

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

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Notes to report and tables

1. Social class has been replaced by National Statistics socio-economic classification and is referred to as "NS-SEC group" in this report (see Appendix 2 for further information).
2. 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.
3. The row or column percentages may add to 99% or 101% because of rounding.
4. 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 '-'.
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5. Any differences mentioned in the report are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless otherwise stated. Comparisons are made between groups based on sex, age, region of domicile, National Statistics socio-economic classification and highest educational qualification.

Summary

1. Level of concern about poverty in developing countries

- Two-thirds (67%) of respondents were "concerned" about levels of poverty in developing countries. Respondents were twice as likely to be "fairly concerned" than they were to be "very concerned" (46% compared with 21%).
- One tenth (10%) were "not concerned" and just under a quarter (23%) said that they had "no strong feelings one way or another".
- Characteristics of respondents more likely to be "concerned":
 - Women
 - Live in London, South East or Scotland
 - Managerial and professional occupations and intermediate occupations NS-SEC groups
 - Degree level educational qualifications

2. Is poverty in developing countries a moral issue?

- Respondents were more than 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 more likely to "agree strongly":
 - Live in London or the South East
 - Likelihood fell with NS-SEC group
 - Degree level educational qualifications

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

- Respondents were as likely to say that they "agree" with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" as they were to say that they "disagree" (31% and 32% respectively).
- Characteristics of respondents more likely to "agree":
 - Men
 - Aged 25-44 or 65-74
 - Managerial and professional occupations NS-SEC group
 - Degree level educational qualifications

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

- Two thirds (66%) of respondents said that they either "agree strongly" (13%) or "agree" (54%) with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country".
- More than one in ten (13%) respondents said that they "disagree" with the statement and only one per cent said that they "disagree strongly".
- Characteristics of respondents more likely to "agree strongly" or "agree":
 - Men
 - Aged 65-74
 - Degree level educational qualifications

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

- Just under a third (31%) of respondents thought the UK could be affected by immigration and refugees. This was the most popular answer given to this question.
- A quarter (26%) of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt.
- 16% of respondents answered "leading to conflict and war".
- 13% of respondents answered "trade".
- 10% of respondents answered "UK jobs and exports".
- Fewer than one in ten respondents thought that the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries in each of the other ways (see table 5.1 for complete list of "ways").
- 15% of respondents thought that the UK was "not affected" by poverty in developing countries.

- Men were more likely than women to answer "conflict and war" (18% and 13% respectively) and "trade" (15% and 11% respectively).
- Women were more likely to think that the UK is "not affected" by poverty in developing countries than men (17% compared with 13%).
- Respondents aged 16-24 were only half as likely to mention "conflict and war" than respondents in all other age groups.
- 16-24 year olds and respondents aged 75 and over were around half as likely to answer "financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt" than respondents in all other age groups.
- Only one per cent of respondents living in the North mentioned "damaging the earth's environment" compared with one-twentieth of respondents living in all other regions in England.
- Respondents living in the South West were half as likely as respondents living elsewhere in England and Scotland to answer "UK jobs and exports".
- Those living in the South East were more likely to mention "trade" than respondents living elsewhere in England and Scotland.
- The likelihood of a respondent mentioning each of the possible effects on the UK rose with the respondents' highest educational qualification.
- Respondents with no qualifications were more likely than those with qualifications to think that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries.

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

- Order in which respondents thought international organisations make "a contribution" to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:
 - 94% International charities
 - 85% United Nations
 - 73% Governments of richer countries
 - 65% European Union
 - 59% International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
 - 56% World Trade Organisation
 - 46% Business and private investors
 - 42% Governments of the developing countries themselves

- Three in five (60%) respondents 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%).

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

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

- Two-fifths (40%) of respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is about right.
- Slightly less than a third (31%) thought the UK Government's commitment was too low and less than one-fifth (17%) thought it too high.
- 16-24 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 (51%) compared with a third (34%) of respondents with lower qualifications and a fifth (20%) of respondents with no qualifications.

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

- Order in which respondents perceived the possible contributions to be the most important:
 - 29% Providing financial support and other types of aid
 - 28% Reducing conflict and war
 - 17% Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries
 - 13% Working towards a fairer world trading system
 - 5% Working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations
 - 2% Encouraging increased private sector investment
- Providing financial support and other types of aid was mentioned by the largest proportion of women (31%) as being the most important contribution the UK Government should be making, while "reducing conflict and war" accounted for the largest proportion among men (29%).

- The likelihood of a respondent choosing "providing financial support and other types of aid" as one of the three most important contributions fell as the respondent's age rose.
- The likelihood of a respondent in the semi-routine and routine occupations group thinking that "working towards a fairer world trading system" was an important contribution was much lower than for respondents in all other NS-SEC groups.
- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely to think that "working towards a fairer world trading system" or "working to cancel debts" was an important contribution than respondents with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications. While the reverse was true for the likelihood of respondents to answer "working to reduce conflict and war".

8. Respondents' perception of whether the World's Governments will achieve each of the Millennium Development Goals

- Overall respondents were pessimistic about the likelihood of The World's Governments achieving any of 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 14% 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 will either have been achieved or that progress will have been made towards them by 2015:
 - 86% Access to family planning services
 - 77% Reduction in the proportion of women dying as a result of having children
 - 76% Children everywhere to complete a full course of primary education
 - 75% Reduction in the proportion of children who die under the age of five
 - 74% Establishment of a global partnership to promote fair trade and tackle the debt problems facing developing countries
 - 71% The proportion of people in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990
 - 70% Incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline
 - 60% Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed
- The Millennium Development Goal that respondents were most likely to think that no progress will have been made towards by 2015 was that to effectively reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources (30%).

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

- TV News was the most popular source of information used by respondents to find out what is happening in developing countries followed by newspapers or magazines (82% and 63%).

- 23% of respondents used TV programmes other than the News to find out what is happening and 16% said that they used the radio.
- The internet was used by seven per cent of respondents and six per cent said they find out what is happening in developing countries from family and friends.
- Each other source of information was mentioned by fewer than five per cent of respondents.
- Four per cent of respondents said that they don't find out what is happening.

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

- Order of the possible contributions that respondents felt that they could make to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:
 - 62% Donating to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries
 - 49% Buying fair trade goods
 - 36% Paying taxes
 - 36% Putting pressure on politicians to increase the assistance which the Government gives to developing countries
 - 24% Supporting socially responsible businesses and investment
 - 15% Being involved in church or campaign groups working on behalf of developing countries
 - 14% Working in a developing country to promote development
 - 11% Travelling to a developing country as a tourist
- Only seven per cent of respondents felt that they can 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).
- The proportion of respondents answering "travelling to a developing country as a tourist" has fallen from 16% in 2000 to 11% in 2002 and 2003.
- Characteristics of respondents most likely to feel that they are not able to make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:
 - Aged 75 and over
 - Living elsewhere in Great Britain than London
 - No educational qualifications

Introduction

This report is based on data collected in Great Britain by the National Statistics Omnibus Survey in July 2003 on behalf of the Department for International Development (DFID). A random sample of 1,772 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. Appendix 1 contains a summary table indicating which characteristics showed statistically significant differences for each question.

Similar surveys were conducted in July 1999, July 2000, July 2001 and July 2002: comparisons between the five 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.

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

Survey Findings

1. Level of concern about poverty in developing countries (Tables 1.1 - 1.6)

Summary

- *Two-thirds (67%) of respondents were "concerned" about levels of poverty in developing countries. Respondents were twice as likely to be "fairly concerned" than they were to be "very concerned" (46% compared with 21%).*
- *One tenth (10%) were "not concerned" and just under a quarter (23%) said that they had "no strong feelings one way or another".*
- *Characteristics of respondents more likely to be "concerned":*
 - *Women*
 - *Live in London, South East or Scotland*
 - *Managerial and professional occupations and intermediate occupations NS-SEC groups*
 - *Degree level educational qualifications*

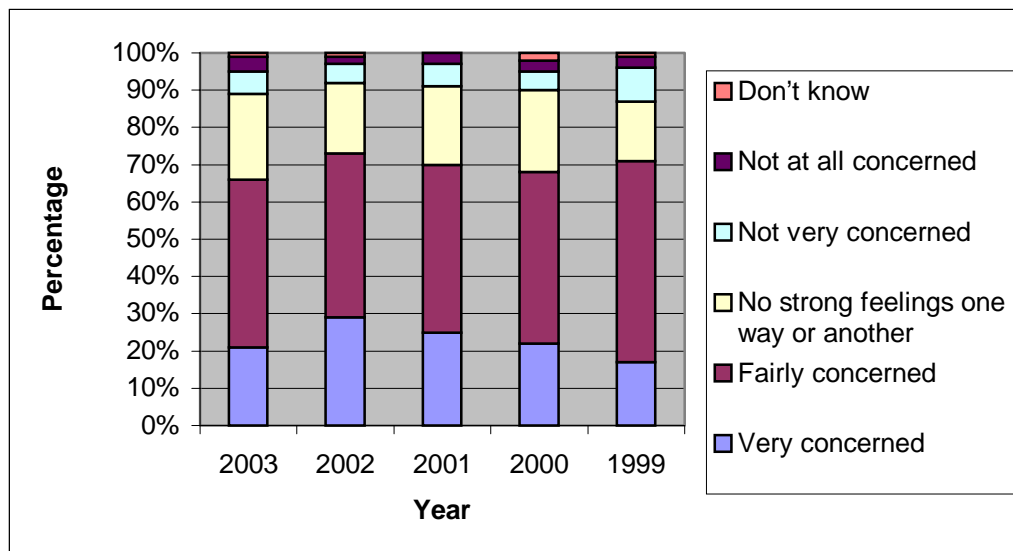
The interviewers introduced the module of questions by explaining that the following questions about poverty in developing countries were being asked on behalf of the DFID. Interviewers then read out the following definition of "developing countries": "...poor countries in Africa, parts of Asia and regions such as Central America where

substantial numbers of people live below the internationally recognised poverty line of less than 65p per day."

The first question asked respondents 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



- Two-thirds (67%) of respondents said that they were "concerned" ("very concerned" or "fairly concerned") about levels of poverty in developing countries.
- Of respondents who were "concerned" the majority were "fairly concerned". Slightly fewer than half (46%) of all respondents said that they were "fairly concerned" compared with a fifth (21%) who said that they were "very concerned".
- One tenth (10%) said that they were "not concerned" ("not very concerned" or "not at all concerned") and just under a quarter (23%) of respondents said that they had "no strong feelings one way or another".

Changes between years (total percentages)

- Between 1999 and 2002 the Survey found that the proportion of respondents who said that they were "very concerned" had risen each year from 17% in 1999 to 29% in 2002. However, in 2003 the proportion of respondents who were "very concerned" about poverty in developing countries fell to only 21%: this proportion is very similar to that found in 2000 (22%).

- The proportion of respondents giving all other responses has remained stable. In 2002 the Survey showed a higher level of concern than in previous years, however the results from the 2003 Survey would suggest that levels of concern have returned to those found in 2001, 2000 and 1999.

Sex

- In general, women were more likely than men to be "concerned" about poverty in developing countries (72% compared with 61%).
- A larger proportion of women, than men, were "fairly concerned" (50% and 42% respectively), while the proportions of men and women who were "very concerned" were very similar (19% and 22% respectively).
- Men were more likely than women to say they had "no strong feelings one way or another" about poverty in developing countries (25% compared with 20%).
- Men were twice as likely as women to say that they were "not very concerned" (eight per cent and four per cent respectively) and three times as likely to say that they were "not at all concerned" (six per cent compared with two per cent). In 2002 there was very little difference between the proportions of men and women who were "not very concerned" or "not at all concerned".

Age

- There is very little difference between age groups in their responses to this question. However, those aged 75 and over were less likely to say that they were "fairly concerned" about poverty in developing countries than those aged 25-44, 45-54 and 65-74 (37% compared with 49%, 48% and 48% respectively).
- As would be expected (given that the overall proportion of respondents who were "concerned" has fallen since 2002) the proportion of respondents who were "concerned" about poverty in developing countries has fallen in all age groups. However, the difference between the two years is statistically significant only among those aged 75 and over (75% in 2002 compared with 60% in 2003).

Region of residence

- Respondents living in London, the South East, and Scotland were more likely to say they were "concerned" about poverty in developing countries than those living in the North, Midlands and East Anglia, and the South West (74%, 76% and 79% compared with 62%, 60% and 62%).
- Conversely, respondents living in the North, Midlands and East Anglia, and the South West were more likely to have "no strong feelings one way or another" than those living in London¹, the South East, and Scotland (27%, 27% and 26% compared with 18%, 15% and 12%).

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group and those in the intermediate occupations group were more likely to be "concerned" than respondents in other NS-SEC groups: just under three-quarters of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group (73%) and those in the intermediate occupations group (72%) were "concerned" about poverty in

¹ The difference between the proportion of respondents in London who said they had "no strong feelings one way or another" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents in the South West who gave the same answer.

developing countries compared with around three-fifths of respondents in other NS-SEC groups.

- Respondents in the small employers and own account workers group, lower supervisory and technical occupations, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group were twice as likely as respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group and the intermediate occupations group to say they were "not concerned" about poverty in developing countries (14%, 12% and 14% compared with six per cent and seven per cent respectively).

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 "concerned" (84%) and those with no qualifications least likely to be "concerned" (57%).
- Respondents with qualifications below degree level or those with no qualifications were almost twice as likely to have "no strong feelings one way or another" than respondents with degree level qualifications (24%, 25% and 13% respectively).
- Respondents with no qualifications were twice as likely as those with qualifications below degree level and more than five times as likely as those with degree level qualifications to say that they were "not concerned" about poverty in developing countries (16%, eight per cent and three per cent respectively).
- Whilst the proportion of respondents as a whole who said they were "concerned" about poverty in developing countries has fallen between 2002 and 2003 the proportion "concerned" among those with degree level qualifications has remained similar in both years (82% in 2002 compared with 84% in 2003).

2. Is poverty in developing countries a moral issue?

(Tables 2.1 - 2.6)

Summary

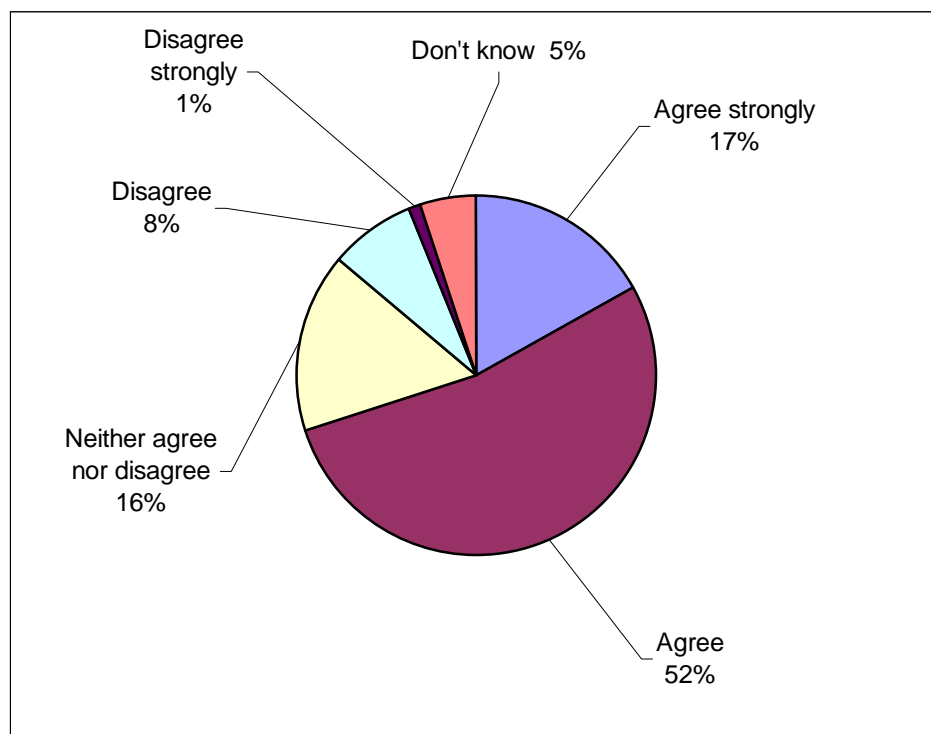
- *Respondents were more than seven times as likely to agree or agree strongly that poverty in developing countries is a moral issue than they were to disagree or disagree strongly.*
- *Characteristics of respondents more likely to "agree strongly":*
 - *Live in London or the South East*
 - *Likelihood fell with 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 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 as likely to agree or agree strongly that poverty in developing countries is a moral issue than they were to disagree or disagree strongly.
- Slightly more than two-thirds (69%) of respondents said that they agreed with the statement: 52% answered "agree" and a further 17% answered "agree strongly".
- One in ten (10%) respondents disagreed with the statement: eight per cent answered "disagree" and one per cent answered "disagree strongly".

