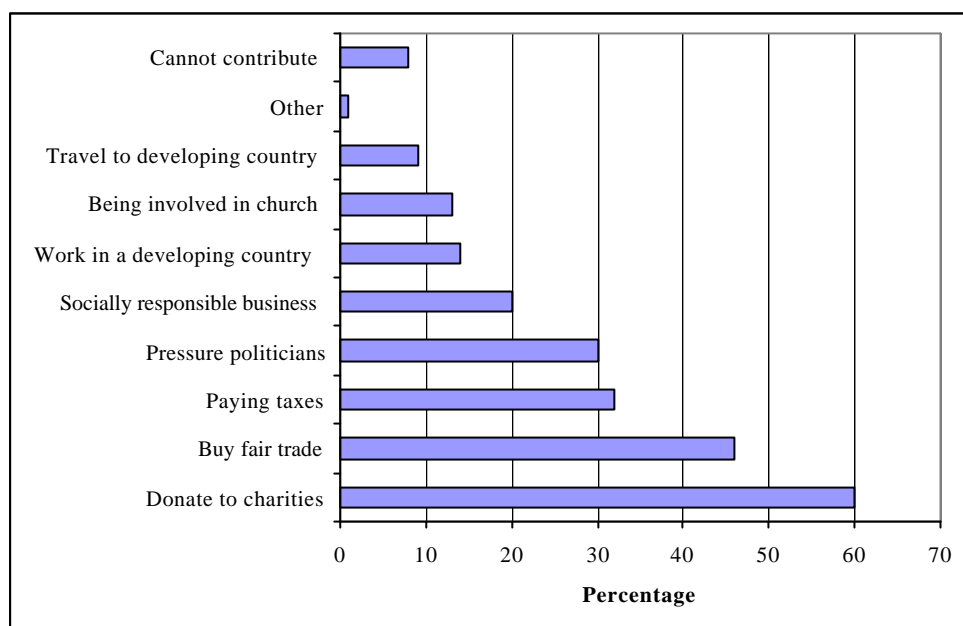
- Donating to charities remains the most popular means by which respondents feel that they can contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Slightly more than three-fifths (60%) of respondents gave this answer.
- Almost a half (46%) of respondents said that they could make an effective contribution by buying fair trade goods.
- Almost a third (32%) of respondents said that they can make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by paying taxes. Thirty one per cent said that they could make a contribution by putting pressure on politicians.
- A fifth (20%) of respondents thought that they could make an effective contribution by supporting socially responsible businesses.
- Similar proportions of respondents, slightly more than one in ten, said that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by being involved in church or campaign groups (13%) or working in developing countries (14%).
- Almost one in ten respondents (8%) felt that they can not do anything to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Changes between years (total percentages)

- The proportion of respondents who thought that they could effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty by supporting socially responsible business and investment fell from just under a quarter (24%) in 2003 to a fifth (20%) in 2004.
- The proportion who felt they could contribute by putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues also fell, from 36% in 2003 to 30% in 2004.

Figure 10.1 Ways in which respondents felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Great Britain: July 2004



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by paying taxes (36% compared with 28%), supporting socially responsible businesses (23% compared with 18%), and putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues (34% compared with 27%).
- Women, on the other hand, were more likely than men to say that they could make an effective contribution by donating to charities (65% compared with 55%), buying fair trade goods (49% compared with 43%) and by being involved in a church or campaign group (17% compared with 8%).
- The proportion of women who felt they could effectively contribute by putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues fell from 35% in 2003 to 27% in 2004.

Age

- 16 to 24 year olds were those most likely to think that they could make an effective contribution by donating to charities (76% compared with 63% aged 25 to 44, 56% aged 45 to 54, 58% aged 55 to 64, and 50% aged 75 and over). This age group were also more than twice as likely as any other group to say they could contribute by working in a developing country to promote development; 29% compared with, for example, 13% aged 25 to 54, 10% aged 65 and over and 7% aged 55 to 64.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that they could make an effective contribution by putting pressure on politicians to promote development issues was higher among those aged 55 to 64 than in any other age group; 42% compared with, for example, 32% among those aged 16 to 24, 30% among those aged 65 to 74 and 24% of those aged 75 or more.
- Respondents in the youngest age group and those aged 75 or older were less likely than respondents in all other age groups to say that they could make an effective contribution

to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by buying fair trade goods (37% among the youngest and 36% among the oldest, compared with 46% aged 25 to 44, 47% aged 55 to 64, 54% aged 65 to 74 and 45 to 54).

- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than respondents in other age groups to say that they didn't think that they could personally make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (17% compared with 3% of respondents aged 16 to 24 and 9% of those aged 65 to 74, for example).

NS-SEC

- Over two-fifths (41%) of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group said that they could effectively contribute to poverty reduction in developing countries by paying taxes compared with three-tenths or less of respondents in all of the other NS-SEC groups.
- Respondents in the managerial and professional group were also more likely to answer supporting socially responsible businesses than respondents in other occupational groups, (28% compared with 18% in intermediate and lower supervisory and technical occupations, 16% in routine and semi-routine occupations and 15% among small employers and own account workers).
- The likelihood of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group saying that they didn't think they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries was around half that of the other occupational groups: 5% compared with 12% in the intermediate occupational group, 10% among small employers and own account workers and those in routine and semi-routine occupations and 9% among those in lower supervisory and technical occupations.