Figure 2.1 Proportion of respondents agreeing and disagreeing with the statement "Poverty in developing countries is a moral issue"



Sex

- Men were almost twice as likely to "disagree" with the statement than women (11% compared with six per cent).
- Women were more likely to answer "neither agree nor disagree" than men (19% compared with 14%).

Age

- On the whole there was very little difference between age groups in the respondents' likelihood to agree or disagree with the statement. However, those aged 55-64 were more likely than younger respondents and those aged 75 and over to "agree" that poverty in developing countries is a moral issue (62% compared with 48% of respondents aged 16-24 and 52% of those aged 75 and over, for example).

Region

- Respondents living in London or the South East were more likely than those living in other areas of England to "agree strongly" with the statement. A quarter of respondents living in London (25%) and the South East (24%) said that they "agree strongly" with the statement compared with 15% of respondents in the North, 14% in the Midlands and East Anglia, and 14% in the South West.

NS-SEC group

- The likelihood of a respondent saying that they "agree strongly" with the statement fell with NS-SEC group from almost a quarter (23%) of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations to 12% of those in the semi-routine and routine occupations group (the differences between each NS-SEC group were not all statistically significant).

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 beneath degree level or no qualifications. Three in ten (30%) respondents with a degree level qualification said that they "agree strongly" with the statement, this fell to 18% of respondents with qualifications beneath degree level and then fell again to only 10% of respondents with no qualifications.
- Only one tenth (10%) 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 19% of respondents with no qualifications.

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" with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" as they were to say that they "disagree" (31% and 32% respectively).
- Characteristics of respondents more likely to "agree":
 - Men
 - Aged 25-44 or 65-74
 - 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 using the same answer frame as for the previous question).

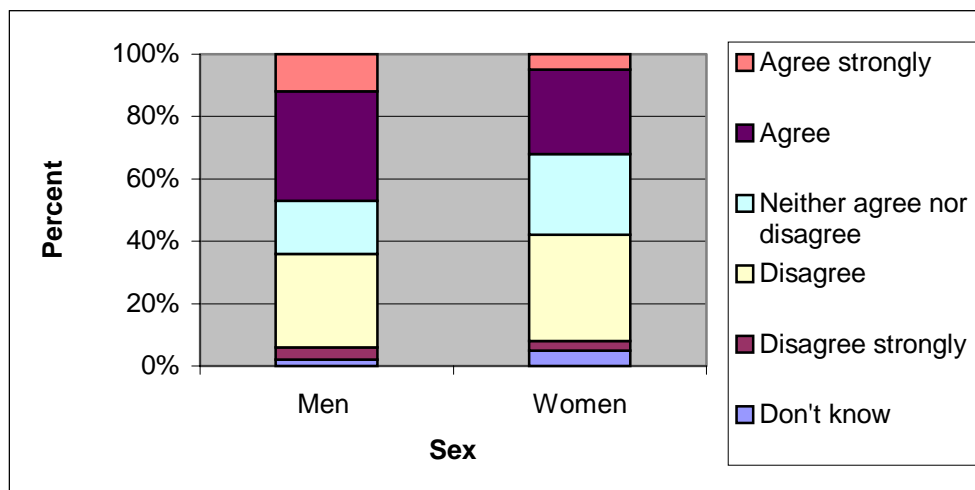
- The likelihood of a respondent saying that they "agree" with the statement was the same as the likelihood of them saying that they "disagree" with the statement: almost a third (31%) of respondents said that they "agree" and a third (32%) answered "disagree".

- A further eight per cent of respondents said that they "agree strongly" and three per cent said that they "disagree 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.

Sex

- Men were more likely to either "agree" or "agree strongly" with the statement than women (47% and 32% respectively) while women were more likely than men to say that they "neither agree nor disagree" with the statement (26% compared with 17%).
- Almost half (47%) of men said that they either "agree" (35%) or "agree strongly" (12%) that poverty in developing countries could have consequences that affect them personally compared with a third (32%) of women (27% said that they "agree" and five per cent said that they "agree strongly").
- In 2002 the Survey found no difference between men and women in the distribution of their answers to this question. The differences between the two years occur among the women's responses: the proportions of women who said that they "agree" or "agree strongly" have both fallen between 2002 and 2003 and the proportion of women who answered "neither agree nor disagree" rose in 2003. The data relating to men have remained stable between 2002 and 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"*



Age

- The youngest and oldest respondents were less likely to "agree" with the statement than respondents aged 25-54 and 65-74: less than a quarter of respondents aged 16-24 (21%) and 75 and over (23%) said that they "agree" compared with around a third of respondents aged 25-44 (33%), 45-54 (36%) and 65-74 (34%).

- These age groups (16-24 and 75 and over) were more likely to say that they either "disagree" or "disagree strongly" with the statement than respondents in other age groups². Just under a half of respondents aged 16-24 (47%) and 75 and over (45%) said that they either "disagree" or "disagree strongly" with the statement compared with around a third of respondents in all other age groups.

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were more likely to "agree" with the statement "poverty in developing countries could have consequences that may affect me personally" than respondents in the intermediate occupations group, small employers and own account workers occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (39% compared with 28%, 26% and 24% respectively).
- The likelihood of a respondent in the semi-routine or routine occupations group saying that they "disagree" with the statement was higher than that for respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group, small employers and own account workers occupations group, and the lower supervisory and technical occupations group (38% compared with 26%, 29% and 28% respectively).

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.
- For example, the proportion of respondents who said that they "agree" with the statement rose from 24% of those with no qualifications to 31% with qualifications below degree level and then to 46% of respondents with degree level qualifications. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who said that they "disagree" with the statement fell from 38% of those with no qualifications to 32% with qualifications below degree level and then to 18% of respondents with degree level qualifications.

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

(Tables 4.1 - 4.6)

Summary

- *Two thirds (66%) of respondents said that they either "agree strongly" (13%) or "agree" (54%) with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country".*
- *More than one in ten (13%) respondents said that they "disagree" with the statement and only one per cent said that they "disagree strongly".*
- *Characteristics of respondents more likely to "agree strongly" or "agree":*
 - *Men*

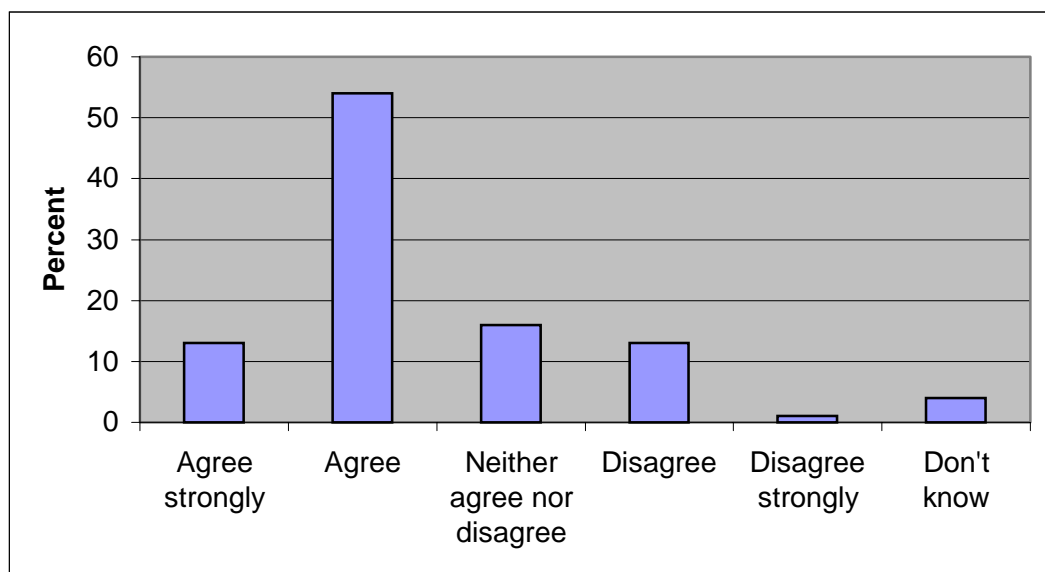
² The difference between the proportion of respondents aged 75 and over who answered either "disagree" or "disagree strongly" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents aged 65-74 who gave the same answer.

- *Aged 65-74*
- *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.

- Two thirds (66%) of respondents said that they either "agree strongly" (13%) or "agree" (54%) with the statement.
- More than one in ten (13%) respondents said that they "disagree" with the statement and only one per cent said that they "disagree strongly".
- The proportion of respondents who "agree strongly" with the statement is very similar to that in 2002: in 2002 there was a rise in the proportion who said that they "agree strongly" with the statement from previous years data (from 10% in 2000 and nine per cent in 2001 to 14% in 2002).

Figure 4.1 Proportion of respondents who agree or disagree with the statement "Poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country"



Sex

- Men were more likely to "agree strongly" with the statement than women (16% compared with nine per cent).

Age

- Respondents aged 65-74 were more likely to say that they "agree" with the statement than all other age groups (with the exception of those aged 55-64 where the difference was not statistically significant). Sixty-three per cent of respondents aged 65-74 said that they "agree" that poverty in developing countries could have effects which damage the interests of this country compared with 48% of respondents aged 16-24 and 54% of those aged 25-44, for example.

- The youngest respondents, those aged 16-24, were more likely to "disagree" with the statement than respondents aged 25-44, 45-54 and 65-74 (19% compared with 12%, 10% and eight per cent respectively).

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the intermediate occupations group and the semi-routine and routine occupations group were half as likely to say that they "agree strongly" with the statement than respondents in all other NS-SEC groups. Seven per cent of respondents in either group (intermediate occupations group and the semi-routine and routine occupations group) said that they "agree strongly" compared with 17% of those in the managerial and professional occupations group and 16% of those in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group.
- The proportion of respondents in the intermediate occupations group who said that they "agree strongly" with the statement halved between 2002 and 2003 from 14% to seven per cent.

Highest educational qualification

- The likelihood of a respondent saying that they "agree strongly" with the statement fell with the level of the respondent's highest educational qualification: those with degree level qualifications were most likely to say that they "agree strongly" (20%) this then fell to 13% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and then to eight per cent of respondents with no qualifications.
- This pattern was not evident among respondents who said that they "agree" with the statement. Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely than those who had no qualifications to say that they "agree" (60% compared with 51%) but the difference between the proportions in these two groups and the proportion of respondents whose highest qualification was below degree level (54%) was not statistically significant.
- Respondents who had no educational qualifications were most likely to say that they "disagree" with the statement. Furthermore the proportion of respondents who said that they "disagree" with the statement fell as their highest qualification level rose: 17% of respondents with no qualifications compared with 12% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and seven per cent of those with degree level qualifications.

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

(Tables 5.1 - 5.6)

Summary

- *Just under a third (31%) of respondents thought the UK could be affected by immigration and refugees. This was the most popular answer given to this question.*
- *A quarter (26%) of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt.*
- *16% of respondents answered "leading to conflict and war".*
- *13% of respondents answered "trade".*
- *10% of respondents answered "UK jobs and exports".*

- *Fewer than one in ten respondents thought that the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries in each of the other ways (see table 5.1 for complete list of "ways").*
- *15% of respondents thought that the UK was "not affected" by poverty in developing countries.*
- *Men were more likely than women to answer "conflict and war" (18% and 13% respectively) and "trade" (15% and 11% respectively).*
- *Women were more likely to think that the UK is "not affected" by poverty in developing countries than men (17% compared with 13%).*
- *Respondents aged 16-24 were only half as likely to mention "conflict and war" than respondents in all other age groups.*
- *16-24 year olds and respondents aged 75 and over were around half as likely to answer "financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt" than respondents in all other age groups.*
- *Only one per cent of respondents living in the North mentioned "damaging the earth's environment" compared with one-twentieth of respondents living in all other regions in England.*
- *Respondents living in the South West were half as likely as respondents living elsewhere in England and Scotland to answer "UK jobs and exports".*
- *Those living in the South East were more likely to mention "trade" than respondents living elsewhere in England and Scotland.*
- *The likelihood of a respondent mentioning each of the possible effects on the UK rose with the respondent's highest educational qualification.*
- *Respondents with no qualifications were more likely than those with qualifications to think that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries.*

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:

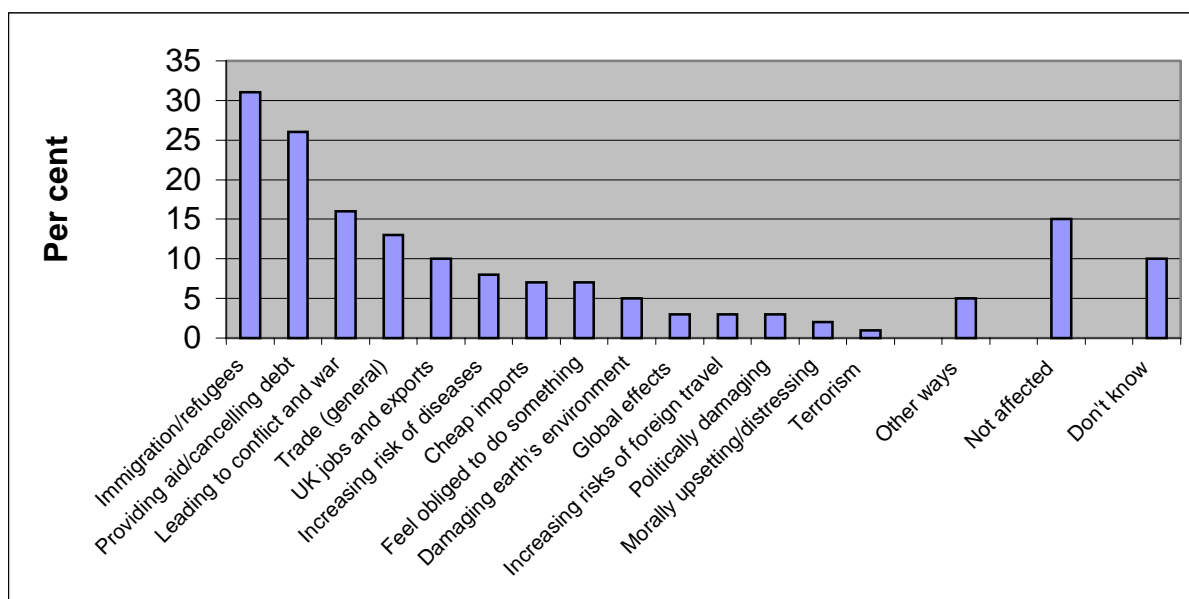
1. Terrorism
2. Politically damaging
3. Morally upsetting/distressing

- Just under a third (31%) of respondents thought that the United Kingdom (UK) could be affected by immigration and refugees, this was the most popular answer given to this question.
- A quarter (26%) of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt.
- Around one in seven (16%) respondents said that an effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK could be conflict and war.
- Trade was mentioned by 13% of respondents and the effect of poverty in developing countries on UK jobs and exports was mentioned by 10% of respondents.
- Fewer than one in ten respondents thought the UK could be affected by poverty in developing countries in each of the following ways: increasing risk of tropical/other diseases (eight per cent), cheap imports (seven per cent), feel obliged to do something (seven per cent) damaging the earth's environment (five per cent), increasing the risks associated with foreign travel (three per cent), global effects (three per cent), politically damaging (three per cent), morally upsetting/distressing (two per cent), terrorism (one per cent).
- Fifteen per cent of respondents thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries.
- One in ten (10%) respondents answered "Don't know" to this question.

Changes between years (total percentages)

- The answers given to this question in 2003 were very similar to those given by respondents in 2002. The increase in the proportions of respondents mentioning immigration/refugees, the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt, and conflict and war that was noted between 2001 and 2002 is evident in the 2003 data. While the proportions have not increased between 2002 and 2003 the difference between 2001 and 2003 is statistically significant for each of these categories. The proportions mentioning each of the following have increased between 2001 and 2003: immigration/refugees (22% in 2001 compared with 31% in 2003), the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt (23% compared with 26%), and conflict and war (11% in 2001 compared with 16% in 2003).
- Similarly the proportion of respondents who thought that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries fell between 2001 and 2002 and has remained the same in 2003 (18% in 2001 falling to 15% in 2002 and 2003).

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



Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think that poverty in developing countries can affect the UK by leading to conflict and war (18% compared with 13%) and by affecting trade (15% and 11% respectively).
- Women, on the other hand, were more likely to think that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries than men (17% compared with 13%) and to answer "Don't know" to this question (12% compared with seven per cent).

Age

- Respondents in the youngest age group (16-24) were only half as likely as those in all other age groups to mention conflict and war as an effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK (seven per cent compared with 15% of those aged 25-44 and 20% aged 55-64, for example).
- 16-24 year olds and those aged 75 and over were around half as likely to mention the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt than respondents in other age groups (15% and 14% respectively compared with 28% aged 25-44, 32% aged 45-54, 29% aged 55-64 and 25% of respondents aged 65-74).

Region

- Only one per cent of respondents in the North of England mentioned damaging the earth's environment as an effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK compared with one-twentieth of respondents living in all other regions in England.
- Respondents living in the South West were only half as likely as respondents living elsewhere in England and Scotland to say that poverty in developing countries can affect UK jobs and exports (four per cent in the South West compared with 10% of respondents living in the North and 11% of respondents living in the Midlands and East Anglia regions, for example).
- A quarter (24%) of respondents living in the South East mentioned conflict and war as an effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK. Respondents in

this region were more likely than those living in the rest of England and Wales to give this answer (with the exception of those living in London where the difference between the proportions was not found to be statistically significant).

- A third (34%) of respondents in the South East said that the UK can be affected by the financial cost of providing aid/cancelling debt compared with a quarter or fewer respondents in the North (22%), Midlands and East Anglia (25%), London (21%) and Wales (21%).
- Respondents living in London were more likely than those living in the rest of England and Wales (with the exception of those living in the South East) to mention immigration/refugees (39% compared with 29% living in the North, for example). Similarly, respondents living in the South East and Scotland were more likely to give this answer than those living in the Midlands and East Anglia, and the South West (36% and 37% compared with 27% and 25% respectively).
- A higher proportion of respondents living in the South East mentioned the effects of poverty in developing countries on trade than in any other region in England and Scotland (20% compared with 10% in the South West and nine per cent in London, for example).

NS-Sec group

- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were only half as likely to mention conflict and war as a possible effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK than respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group, the small employers and own account workers group, and those in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group (10% compared with 19%, 20% and 19% respectively).
- Similarly, respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were only half as likely to think that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries than respondents in the intermediate occupations group, small employers and own account workers group, and those in the semi-routine and routine occupations group (nine per cent compared with 19%, 19% and 21% respectively).
- Fifteen per cent of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were unable to answer this question and were coded "Don't know" compared with only four per cent of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group, seven per cent of those in the small employers and own account workers group, and eight per cent of respondents in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group.

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 (10% compared with four per cent and three per cent), conflict and war (23%, 15% and 12% respectively), feel obliged to do something (14% compared with six per cent and five per cent), and global effects (10%, two per cent and one per cent respectively).
- The likelihood of a respondent mentioning immigration/refugees or trade was higher among those with either degree level qualifications or qualifications below degree level than among respondents with no qualifications (37%, 32% and 26% of respondents respectively in each group mentioned immigration/refugees and 18%, 14% and eight per cent respectively mentioned trade).

- The proportion of respondents who thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries rose as the level of the respondents' highest educational qualification fell. This proportion rose from eight per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications to 15% among those with qualifications below degree level and then rose again to 20% of respondents with no qualifications.
- Similarly, the proportion of respondents who answered "Don't know" to this question rose as the respondents' highest educational qualification fell. Only four per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications answered "Don't know" compared with eight per cent among those with qualifications below degree level and 16% of respondents with no qualifications.

6. Respondents' perceived contribution of international organisations to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (Tables 6.1 - 6.12)

Summary

- *Order in which respondents thought international organisations make "a contribution" to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:*
 - 94% *International charities*
 - 85% *United Nations*
 - 73% *Governments of richer countries*
 - 65% *European Union*
 - 59% *International Monetary Fund and the World Bank*
 - 56% *World Trade Organisation*
 - 46% *Business and private investors*
 - 42% *Governments of the developing countries themselves*
- *Three in five (60%) respondents 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 list of 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

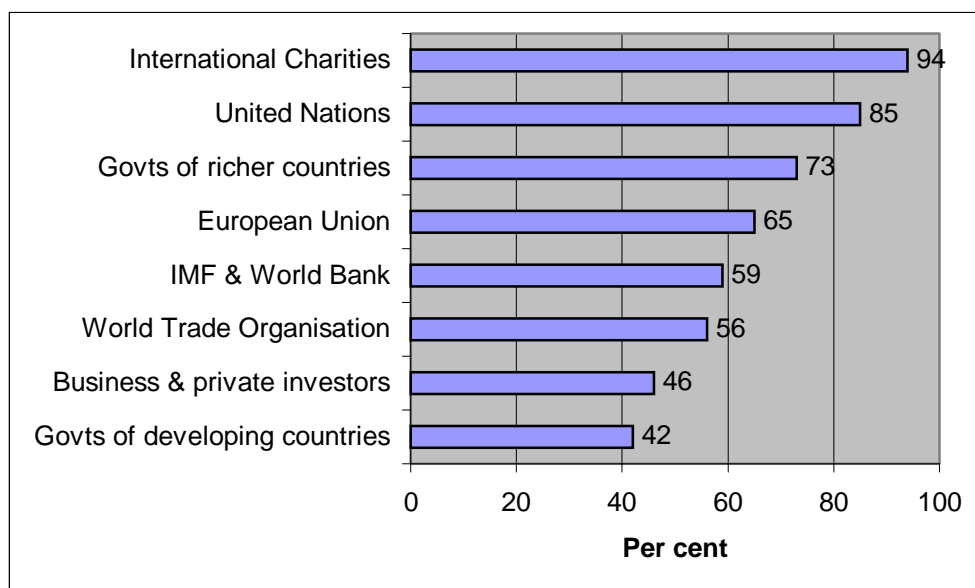
- European Union (EU)
- Governments of the developing countries themselves
- International charities
- Business and private investors
- World Trade Organisation (WTO)

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

'A contribution'

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 remained very similar. By combining the respondents who answered 'major contribution' and 'some contribution' a picture of which international organisations are perceived as making a contribution and those not perceived as so doing emerges.

Fig 6.1 Extent to which respondents thought each of the international organisations make 'a contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries



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 85% of respondents perceiving them as making 'a contribution', almost three-quarters (73%) thought that governments of richer countries make 'a contribution', and two-thirds (65%) of respondents thought that the EU makes 'a contribution'. Slightly more than a half thought that the IMF and World Bank (59%) and the WTO (56%) make 'a contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The two categories least likely to be perceived by respondents as making 'a contribution'

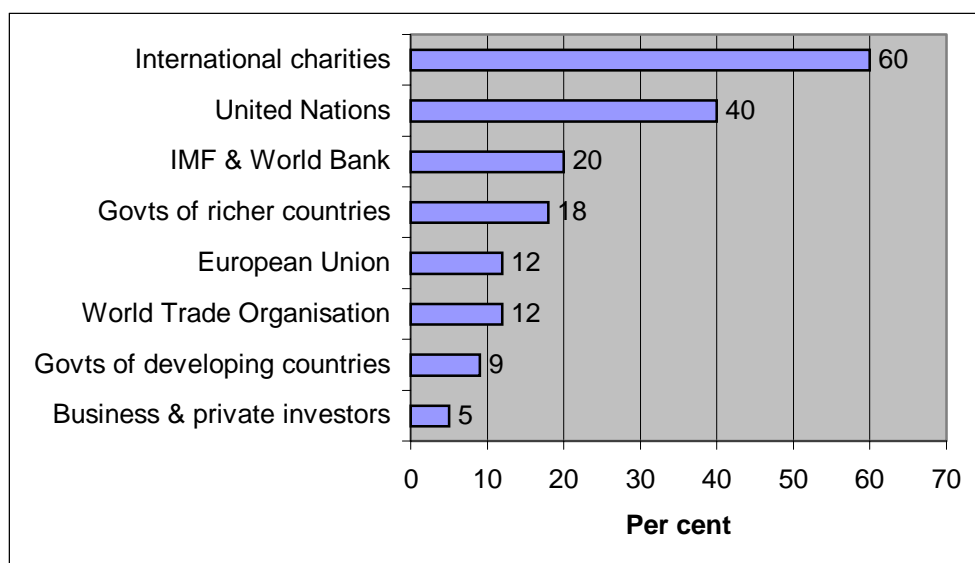
to the reduction of poverty in developing countries were business and private investors (46%) and the governments of the developing countries themselves (42%).

'Major contribution'

Three in five (60%) respondents thought that international charities make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. International charities have remained the most likely international organisation to be perceived by respondents as making a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty since this question was first asked in 1999. Furthermore, 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'.

The proportion of respondents thinking each of the other international organisations makes a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries falls quite rapidly after the proportion of respondents who thought the UN (40%) makes a 'major contribution'. The third largest proportion of respondents falls to the IMF and World Bank: one-fifth (20%) of respondents thought the IMF and World Bank make a 'major contribution'. A similar proportion (18%) of respondents perceive the governments of richer countries as making a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty. Around one in ten respondents thought that the WTO (12%), the EU (12%) and the governments of the developing countries themselves (nine per cent) make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty. Only one-twentieth (five per cent) of respondents thought that business and private investors make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

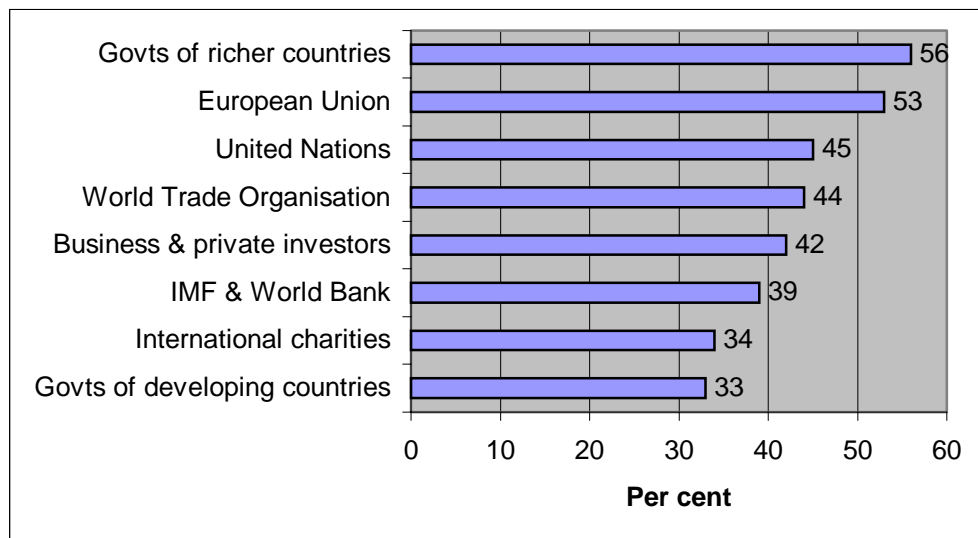
Fig 6.2 *Extent to which respondents thought each of the international organisations make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries*



'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.

Fig 6.3 *Extent to which respondents thought each of the international organisations make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries*



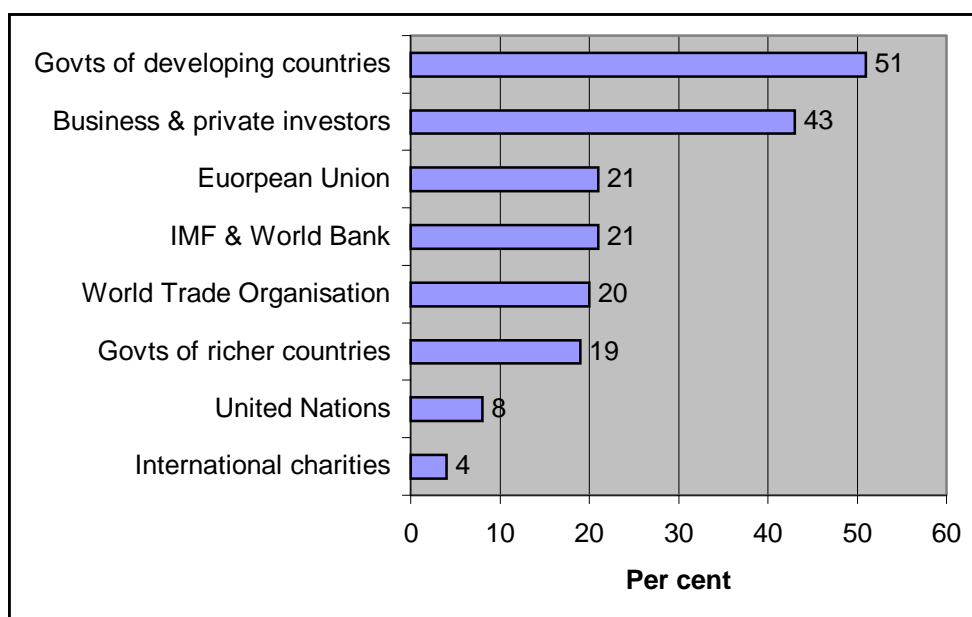
'Little or no contribution'

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 'a contribution' and making a 'major contribution'.

Consequently, the category with the largest proportion of respondents who thought it made 'little or no contribution' toward the reduction of poverty were the governments of the developing countries themselves (51%), followed by business and private investors (43%). The two international organisations that were next most likely to have been mentioned as making 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty were only half as likely to have been perceived as such as the governments of the developing countries themselves or business and private investors. The same proportion, one-fifth (21%) of respondents perceived the EU and the IMF and World Bank as making 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Less than one in ten respondents thought that either the UN (eight per cent) or international charities (four per cent) make 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

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



Respondents who answered "Don't know"

The likelihood of a respondent being unable to answer this question varied by international organisation. Almost a quarter (24%) of respondents were unable to answer this question in relation to the WTO and therefore were coded "Don't know". Slightly fewer, 20%, were coded "Don't know" when asked about the IMF and World Bank. Around one in ten were coded "Don't know" when asked about the EU (14%) and business and private investors (10%). Seven per cent of respondents were coded "Don't know" when asked about the UN, individual governments of richer countries, and the governments of the developing countries themselves.

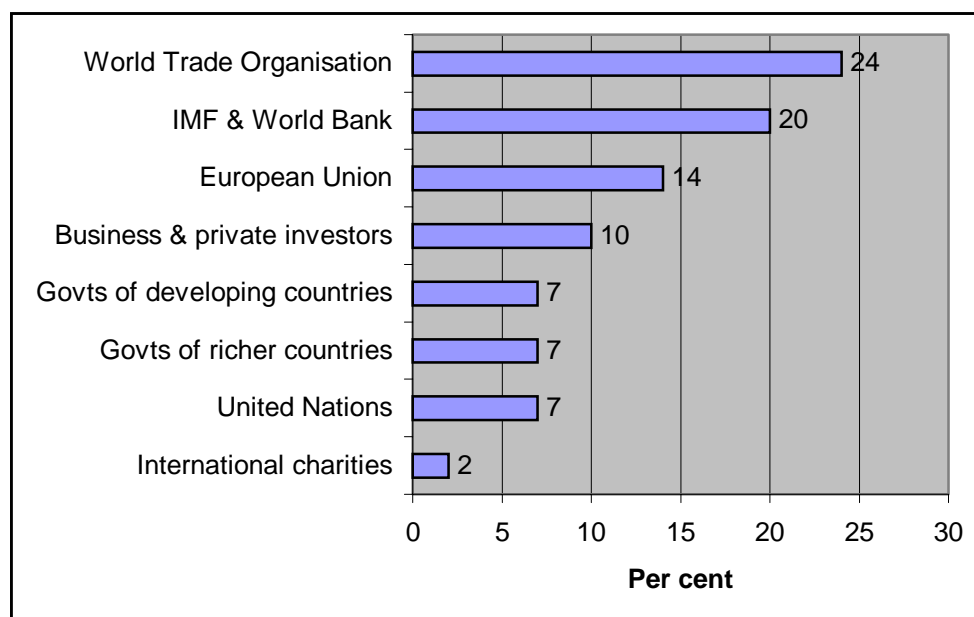
Respondents were least likely to be unable to answer this question when asked in relation to international charities: only two per cent of respondents answered "Don't know".

Characteristics of respondents most likely to answer "Don't know":

- Women
(UN, IMF and World Bank, governments of richer countries, EU, governments of developing countries, business and private investors, WTO)
- Respondents aged 75 and over
(IMF and World Bank, EU - respondents aged 55 and over, governments of developing countries, business and private investors, WTO)
- Semi-routine and routine occupations NS-SEC group
(IMF and World Bank, business and private investors, WTO)
- No educational qualifications

(UN, IMF and World Bank, governments of richer countries, EU, governments of developing countries, international charities, business and private investors, WTO)

Fig 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



United Nations

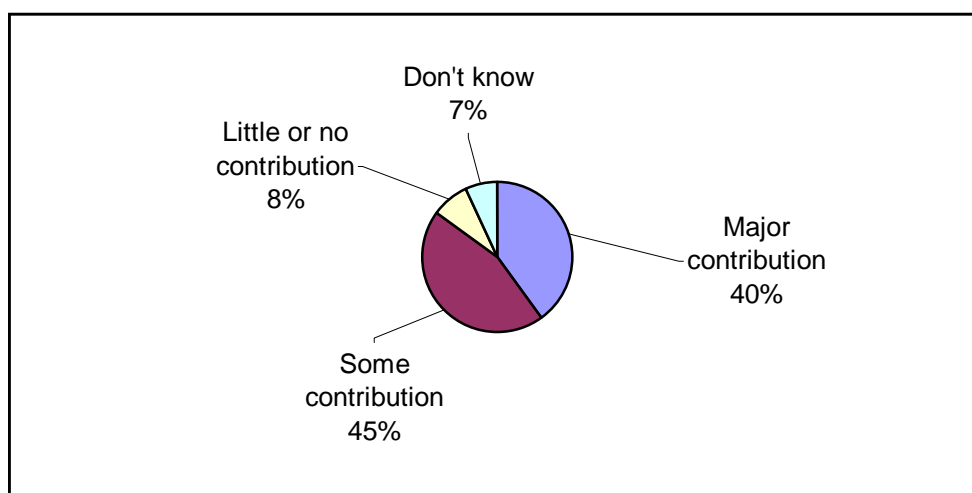
- Seventeen out of twenty (85%) respondents thought that the UN was making a contribution to the reduction of poverty. Furthermore, the proportion of respondents who thought the UN made a 'major contribution' was very similar to that of the proportion who thought the UN made 'some contribution' (40% and 45% respectively).
- Only one twelfth (eight per cent) of respondents said that the UN makes 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries, and a similar proportion (seven per cent) answered "Don't know" to this question.

Sex

- Men were slightly more likely than women to say that the UN makes 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (47% compared with 42%) and less likely than women to answer "Don't know" (six per cent and nine per cent respectively).
- Since 2002 the distribution of men's answers for this question has changed: in 2002 a larger proportion of men said that the UN makes a 'major contribution' than answered 'some contribution' (44% compared with 41%), in 2003 these proportions reversed so that a larger proportion of men answered 'some contribution' than answered 'major contribution' (47% and 38% respectively).

- Among women the proportion who were unable to answer and were coded "Don't know" fell from 13% in 2002 to nine per cent in 2003.

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



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 (20% compared with 47% of respondents aged 25-44 and 39% aged 55-64, for example).

Highest educational qualification

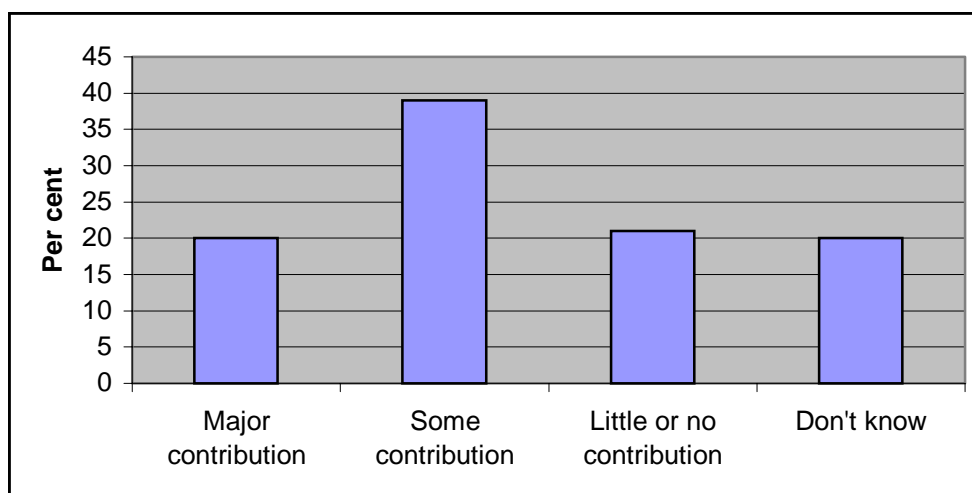
- Respondents with educational qualifications were more likely than those without to say that the UN makes a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (48% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 44% of respondents with qualifications below degree level compared with 30% of respondents with no qualifications).
- The absence of educational qualifications increased the likelihood of the respondent being unable to answer the question and therefore being coded "Don't know" (14% of respondents with no qualifications compared with one per cent of those with degree level qualifications and five per cent of respondents with qualifications below degree level).

International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

- One fifth (20%) of respondents thought that the IMF and the World Bank makes a 'major contribution' and a further two-fifths (39%) thought the IMF and the World Bank make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

- One fifth (21%) of respondents thought the IMF and the World Bank make 'little or no contribution' and a similar proportion (20%) were unable to answer the question and were coded "Don't know".

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



Sex

- Men were more likely to say that the IMF and the World Bank make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than women (24% compared with 16%). Men were also more likely to say that the IMF and the World Bank make 'little or no contribution' than women (24% and 18% respectively).
- A larger proportion of women, than men, were unable to answer this question: a quarter (26%) of women answered "Don't know" compared with 14% of men.

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than respondents aged 25-74 to not have an opinion on the IMF and World Bank's contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Almost three in ten (29%) respondents aged 75 and over answered "Don't know" to this question compared with a fifth or fewer respondents in age groups ranging from 25-74.

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were more likely than respondents in all other NS-SEC groups to answer "Don't know" to this question (30% compared with 12% of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group and 19% of those in the small employers and own account workers group, for example).

Highest educational qualification

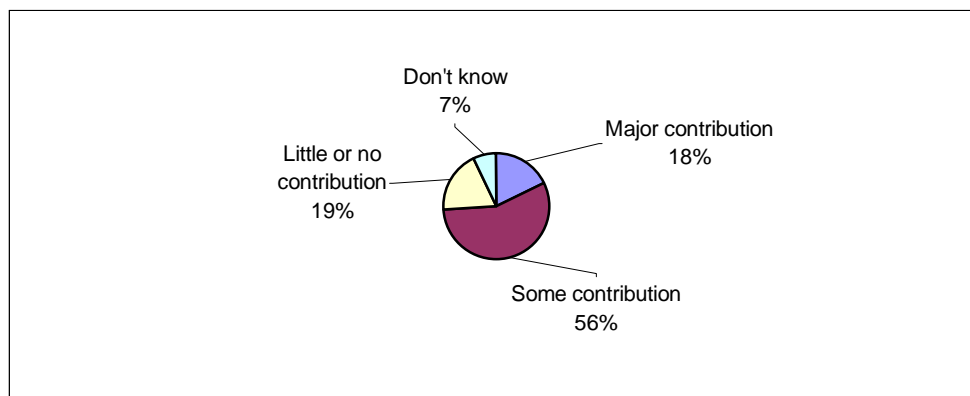
- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that the IMF and the World Bank make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries increased with their educational qualifications. The proportion of respondents who said that

the IMF and the World Bank make a 'major contribution' rose from 14% of those with no qualifications to 21% of respondents with educational qualifications below degree level and then rose again to 30% 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. Only one in ten (10%) 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 19% among respondents with qualifications below degree level, and then increased further to 28% among those with no educational qualifications.

Governments of richer countries

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



- Just under three-quarters (73%) of respondents thought that the governments of richer countries make a 'major' or 'some' contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- Three times as many respondents said that the governments of richer countries make 'some contribution' than said that they make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (56% compared with 18%).
- One fifth (19%) of respondents thought that the governments of richer countries make 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Sex

- Women were almost twice as likely than men to answer "Don't know" to this question (nine per cent compared with five per cent).

Age

- Respondents aged 45-54 were more likely to say that the governments of richer countries make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than respondents in all other age groups (with the exception of those aged 65-74 where the difference between the two age groups was not found to be statistically significant). In the age group 45-54 two-thirds (66%) of

respondents said that governments of richer countries make 'some contribution' compared with around half of respondents in all other age groups.

- Three in ten (29%) respondents aged 16-24 said that the governments of richer countries make 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with a fifth or fewer respondents in all other age groups.

NS-SEC group

- A larger proportion of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group answered 'some contribution' than respondents in the intermediate occupations group, small employers and own account workers group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (63% compared with 53%, 53% and 52% respectively). Additionally, respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were also less likely than respondents in these NS-SEC groups to answer "Don't know" (three per cent compared with eight per cent of respondents in the intermediate occupations group, nine per cent in the small employers and own account workers group, and 11% in the semi-routine and routine occupations group).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely than those with no qualifications to say that governments of richer countries make a 'major contribution' towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries (22% compared with 15%).
- The likelihood of respondents answering "Don't know" to this question rose as their educational qualification level fell: only two per cent 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 six per cent of respondents with qualifications below degree level and then doubled to 12% among those with no educational qualifications.

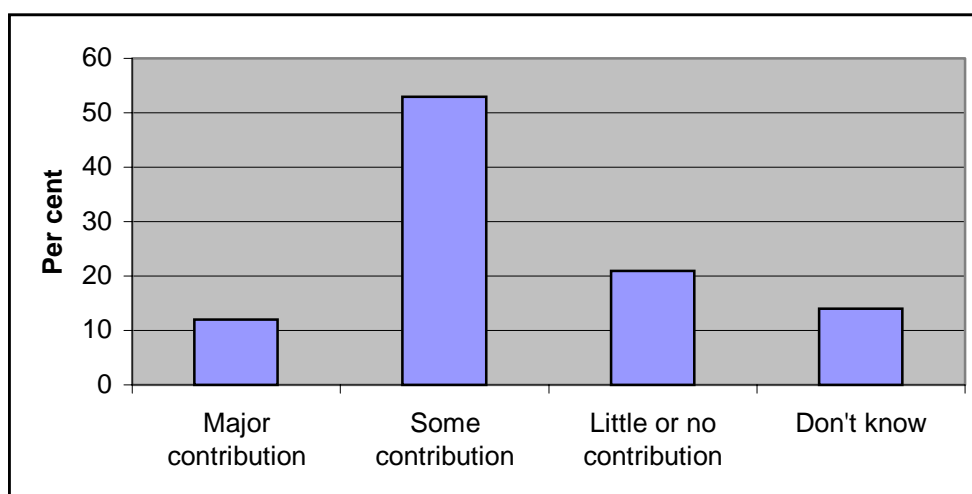
European Union

- Two-thirds (65%) of respondents said that the EU makes either a 'major' or 'some' contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Over half (53%) of all respondents said that the EU makes 'some contribution', whilst only an eighth (12%) said that the EU makes a 'major contribution'.
- One-fifth (21%) of respondents said that the EU makes 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries and a further 14% 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 (15% compared with nine per cent).
- Women, on the other hand, were more likely than men to answer "Don't know" to this question (18% compared with 10%).

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



Age

- Respondents aged 44 and under were more likely to say that the EU makes a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than those aged 45 and over (for example, 18% of those aged 16-24 answered 'major contribution' compared with seven per cent of respondents aged 65-74).
- At least half of respondents in all age groups under 75 said that the EU makes 'some contribution' towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with only two-fifths (39%) of respondents aged 75 and over. However, respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than younger respondents³ to answer that the EU makes 'little or no contribution' (30%).
- Respondents aged 55 and over were more likely than younger respondents⁴ to answer "Don't know" to this question (for example, 24% of respondents aged 75 and over answered "Don't know" compared with eight per cent of those aged 45-54).

NS-SEC group

- Three-fifths (60%) of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group said that they thought the EU makes 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with half of respondents in the intermediate occupations group (50%), small employers and own account workers group (50%), and semi-routine and routine occupations group (48%).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no educational qualifications 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 (seven per cent

³ The difference between the proportion of respondents aged 75 and over who answered "little or no contribution" was not statistically significant from the proportions of respondents aged 25-44 and 65-74 who gave the same answer.

⁴ The difference between the proportion of respondents aged 65-74 who answered "Don't know" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents aged 25-44 who gave the same answer.

compared with 13% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 15% of those with qualifications below degree level).

- Similarly, respondents with no qualifications were also less likely, than those with qualifications, to say that the EU makes 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (47% compared with 60% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 54% of those with qualifications below degree level).
- However, respondents without qualifications were slightly more than twice as likely than respondents with qualifications below degree level and four times as likely as those with degree level qualifications to answer "Don't know" to this question (23%, 11% and six per cent respectively).

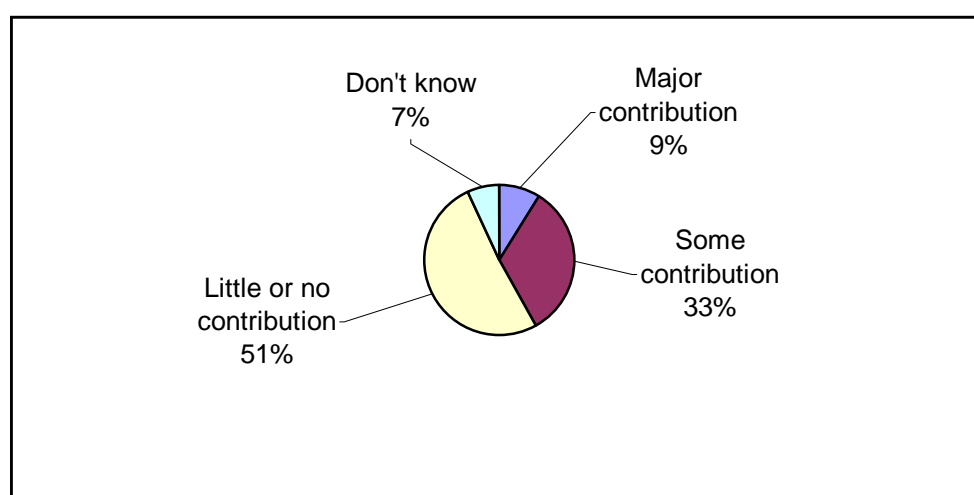
Governments of developing countries

- Just over two-fifths (42%) of respondents thought that the governments of developing countries make a contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. More than three times as many respondents thought that governments of developing countries make 'some contribution' than respondents who thought the contribution was 'major' (33% and nine per cent respectively).
- Half (51%) of respondents thought that governments of developing countries made 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- Only seven per cent of respondents 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 (eight per cent compared with five per cent).

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



Age

- Respondents aged 55 and over were only half as likely as those aged 44 and under to say that governments of developing countries make a 'major

contribution': for example five per cent of respondents aged 55-64 answered 'major contribution' compared with 16% aged 16-24 and 11% aged 25-44.

- Similarly, respondents in the youngest age groups (16-24 and 25-44) were more likely than those aged 55 and over to think that governments of developing countries make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (39% in both age groups compared with 28% or fewer respondents aged 55 and over).
- Unsurprisingly, older respondents were more likely to think that the governments of developing countries make 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty: more than half of respondents aged 45 and over gave this answer compared with around two-fifths of younger respondents (55% aged 45-54 and 61% aged 65-74, for example, compared with 39% aged 16-24 and 44% aged 25-44).
- Respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than those aged 64 and under to answer "Don't know" to this question (14% compared with six per cent aged 25-44 and eight per cent aged 55-64, for example).

Region

- Respondents living in London were more likely to think that governments of developing countries make 'some contribution' towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries than respondents living in other parts of England: for example, 34% of respondents living in the North and 26% living in the South West answered 'some contribution' compared with 44% living in London.
- Furthermore, only one per cent of respondents living in London answered "Don't know" to this question, this proportion was much lower than elsewhere in Great Britain. The Survey results for this question for respondents living in London are very different for 2002 and 2003: the proportion of respondents who answered 'some contribution' rose from 35% to 44% between the two years (however the difference between the two years was not statistically significant) and the proportion who answered "Don't know" fell from 10% to one per cent (this difference is statistically significant).

NS-SEC group

- Only four per cent of respondents in the intermediate occupations group thought that governments of developing countries make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with around one in ten respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group (11%), the small employers and own account workers group (11%), and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (nine per cent).
- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were less likely to answer 'little or no contribution' than respondents in all other NS-SEC groups (46% compared with 57% of respondents in the intermediate occupations group and 58% of those in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group, for example).

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: five per cent of respondents with no educational qualifications answered 'major contribution' this rose to 10% of those with

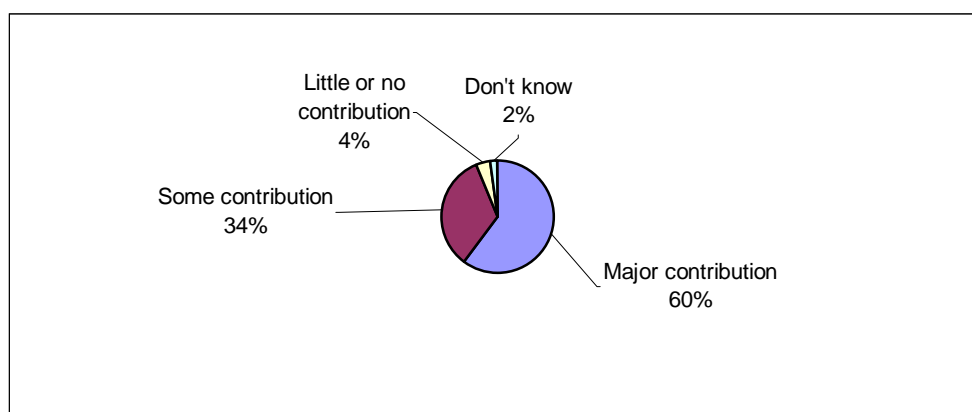
qualifications below degree level and then rose again to 15% of respondents with degree level qualifications.

- The reverse pattern was found among respondents who answered 'little or no contribution' or "Don't know". Consequently the proportion of respondents who answered 'little or no contribution' rose from 39% of those with degree level qualifications to 50% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and then rose further to 57% of respondents with no qualifications. Similarly the proportion of respondents who answered "Don't know" rose from two per cent of those with degree level qualifications to five per cent of respondents with qualifications below degree level and then rose further to 11% of respondents with no qualifications.

International charities

- Only six per cent of respondents did not think that international charities were making a 'major' or 'some' contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: four per cent of respondents answered 'little or no contribution' and two per cent of respondents answered "Don't know".
- The proportion of respondents who thought that international charities make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty was almost twice the proportion who answered 'some contribution' (60% and 34% respectively).

Fig 6.11 Respondents' perception of international charities' contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries



Sex

- Women were more likely than men to think that international charities make a 'major contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (63% compared with 58%). Men, on the other hand, were more likely than women to say that international charities make 'little or no contribution' (five per cent compared with three per cent).

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 16-24 were more likely to answer 'major contribution' than

respondents in all other age groups (72% compared with less than two-thirds of respondents in all other age groups). Similarly, respondents aged 25-44 were more likely to answer 'major contribution' than those aged 65-74 and 75 and over (63%, 53% and 52% respectively).

- Unsurprisingly, respondents aged 16-24 were less likely to answer 'some contribution' than respondents in all other age groups (23% compared with 38% aged 45-54 and 41% aged 65-74 for example).

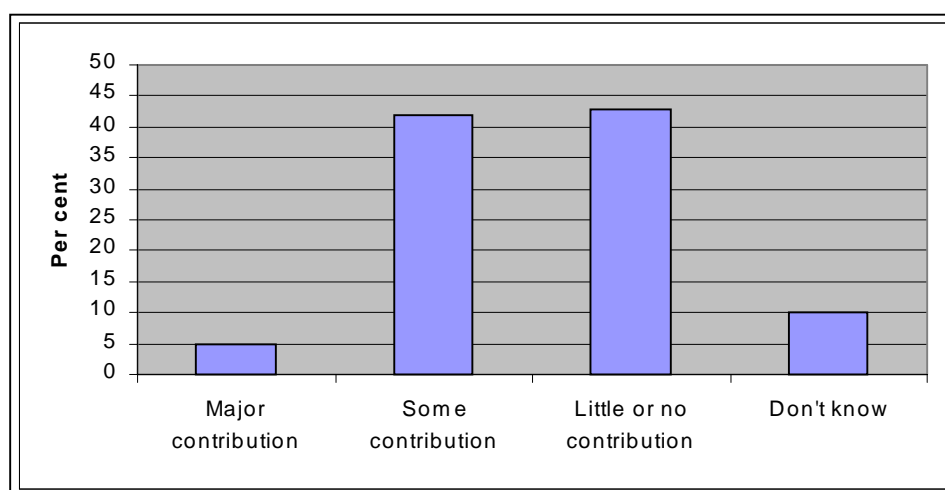
Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with qualifications below degree level were more likely to think that international charities make a 'major contribution' than respondents either with degree level qualifications or with no qualifications (64% compared with 57% of respondents in each of the other two groups).
- Respondents with no qualifications were those most likely to answer "Don't know" to this question (five per cent compared with one per cent of respondents with qualifications below degree level and no respondents with degree level qualifications).

Business and private investors

- Overall, 46% of respondents thought that business and private investors make either a 'major' or 'some' contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.
- The proportion of respondents who answered 'some contribution' was very similar to the proportion who answered 'little or no contribution' (42% and 43% respectively).
- Only one in twenty (five per cent) respondents thought that business and private investors make a 'major contribution'.
- A further one in ten (10%) respondents answered "Don't know" to this question.

Fig 6.12 Respondents' perception of business and private investors' contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries



Sex

- Women were more likely than men to answer 'some contribution' (44% compared with 39%) while men were more likely to answer 'little or no contribution' (48% and 39% respectively).
- Women were also more likely, than men, to answer "Don't know" to this question (13% compared with eight per cent).

Age

- 16-24 year olds and those aged 75 and over were less likely to think that business and private investors make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than respondents in all other age groups (26% and 32% respectively compared with more than two-fifths of respondents in all other age groups).
- Younger respondents (those aged 16-24) were more likely to answer 'little or no contribution' than all other age groups (60% compared with 42% of respondents aged 45-54 and 38% aged 65-74, for example).
- Respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were at least twice as likely as those in all other age groups to answer "Don't know" (27% compared with six per cent aged 45-54 and 13% aged 65-74, for example).

NS-SEC group

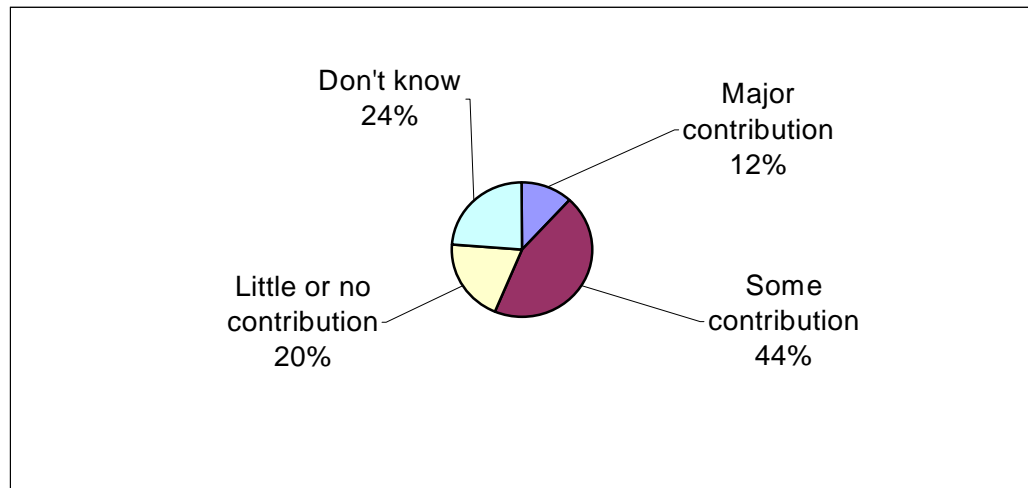
- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were more likely to think that business and private investors make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries than those in the intermediate occupations group, the lower supervisory and technical occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (49% compared with 40%, 38% and 41% respectively).
- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were more likely to answer "Don't know" than those in the managerial and professional occupations group, intermediate occupations group and the small employers and own account workers group (15% compared with five per cent, eight per cent and seven per cent respectively).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no educational qualifications were much less likely than respondents with qualifications to think that business and private investors make 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (36% compared with 47% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 43% of those with qualifications below degree level).
- Conversely, those with no educational qualifications were more likely to answer "Don't know" to this question: almost one-fifth (19%) of respondents with no qualifications gave this answer compared with around one-twentieth of respondents with qualifications (three per cent of those with degree level qualifications and six per cent of those whose qualifications were below degree level).

The World Trade Organisation

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



- 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%) answered 'major contribution'.
- A fifth (20%) of respondents thought that the WTO makes 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries and a further quarter (24%) answered "Don't know".

Sex

- A larger proportion of men, than women, said that the WTO makes 'little or no contribution' (24% compared with 15%), while women were more likely than men to answer "Don't know" (28% and 19% respectively).

Age

- Three-tenths (31%) of respondents aged 75 and over thought that the WTO makes 'some contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with over two-fifths of respondents in all other age groups.
- 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 (40% compared with 22% of those aged 16-24 and 18% aged 45-54, for example).

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were less likely to say 'some contribution' (39%) but more likely to answer "Don't know" (32%) than respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group (49% and 16% respectively), the intermediate occupations group (48% and 20% respectively), and the lower supervisory and technical occupations group (50% and 21% respectively).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no educational qualifications were around half as likely as 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 14% of respondents with qualifications below degree level.
- More than a quarter (28%) of respondents with a degree level qualification said that the WTO makes 'little or no contribution' to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared with just under a fifth of respondents with qualifications below degree level (18%) and those with no qualifications (19%).
- The likelihood of a respondent answering "Don't know" to this question fell as their qualification level rose: the proportion answering "Don't know" rose from 11% of those with degree level qualifications to 23% of respondents with qualifications below degree level, and then rose again to 31% of those with no educational qualifications.

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

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

(Tables 7.1 - 7.6)

Summary

- *Two-fifths (40%) of respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is about right.*
- *Slightly less than a third (31%) thought the UK Government's commitment was too low and less than one-fifth (17%) thought it too high.*
- *16-24 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 (51%) compared with a third (34%) of respondents with lower qualifications and a fifth (20%) of respondents with no qualifications.*

The UK's level of official development assistance will reach 0.4% of gross national income by 2005/06. The 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:

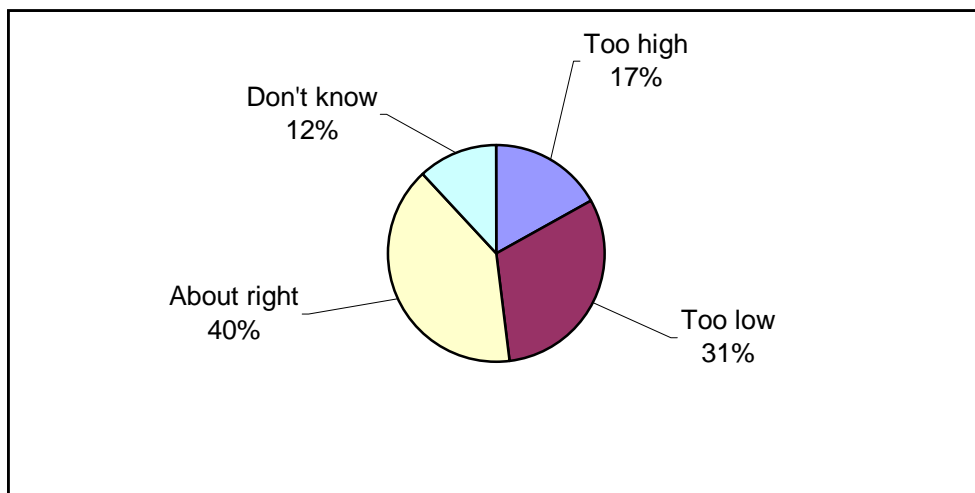
Do you think the level of commitment of the UK Government to poverty reduction in developing countries is.....

- 1. Too high*

2. *Too low*
3. *Or about right?*

- Two-fifths (40%) of respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is about right. While this proportion was lower than last year (45% in 2002) it is not statistically significantly different from the proportions of respondents in 2001 and 2000 who said that the UK Government's commitment was about right (43% in both years).
- Slightly less than a third (31%) thought that the UK Government's commitment was too low and less than one-fifth (17%) thought it too high.
- A further eighth (12%) were unable to answer the question and were coded "Don't know".

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



Sex

- Women were more likely to answer "Don't know" to this question than men (14% compared with 10%): this was the only difference found between men and women in 2003.
- In 2002, men were more likely than women to say that they thought the UK Government's commitment was "about right" (49% compared with 41%). However, between 2002 and 2003 the proportion of men who gave this answer has fallen to 41% making the difference between men and women much smaller and no longer statistically significant (41% and 39% respectively). The fall in the proportion of men who answered "about right" is mirrored by a rise in the proportion who said "too high" (14% compared with 18%) and an increase in the proportion who were coded "Don't know" (seven per cent and 10% in 2002 and 2003 respectively).

Age

- Respondents in the youngest age group (16-24) were those most likely to think that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries is "too low" (41% compared with 34% aged 25-44 and 30% aged 65-74, for example).
- Conversely, among respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) fewer than one-fifth (18%) thought that the UK Government's commitment was "too low" compared with three-tenths or more respondents aged 54 and under and those aged 65-74. Additionally, respondents aged 75 and over were more likely than all other respondents to answer "Don't know" to this question: one-fifth (21%) of respondents aged 75 and over answered "Don't know" compared with around one-tenth in all other age groups.

Region

- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that the UK Government's commitment to the reduction of poverty in developing countries was "too low" was higher in the North and the Midlands and East Anglia than in London and the South East (27% and 29% compared with 38% and 37% respectively).

NS-SEC group

- 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 commitment was "too high". For example, one tenth (10%) of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group answered "too high" compared with 17% of those in the intermediate occupations group and 22% of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group.
- With more than four in ten (42%) respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group answering "too low" they were the group most likely to give this answer. Three-tenths of respondents in both the intermediate occupations group and the lower supervisory and technical occupations group answered "too low" (31% and 30%), while only one-fifth of respondents in the small employers and own account workers group and the semi-routine and routine occupations group gave this answer (20% and 22% respectively).

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" (51%) compared with a third (34%) of respondents whose highest qualification was below degree level and a fifth (20%) of those with no 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" (16%, 24% and six per cent respectively) or "about right" (40%, 44% and 31% respectively).

7.2 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:
 - 29% Providing financial support and other types of aid
 - 28% Reducing conflict and war
 - 17% Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries
 - 13% Working towards a fairer world trading system
 - 5% Working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations
 - 2% Encouraging increased private sector investment
- Providing financial support and other types of aid was mentioned by the largest proportion of women (31%) as being the most important contribution the UK Government should be making, while "reducing conflict and war" accounted for the largest proportion among men (29%).
- The likelihood of a respondent choosing "providing financial support and other types of aid" as one of the three most important contributions fell as the respondent's age rose.
- The likelihood of a respondent in the semi-routine and routine occupations group thinking that "working towards a fairer world trading system" was an important contribution was much lower than for respondents in all other NS-SEC groups.
- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely to think that "working towards a fairer world trading system" or "working to cancel debts" was an important contribution than respondents with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications. While the reverse was true for the likelihood of respondents to answer "working to reduce conflict and war".

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.

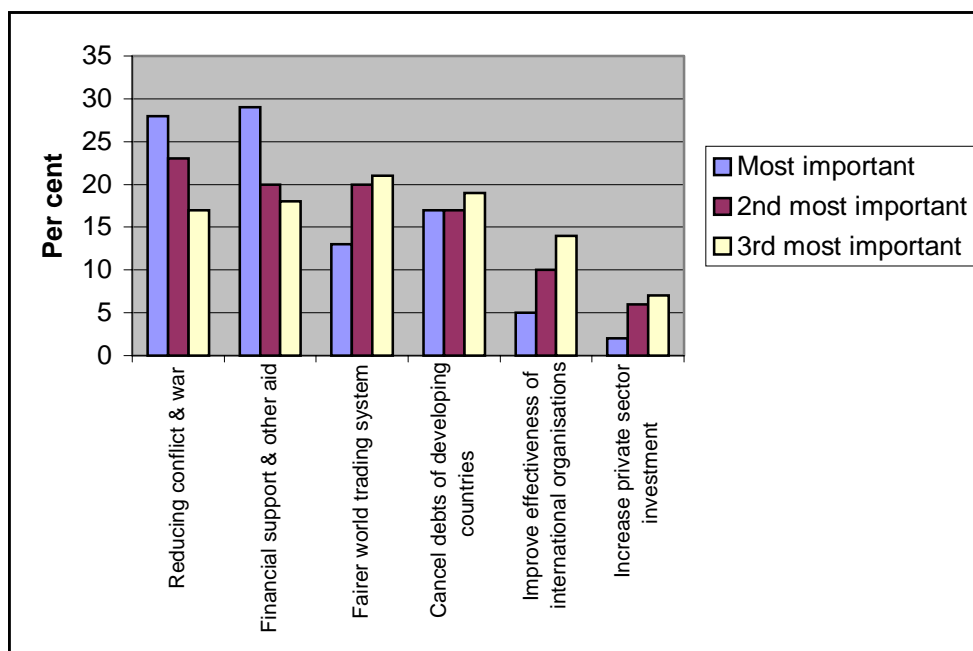
Overall

- 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: two-thirds (66%) of respondents said that this was a contribution the UK Government should make. While this proportion has fallen from 70% in 2002 it is now similar to the proportions giving this answer in 2001 and 2000 (64% and 66% respectively).
- A very similar proportion (64%) thought that the UK Government should be providing financial support and other types of aid.
- The proportion of respondents who mentioned "working towards 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 increased from 43% in 2002 to 51% in 2003. The proportion of respondents who mentioned "working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries" fell from 54% to 50% between 2002 and 2003.
- Almost twice as many respondents mentioned "working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations" than mentioned "encouraging increased private sector investment" (27% and 14% respectively).

Most important

- The contribution deemed most important by the largest proportion of respondents was the provision of financial support and other types of aid: almost three in ten (29%) respondents said that the UK Government should contribute to the reduction of poverty in this way. A similar proportion (28%) said that reducing conflict and war was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make.
- Working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries was the answer that accounted for the third largest proportion of respondents (17%). However the proportion mentioning this as the most important contribution that the UK Government should make fell from 20% in 2002 to 17% in 2003.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that the UK Government should be working towards a fairer world trading system was the fourth largest and had risen from 10% in 2002 to 13% in 2003.
- Only one-twentieth (five per cent) of respondents 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 two per cent thought encouraging increased private sector investment would be the most important contribution.
- One-twentieth (five per cent) of respondents answered "none of the above" at this question.

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



Second most important

- Reducing conflict and war was mentioned by almost a quarter (23%) of respondents as the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries. While remaining the most popular second most important contribution the proportion of respondents who answered "reducing conflict and war" fell from 26% in 2002.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that providing financial support and other types of aid was the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make was the same as that who answered "working towards a fairer world trading system" (20%).
- Just under a fifth (17%) 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.
- One 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 six per cent answered "encouraging increased private sector investment".

Third most important

- The proportion of respondents who thought that working towards a fairer world trading system was the third most important contribution that the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries rose from 17% in 2002 to 21% in 2003 to become the most popular choice.
- Similar proportions of respondents mentioned working to cancel debts owed by developing countries (19%), providing financial support and other types of aid (18%), and reducing conflict and war (17%).

- Fourteen per cent of respondents thought that the third most important way in which the UK Government could contribute to the reduction of poverty was by working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations.
- Less than one in ten (seven per cent) respondents thought the third most important contribution the UK Government could make was to encourage increased private sector investment.

Sex

Most important

- Among women the most important way that the UK Government should be contributing towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries was thought to be the provision of financial support and other types of aid (31%) while reducing conflict and war was mentioned as the most important contribution by the largest proportion of men (29%).
- The only statistically significant difference found between the answers given by men and women in terms of the most important contribution was between the proportions who answered "providing financial support and other types of aid" (26% of men compared with 31% of women).

Second most important

- The most popular second most important contribution among men and women was a reverse of the most important: men were most likely to say "providing financial support and other types of aid", while women were most likely to answer "reducing conflict and war" (22% and 25% respectively).
- The difference between the proportions of men and women who thought that "providing financial support and other types of aid" was the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make was the only statistically significant difference (22% compared with 18%).
- The proportion of men who answered "conflict and war" fell from 28% in 2002 to 21% in 2003 while the corresponding proportion of women remained the same (25%).

Age

All answers

- The likelihood of a respondent choosing "providing financial support and other types of aid" as one of the three most important contributions that the UK Government could make to the reduction of poverty fell as the respondent's age rose (although not all differences between the age groups were statistically significant). The proportion who answered "providing financial support and other types of aid" fell from 71% of respondents aged 16-24 to 61% of those aged 55-64 and to 51% aged 75 and over.
- Respondents aged 54 and under were more likely to mention "working to cancel the debts owed by developing countries" than those aged 65 and over: more than half of respondents in each of the age groups aged 54 and under gave this answer compared with around two-fifths of respondents aged 65-74 and 75 and over.
- The most popular contribution, mentioned by the largest proportion of respondents in the age groups 16-24, 25-44, and 45-54 was "providing financial support and other types of aid". Among those aged 65-74 and 75 and over

"working to reduce conflict and war" was the most popular contribution. For respondents aged 55-64 these two potential contributions were equally popular.

Most important

- Respondents aged 16-54 were more likely to think "working to cancel debts owed by developing countries" was the most important contribution that the UK Government could make to the reduction of poverty than respondents aged 55 and over⁵. For example, 21% of respondents aged 25-44 gave this answer compared with nine per cent aged 65-74.
- The most popular answer given by respondents aged 16-24, 45-54 and 75 and over was "working to reduce conflict and war" while "providing financial support and other types of aid" was the most popular answer among those in all other age groups.
- The oldest respondents (those aged 75 and over) were at least twice as likely as respondents aged 25-74 to answer "none of the above" (12% compared with four per cent of respondents aged 25-44 and six per cent of those aged 65-74, for example).

Second most important

- The youngest respondents (those aged 16-24) were more likely to say that "providing financial support and other types of aid" was the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries than respondents in all other age groups. Almost a third (32%) of respondents aged 16-24 answered "providing financial support and other types of aid" compared with a fifth or fewer respondents in all other age groups. Unsurprisingly, this was the most popular answer among respondents aged 16-24.
- "Working to reduce conflict and war" was the most popular answer given by respondents aged 25-44 (24%), 55-64 (27%), and 75 and over (26%). While respondents aged 45-54 were most likely to answer "working towards a fairer world trading system" (21%). Respondents aged 65-74 were equally likely to give either of these two answers (24%).

Third most important

- "Working towards a fairer world trading system" was the most popular choice of the third most important contribution that the UK Government could make to reduce poverty in developing countries for respondents aged under 65 (respondents aged 16-24 and 55-64 were equally likely to answer "working to reduce conflict and war" and those aged 55-64 equally likely to answer "working to cancel debts").
- Respondents aged 65 and over were most likely to think that "working to cancel debt owed by developing countries" was the third most important contribution that the UK Government could make.

Region

All answers

- "Providing financial support and other types of aid" was the most popular answer given by respondents in London and Scotland (72% and 67% respectively), while

⁵ The difference between the proportion of respondents aged 45-54 who answered "working to cancel debts owed by developing countries" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents aged 55-64 who gave the same answer.

the most popular answer for all other regions was "working to reduce conflict and war" (around two-thirds of respondents in all other regions gave this answer).

Most important

- "Providing financial support and other types of aid" was the contribution mentioned by the largest proportion of respondents as the most important in the Midlands and East Anglia region (31%), the South East (31%) and the South West (33%).
- Respondents in the North, London, Wales, and Scotland were most likely to think that the most important contribution the UK Government could make was to "work to reduce conflict and war" (32%, 28%, 34% and 30% respectively).

Second most important

- Respondents living in Scotland were less likely than those living in the North, Midlands and East Anglia, South East, and Wales to think that "working to cancel debts of developing countries" was the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries (10% compared with 18%, 21%, 18% and 22% respectively).
- "Working towards a fairer world trading system" was the most popular answer in the North (21%) and Scotland (24%), while the most popular answer elsewhere in England and Wales was "working to reduce conflict and war".

Third most important

- The most popular answers to this question varied greatly by region. In the North, South East and Wales "working towards a fairer world trading system" was the most popular answer (24%, 23% and 24% respectively), while in the South West and Scotland the largest proportion of respondents answered "working to cancel debts owed by developing countries" (23% and 31%) and in the Midlands and East Anglia just under a fifth (19%) of respondents answered "providing financial support and other types of aid". In London, respondents were equally likely to give any of these three answers as the third most important contribution that the UK Government could make to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (22% of respondents gave each answer).

NS-SEC group

All answers

- The likelihood of a respondent in the semi-routine and routine occupations group thinking that "working towards a fairer world trading system" was an important contribution that the UK Government could make to the reduction of poverty was much lower than for respondents in all other NS-SEC groups. For example, 41% of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group gave this answer compared with 61% in the managerial and professional occupations group and 50% of those in the small employers and own account workers group.
- Overall the most popular answer among respondents in the intermediate occupations group was "providing financial support and other types of aid" (69%), while the most popular answer among respondents in all other NS-SEC groups was "working to reduce conflict and war".

Most important

- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were more likely to think that the most important contribution that the UK Government could make would be to "work to cancel debts owed by developing countries" than respondents in the small employers and own account workers group, the lower

supervisory and technical occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (21% compared with 10%, 14% and 13% respectively).

- The proportion of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group who answered "none of the above" was at least twice as large as the corresponding proportions of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group, intermediate occupations group, and the small employers and own account workers group (10% compared with two percent, three per cent and five per cent respectively).
- "Working to reduce conflict and war" was thought to be the most important contribution that the UK Government could make by the largest proportion of respondents in the intermediate occupations group (32%), lower supervisory and technical occupations group (31%), and semi-routine and routine occupations group (31%). Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations and small employers and own account workers group were most likely to answer "providing financial support and other types of aid" (29% and 34% respectively).

Second most important

- The most popular answer given as the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make to the reduction of poverty in developing countries varied greatly by NS-SEC group. Respondents in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group were most likely to answer "providing financial support and other types of aid" (24%), those in the small employers and own account workers group were most likely to answer "working to cancel debts owed by developing countries" (23%), those in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were most likely to answer "working to reduce conflict and war" (25%), and those in the intermediate occupations group were most likely to answer "working towards a fairer world trading system" (23%). Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were equally likely to answer "working to reduce conflict and war" as they were to answer "working towards a fairer world trading system" (24% gave each answer).

Third most important

- "Working towards a fairer world trading system" was the most popular answer among respondents in all NS-SEC groups⁶ except those in the intermediate occupations group where the largest proportion of respondents thought that the third most important contribution the UK Government could make was to "provide financial support and other types of aid".

Highest educational qualification

All answers

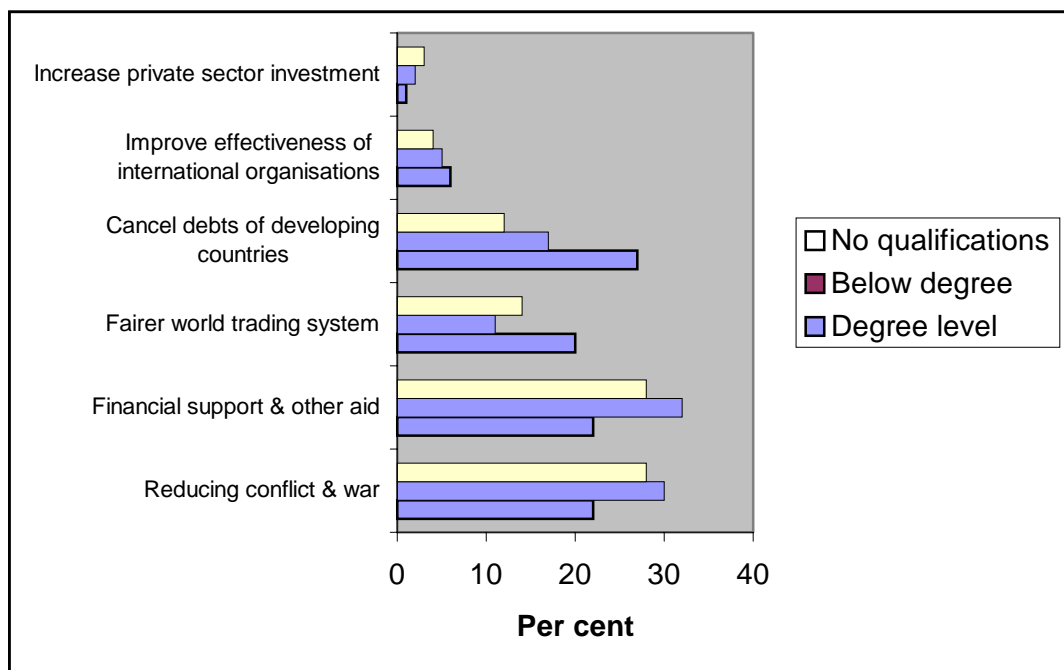
- Respondents with qualifications were more likely than those without to answer "providing financial support and other types of aid": overall, around two-thirds of respondents either with a degree level qualification (66%) or qualifications below degree level (69%) gave this answer compared with just over half (55%) of respondents with no qualifications.
- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that "working towards a fairer world trading system" or "working to cancel debts" were important contributions that the UK Government could make was higher among those with degree level

⁶ Respondents in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group were equally likely to answer "working to improve the effectiveness of international organisations" as they were to answer "working towards a fairer world trading system".

qualifications than among respondents with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications. While the reverse was true for the likelihood of respondents answering "working to reduce conflict and war".

- Among respondents with degree level qualifications the most popular answer given overall was "working towards a fairer world trading system" (69%). Respondents with qualifications below degree level were most likely to answer "providing financial support and other types of aid" (69%) and those with no qualifications were most likely to think that "working to reduce conflict and war" (66%) was an important contribution that the UK Government could make.

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



Most important

- There was a sharp 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 "provide financial support and other types of aid" or "working towards reducing conflict and war". In both sample groups around three-tenths of respondents gave either answer, for example among respondents with no qualifications 28% answered "provide financial support and other types of aid" and the same proportion, 28%, answered "working towards reducing conflict and war". The responses of those who had degree level qualifications were more evenly spread across four codes, each of which accounted for at least one-fifth of the respondents: 27% answered "working to cancel debt owed by developing countries", 22% answered "providing financial

support and other types of aid", 22% answered "working to reduce conflict and war", and 20% answered "working towards a fairer world trading system".

Second most important

- The pattern of responses changed when respondents were asked which they thought was the second most important contribution the UK Government could make to the reduction of poverty. The distinction between respondents now appears to be between those with educational qualifications and those without. Therefore, respondents who did not have any educational qualifications were less likely than those who did to answer "working towards a fairer world trading system" and more likely to answer "working to reduce conflict and war".
- Respondents with degree level qualifications were most likely to think "working for a fairer world trading system" was the second most important contribution that the UK Government could make (26%), while those with qualifications below degree level were most likely to answer "providing financial support and other types of aid" (22%) and those with no qualifications most likely to answer "working to reduce conflict and war" (28%).
- Furthermore, while among respondents who had either a degree level qualification or no qualifications there was one answer that was given by a larger proportion of respondents than the others (see the above point) among respondents with qualifications below degree level four answers were given by very similar proportions of respondents. One-fifth of respondents who had qualifications below degree level gave each of the following answers: "providing financial support and other types of aid" (22%), "working for a fairer world trading system" (21%), "working to reduce conflict and war" (21%), and "working to cancel debts owed by developing countries" (19%).

Third most important

- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely than those with qualifications below degree level or with no qualifications to think that "providing financial support and other types of aid" was the third most important contribution that the UK Government could make to reduce poverty in developing countries (24% compared with 17% and 15% respectively). Furthermore, this answer was the most popular given by respondents with degree level qualifications.
- Respondents with qualifications below degree level were most likely to answer "working towards a fairer world trading system" (20%) and those with no qualifications most likely to answer "working to cancel debts of developing countries" (23%).

8 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 any of 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 14% 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 will either have been achieved or that progress will have been made towards them by 2015:*
 - 86% *Access to family planning services*
 - 77% *Reduction in the proportion of women dying as a result of having children*
 - 76% *Children everywhere to complete a full course of primary education*
 - 75% *Reduction in the proportion of children who die under the age of five*
 - 74% *Establishment of a global partnership to promote fair trade and tackle the debt problems facing developing countries*
 - 71% *The proportion of people in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990*
 - 70% *Incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline*
 - 60% *Current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed*
- *The Millennium Development Goal that respondents were most likely to think that no progress will have been made towards by 2015 was that to effectively reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources (30%).*

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 met by 2015. Respondents to the Survey were asked the extent to which they felt that each of the following Millennium Development Goals will 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:

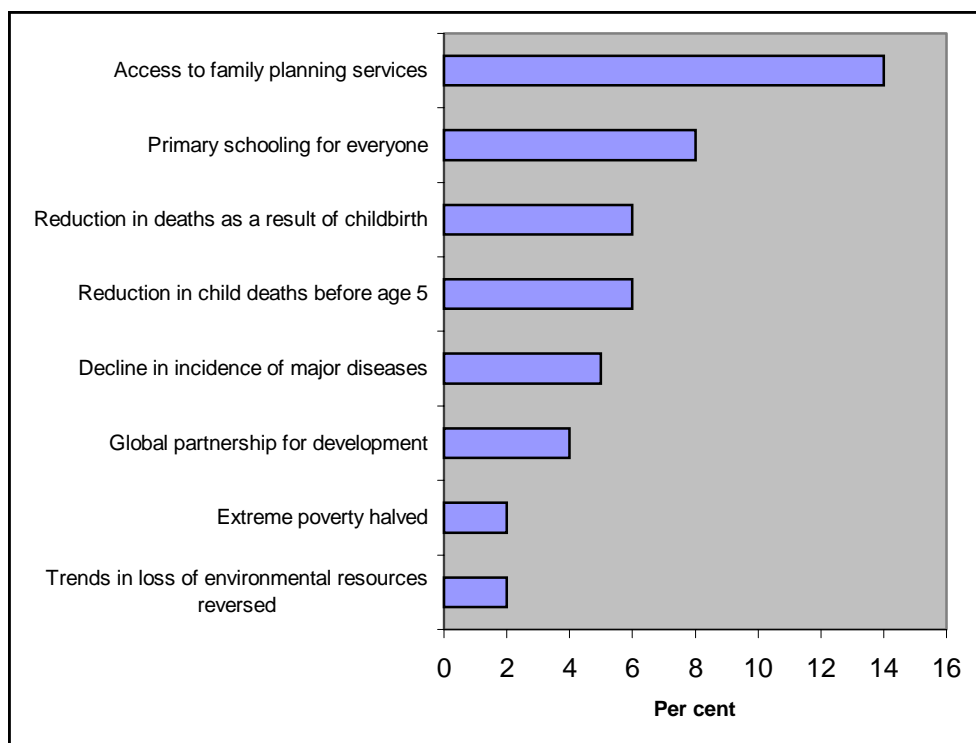
"Governments throughout the world have agreed a set of Millennium Development Goals which they have pledged to achieve by the year 2015."

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

- Overall, respondents were very pessimistic about the likelihood of The World's Governments achieving any of 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 14% of respondents thought this Goal would be achieved.

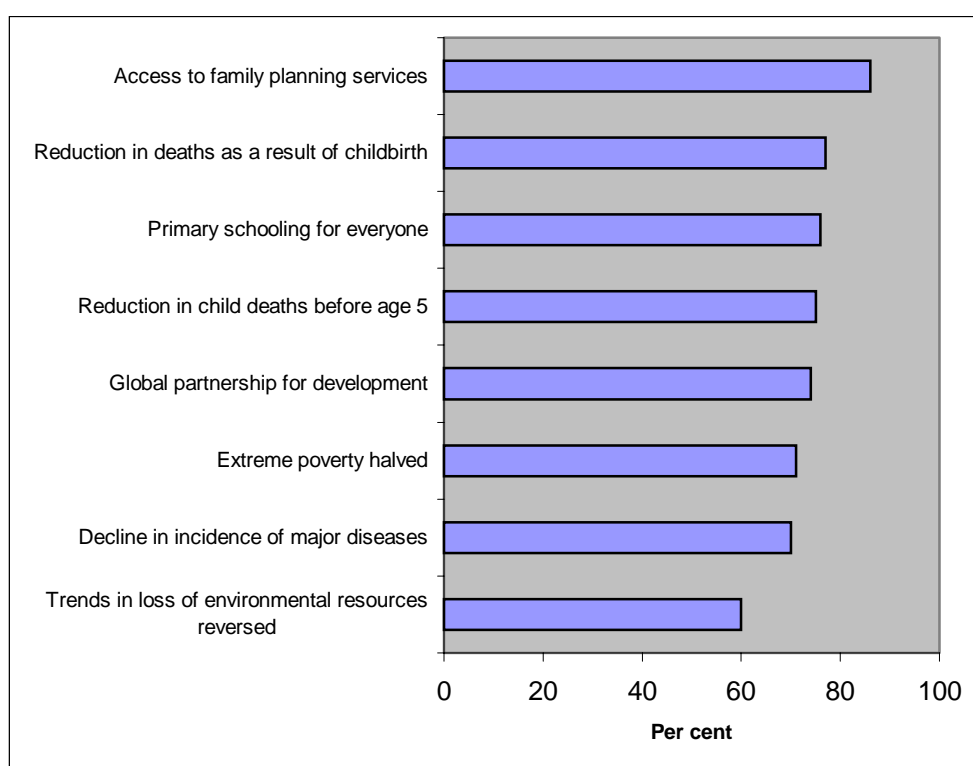
Fig 8.1 Proportion of respondents who thought each of the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved by 2015



- For each of the other Millennium Development Goals less than one in ten respondents thought that they would be achieved by 2015. One in twelve (eight per cent) respondents thought that the Goal relating to primary education would be achieved. Slightly fewer respondents (six per cent) thought that the Goals to reduce the proportion of women dying as a result of childbirth and the Goal to

reduce the proportion of children dying under the age of five would be achieved by 2015. One in twenty or fewer respondents thought that the following Millennium Development Goals would be achieved: a decline in the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases (five per cent), the establishment of a global partnership to promote fair trade and tackle debt problems facing developing countries (four per cent), the proportion of people living in extreme poverty will be half what it was in 1990 (two per cent), and current trends in the loss of environmental resources will be effectively reversed (two per cent).

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

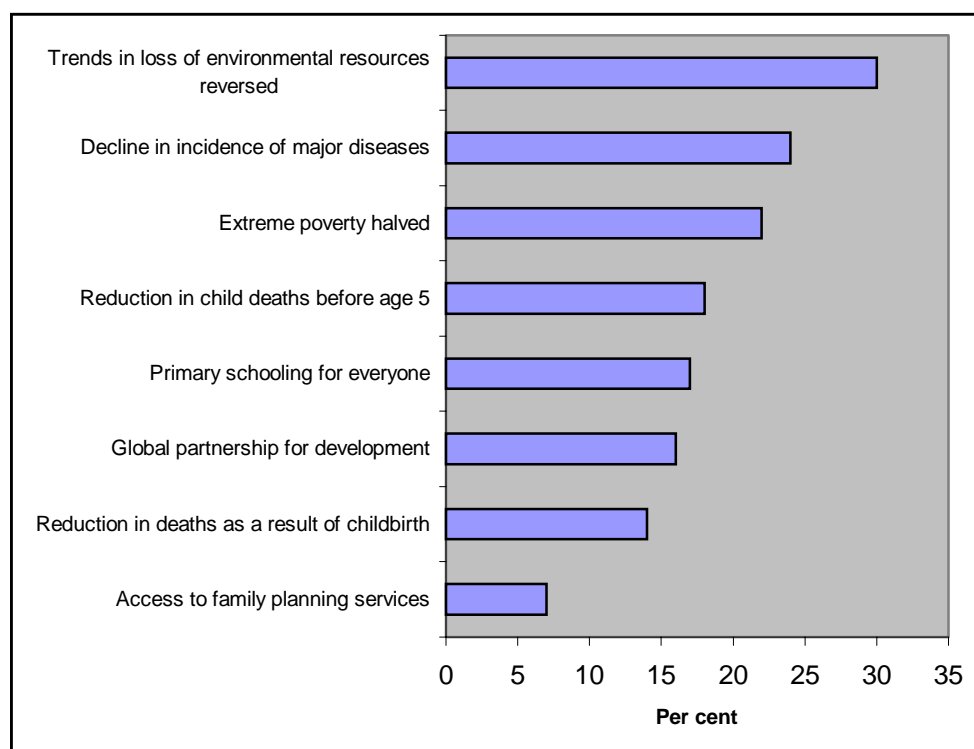


- The majority of respondents thought that each of the Millennium Development Goals will have been achieved or that progress made towards them by 2015.
- Seventeen in twenty (86%) respondents thought that the Millennium Development Goal to provide access to family planning services will either be achieved or that progress will have been made towards it by 2015.
- Between eight in ten and seven in ten respondents thought that the following Millennium Development Goals will either be achieved or that progress will have been made towards them by 2015: reduction in the proportion of women dying as a result of having children (77%), ability for children everywhere to complete a full course of primary education (76%), reduction in the proportion of children who die under the age of five (75%), establishment of a global partnership to promote fair trade and tackle the debt problems facing developing countries (74%), the

proportion of people in poverty will be half what it was in 1990 (71%), and the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases will have begun to decline (70%).

- 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 (60%).

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



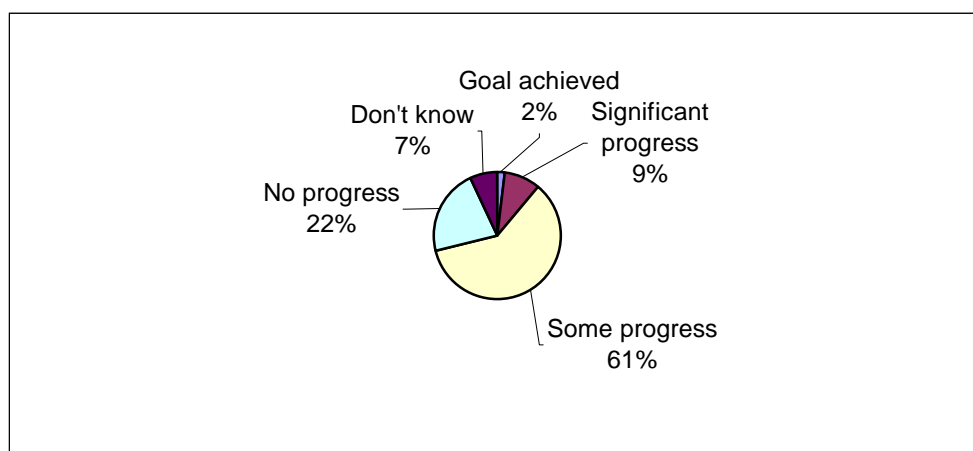
- The Millennium Development Goal that respondents were most likely to think that no progress will have been made towards by 2015 was that to effectively reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources. Three in ten (30%) respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards achieving the Goal to effectively reverse the current trends in the loss of environmental resources.
- Just under a quarter (24%) of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards the Goal of reducing the incidence of Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases. Slightly fewer respondents (22%) thought that no progress will have been made towards halving the proportion of people in poverty.
- Slightly fewer than one-fifth of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards each of the following Goals: reducing the proportion of children dying before the age of five (18%), enabling children everywhere to complete a full course of primary education (17%), and the establishment of a global partnership for development (16%).

- Fourteen 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 seven per cent 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 two per cent of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015. A further nine per cent thought that "significant progress" will be made towards it.
- Three-fifths (61%) of respondents thought that "some progress" will be made towards halving the proportion of people who live in extreme poverty by 2015.
- Just over one-fifth (22%) of respondents said that they thought that no progress will have been made towards this Goal.

Fig 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



Sex

- Women were slightly more optimistic than men that progress will be made towards this Goal. Women were more likely than men to think that the Goal will be achieved (three per cent and one per cent respectively) and that "significant progress" will be made (10% compared with seven per cent). Additionally, women were slightly less likely to say that no progress will have been made towards the Goal than men (20% compared with 25%).

Age

- Respondents in the youngest age group (16-24) were more likely than respondents in all other age groups to think that the Goal to halve the proportion of people in extreme poverty will be achieved (five per cent of respondents aged 16-24 compared with two per cent or fewer in all other age groups).
- The youngest respondents (those aged 24 and under) were those least likely to think that no progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal by 2015. Additionally, this age group was unique in that the proportion answering "no progress" was the same as that which answered "significant progress" (14%). Within all other age groups the proportion who answered "no progress" was at least twice that which answered "significant progress", for example, among respondents aged 55-64 23% thought that no progress will be made towards this Goal compared with nine per cent who thought "significant progress" will have been made by 2015.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that "some progress" will be made towards this Goal was less than half (48%) among those aged 75 and over compared to around three-fifths of respondents in all other age groups. This difference may partly be explained by the much larger proportion of respondents in the age group 75 and over who were coded "Don't know" than corresponding proportions in all other age groups. Respondents aged 75 and over were three times as likely as respondents in all other age groups to be coded "Don't know" (with the exception of those aged 55-64 where those aged 75 and over were more than twice as likely to answer "Don't know").

Region

- Respondents living in Scotland were less likely than those living elsewhere in Great Britain⁷ to think that no progress will have been made towards halving the proportion of people in extreme poverty by 2015 (14% compared with 24% of respondents living in London, for example). However, a larger proportion of respondents living in Scotland were coded "Don't know" than elsewhere in Great Britain⁸ (13% compared with six per cent of respondents living in the North and four per cent living in the South East, for example).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with no qualifications were less likely to think that "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 (53% compared with 64% and 64% respectively).
- The proportion of respondents with no qualifications who have been coded "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 (11% compared with four per cent and five per cent respectively).

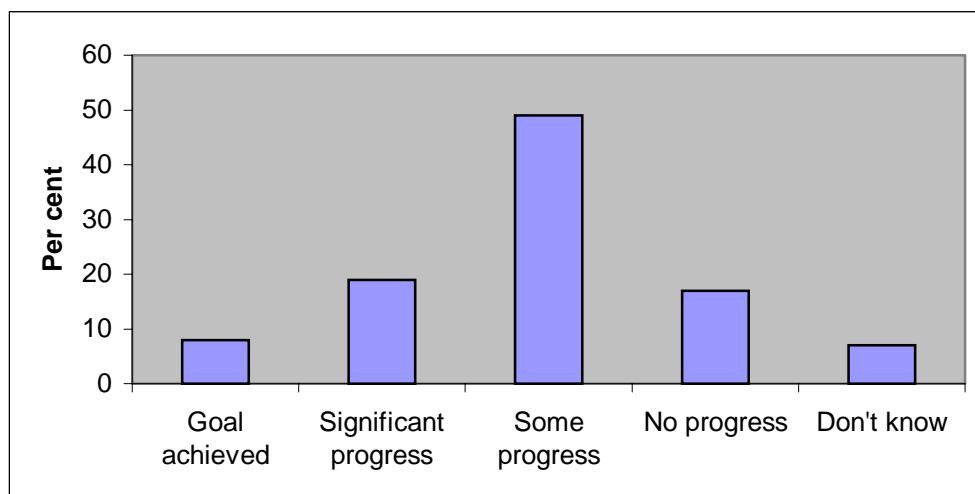
⁷ The difference between the proportion of respondents living in Scotland who answered "no progress" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents living in the South West who gave the same answer.

⁸ The difference between the proportion of respondents living in Scotland who answered "Don't know" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents living in the Midlands and East Anglia region who gave the same answer.

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

- One-twelfth (eight per cent) of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015. A further fifth (19%) thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal.
- The majority (49%) of respondents thought that "some progress" will have been made towards ensuring that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
- Just under a fifth (17%) of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015.
- Between 2002 and 2003 there has been a fall in the proportion of respondents thinking that no progress will be made towards the achievement of this Goal (21% compared with 17%) and a corresponding rise in the proportion who were coded "Don't know" (four per cent compared with seven per cent).

Fig 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



Sex

- Women were slightly more optimistic than men that progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal by 2015. More than a fifth (22%) of women said that they thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal compared with 17% of men. However, women were less likely than men to say that no progress will have been made (14% and 20% respectively).
- The proportion of men who said that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 fell between 2002 and 2003 from 25% to 20%, while the proportion of women giving this answer remained very similar in both years.

Age

- Respondents aged 16-24 were at least twice as likely as those aged 25-74 to think that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015 (17% compared with six per cent of respondents aged 25-44 and seven per cent of those aged 55-64, for example).
- The youngest respondents (those aged 16-24) were also less likely than respondents in all other age groups to think that no progress will have been made towards the Goal by 2015: only nine per cent of respondents aged 16-24 thought no progress will have been made compared with 17% of those aged 45-54 and 26% aged 65-74, 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 (16% compared with seven per cent or fewer respondents in all other age groups).

Region

- One in ten (11%) respondents living in Scotland thought that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 compared with around one-fifth of respondents living in the North, Midlands and East Anglia and the South East⁹.
- The proportion of respondents who were coded "Don't know" was highest among those living in Scotland (14%) and the difference between this and corresponding proportions in other regions was statistically significant in all regions except the Midlands and East Anglia region.

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group and those in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group were more than twice as likely as those in the other NS-SEC groups to think that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015 (12% and 11% compared with around five per cent in the other NS-SEC groups).
- The proportion of respondents in the managerial and professional group who thought that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal was larger than the corresponding proportion in all other NS-SEC groups. For example, 58% of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group answered "some progress" compared with 47% of those in the small employers and own account workers group and 43% of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group.

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 five per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications and seven per cent of those with qualifications below degree level).
- The proportion of respondents with degree level qualifications who thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal was only two-thirds of the proportion of respondents with lower qualifications who gave the same answer (14% and 22% respectively).

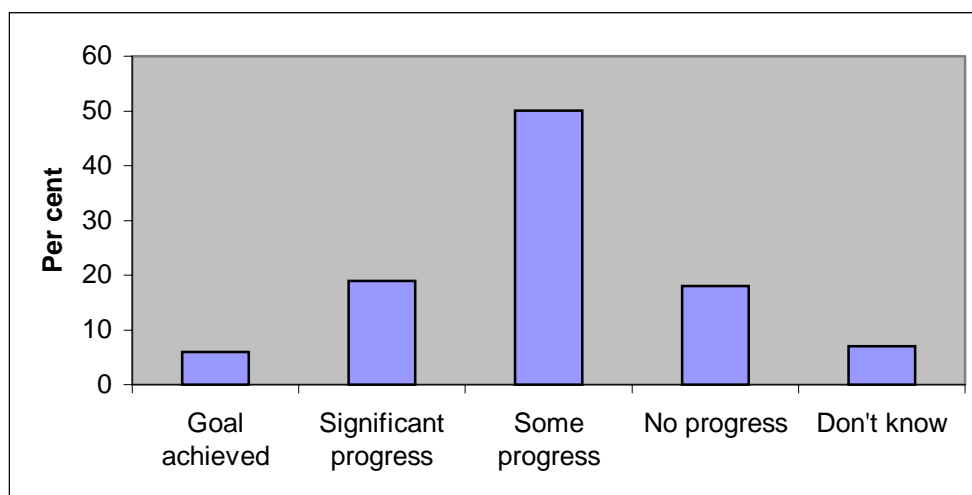
⁹ The difference between the proportion of respondents living in Scotland who answered "no progress" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents living in London, the South West and Wales who gave the same answer.

- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal fell with the respondent's highest educational qualification: 61% of respondents with degree level qualifications thought "some progress" will have been made compared with 49% of those with qualifications below degree level and 42% of respondents with no qualifications.
- Conversely, the proportion of respondents who were coded "Don't know" at this question rose as the level of the respondents' highest qualification fell. Only two per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications were coded "Don't know", this rose to six per cent among those with lower qualifications and then rose again to 10% of respondents with no qualifications.

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

- Only one-twentieth (six per cent) of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015.
- Half (50%) of all respondents thought that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that no progress will have been made was very similar to the proportion who thought "significant progress" will have been made by 2015 (18% and 19% respectively).

Fig 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



Sex

- Women were more likely to say that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal and less likely to think that no progress will have been made than men (22% and 17% respectively answered "significant progress" and 15% and 21% respectively thought no progress will have been made).

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were more than twice as likely than those in all other age groups to be coded "Don't know" to this question (17% compared with six per cent of respondents aged 16-24 and eight per cent aged 55-64, for example).

Region

- Three-tenths (30%) of respondents living in the South West thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards reducing the proportion of children dying under the age of five by 2015 compared with less than a fifth of respondents living in the North (18%), the Midlands and East Anglia (18%), the South East (16%), Wales (18%), and Scotland (18%).
- Once again, respondents living in Scotland were more likely than those living elsewhere (with the exception of those living in the Midlands and East Anglia) to be coded "Don't know" (15% compared with seven per cent of respondents living in the North and three per cent living in the South West, for example).

NS-SEC group

- Only two-fifths (42%) of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group thought that "some progress" would be made towards this Millennium Development Goal compared with at least half of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group (52%), the intermediate occupations group (55%), and the lower supervisory and technical occupations group (51%).

Highest educational qualification

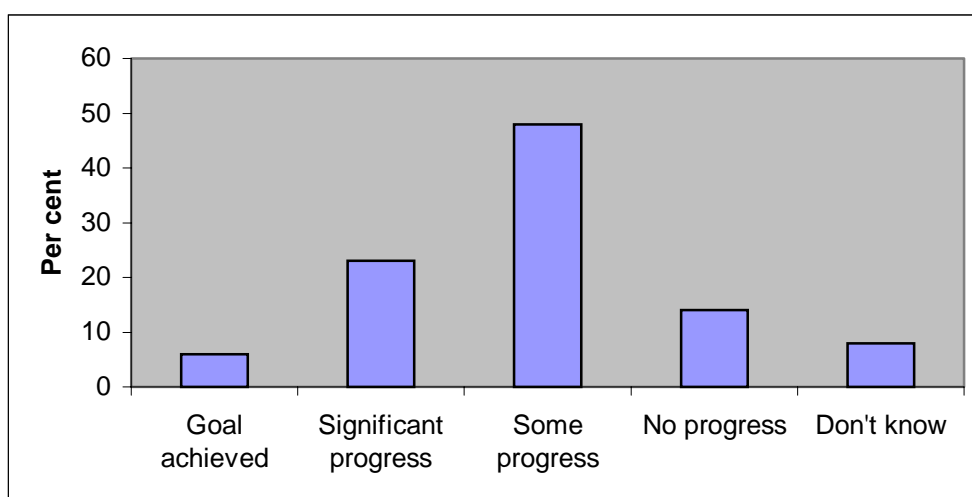
- Respondents with no qualifications were around twice as likely as those with qualifications either at degree level or below to think that the Goal will be achieved by 2015 (eight per cent compared with four per cent and five per cent respectively).
- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that "some progress" will have been made by 2015 fell with the level of the respondent's highest qualification: the proportion answering "some progress" fell from 59% among those with degree level qualifications to 51% of respondents with qualifications below degree level and then fell again to 42% of those with no qualifications.
- The proportion of respondents with no qualifications who were coded "Don't know" at this question is at least twice that of the corresponding proportions of respondents with degree level qualifications and those with qualifications below degree level (12%, four per cent and five per cent respectively).

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

- Only six per cent of respondents thought that the Goal to reduce the proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be achieved by 2015.
- Respondents were most likely to think that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal by 2015: half of respondents (48%) thought "some progress" will have been made and a further quarter (23%) thought "significant progress" will have been made.

- Respondents were more than twice as likely to think that no progress will have been made towards this Goal than they were to think it would be achieved (14% compared with six per cent).

Fig 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



Sex

- Women were more likely than men to think that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal by 2015: a quarter (26%) of women compared with a fifth (20%) of men gave this answer.
- While the proportions of men who answered either "some progress" or "no progress" were larger than the corresponding proportions for women the differences were not statistically significant.

Age

- Respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were twice as likely as those in all age groups (with the exception of 55-64) to be coded "Don't know" at this question (16% compared with seven per cent of respondents aged 16-24 and eight per cent of those aged 45-54, for example).

Region

- Respondents living in the South East were at least half as likely to think that the Goal to reduce the proportion of women dying as a result of having children will be achieved by 2015 than respondents living in the North, London, and Scotland (three per cent compared with eight per cent, six per cent and eight per cent respectively), but were more likely than respondents in these areas to think that no progress will have been made (21% compared with 12%, 13% and 12% respectively).
- Respondents living in Scotland were less likely than respondents living in England to think that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal (13% compared with 24% of respondents in the North, for example).

However, respondents living in Scotland were more than twice as likely to be coded "Don't know" at this question than those living in London, the South East, the South West, and Wales (15% compared with seven per cent, three per cent, five per cent and seven per cent respectively).

NS-SEC group

- Only two-fifths of respondents in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group and those in the semi-routine and routine occupations group (38% and 41%) thought that "some progress" will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal by 2015 compared with around a half of respondents in the other NS-SEC groups.

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents either with qualifications below degree level or those who had no qualifications were more likely to think that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal than respondents with degree level qualifications (24% and 24% compared with 18% respectively).
- The proportion of respondents who thought "some progress" will have been made by 2015 fell with the level of the respondents' highest educational qualification: this proportion fell from 58% of respondents with degree level qualifications to 50% of those whose highest qualification was below degree level and then fell again to 40% of those with no qualifications.
- Respondents with no qualifications were those most likely to be coded "Don't know" at this question: 12% of respondents with no qualifications were coded "Don't know" compared with seven per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and six per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications.

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

- Fourteen per cent of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015. This was the Millennium Development Goal that respondents thought was most likely to be achieved. Furthermore, the proportion of respondents thinking that this Goal will be achieved by 2015 rose from 11% in 2002 to 14% in 2003.
- A third (32%) of respondents thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 and a further 40% thought that "some progress" will have been made.
- Less than one-tenth (seven per cent) of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards achieving this Goal by 2015.

Sex

- Men were almost twice as likely to think that no progress will have been made towards this Goal than women (nine per cent and five per cent respectively).

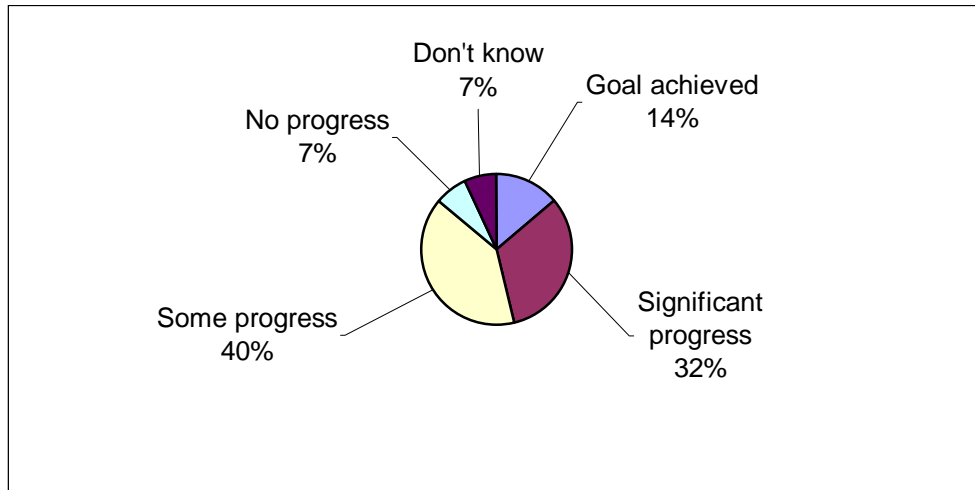
Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