Highest educational qualification

- The likelihood of a respondent answering paying taxes or supporting socially responsible business fell with the level of their highest educational qualification. The proportion of respondents who said that they could effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by paying taxes fell from 43% of respondents with degree level qualifications to 35% of those with qualifications below degree level and then fell further to 22% of respondents with no qualifications. Similarly the proportion answering supporting socially responsible business fell from 32% of those with degree level qualifications to 21% of those with lower qualifications and then to 12% of respondents with no qualifications.
- Those without qualifications were less likely than those with degree or below degree level qualifications to think that they could make an effective contribution by contributing to charities or appeals; 52% compared with around two-thirds of those with qualifications. This group were also less likely to think that they could contribute by buying fair trade goods; 41% thought they could contribute in this way compared with over half (54%) of respondents with degree level education and just below half (48%) of those with qualifications below degree level.
- Conversely the proportion of respondents who didn't think that they could make an effective contribution was highest among those with no qualifications (14%) and then fell to 7% of respondents whose highest qualification was below degree level and 1% among those with degree level qualifications.

Table 10.1 Ways in which respondent, as an individual, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

<i>Great Britain, July 2000-2004</i>					
	Year*				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
	%	%	%	%	%
Paying taxes**	32	36	35		
Donating to charities or other appeals	60	62	63	60	63
Supporting socially responsible business	20	24	24	25	24
Buying fair trade goods	46	49	46	42	43
Working in a developing country	13	14	15	14	15
Being involved in church or campaigning groups	13	15	15	14	16
Putting pressure on politicians	30	36	34	29	32
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	9	11	11	15	16
Other	1	1	1	1	2
Do not think I can contribute effectively	8	7	6	12	12
Don't know	1	1	1	3	2
<i>Base***</i>	1691	1760	1838	1723	1769

* 1999 data are not comparable with those collected in 2000 and 2001 for this question

The question asked in 2000 and 2001 was phrased differently "How do you think you can help people in poorer countries, if at all?" and respondents could give up to 8 answers, in 2002 respondents were restricted to the three most important answers.

** code first included in 2002

*** percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Table 10.2 Ways in which respondent, as an individual, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by sex

<i>Great Britain, July 2004</i>			
	Sex		All
	Men	Women	
	%	%	%
Paying taxes**	36	28	32
Donating to charities or other appeals	55	65	60
Supporting socially responsible business	23	18	20
Buying fair trade goods	43	49	46
Working in a developing country	15	12	14
Being involved in church or campaigning groups	8	17	13
Putting pressure on politicians	34	27	30
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	9	8	9
Other	2	1	1
Do not think I can contribute effectively	9	8	8
Don't know	2	3	2
<i>Base***</i>	746	945	1691

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

** code first included in 2002

Table 10.3 Ways in which respondent, as an individual, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by age

Great Britain, July 2004

	Age						All
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Paying taxes**	35	34	35	29	28	24	32
Donating to charities or other appeals	76	63	56	58	57	50	60
Supporting socially responsible business	13	23	22	21	18	11	20
Buying fair trade goods	37	46	54	47	54	36	46
Working in a developing country	29	13	12	7	11	10	14
Being involved in church or campaigning groups	20	11	10	15	15	12	13
Putting pressure on politicians	32	28	26	42	30	24	30
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	9	10	10	9	5	4	9
Other	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Do not think I can contribute effectively	3	9	8	7	9	17	8
Don't know	3	2	3	1	2	4	2
<i>Base*</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>1691</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

** code first included in 2002

Table 10.4 Ways in which respondent, as an individual, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by region

Great Britain, July 2004

	Region							All
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Paying taxes**	29	35	33	37	27	30	30	32
Donating to charities or other appeals	64	59	53	67	67	51	51	60
Supporting socially responsible business	20	19	23	22	19	18	14	20
Buying fair trade goods	45	45	35	53	56	50	44	46
Working in a developing country	17	12	15	11	14	9	14	14
Being involved in church or campaigning groups	13	11	19	11	11	14	16	13
Putting pressure on politicians	32	30	25	28	37	31	28	30
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	7	10	15	8	9	2	5	9
Other	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1
Do not think I can contribute effectively	6	11	8	7	4	11	17	8
Don't know	5	2	4	1	0	-	1	2
<i>Base*</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1691</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

** code first included in 2002

Shaded figures indicate that the estimates are unreliable and any analysis using these figures may be invalid.

Any use of these shaded figures must be accompanied by this disclaimer.

Table 10.5 Ways in which respondent, as an individual, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by socio economic classification

Great Britain, July 2004

	Socio-economic classification					All
	Managerial & professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers & own account workers	Lower supervisory & technical operations	Semi-routine & routine occupations	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Paying taxes**	41	26	29	29	27	32
Donating to charities or other appeals	60	62	50	55	64	60
Supporting socially responsible business	28	18	15	18	16	20
Buying fair trade goods	51	54	40	47	45	46
Working in a developing country	13	12	15	14	11	14
Being involved in church or campaigning groups	14	15	8	9	13	13
Putting pressure on politicians	31	26	33	31	30	30
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	9	10	9	12	8	9
Other	2	1	-	1	2	1
Do not think I can contribute effectively	5	12	10	8	10	8
Don't know	1	0	2	1	3	2
<i>Base*</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>1691</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

** code first included in 2002

Percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because social-economic classification could not be coded for a small number of respondents (i.e. they had never worked, were long-term unemployed, were full-time students, or they were unclassifiable)

Table 10.6 Ways in which respondent, as an individual, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by highest educational qualification achieved

Great Britain, July 2004

	Educational qualification			All
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	
Paying taxes**	43	35	22	32
Donating to charities or other appeals	66	64	52	60
Supporting socially responsible business	32	21	12	20
Buying fair trade goods	54	48	41	46
Working in a developing country	16	14	11	14
Being involved in church or campaigning groups	16	14	11	13
Putting pressure on politicians	35	29	31	30
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	5	11	7	9
Other	2	1	1	1
Do not think I can contribute effectively	1	7	14	8
Don't know	0	1	5	2
<i>Base*</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>1691</i>

* percentages may add to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer

** code first included in 2002

Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases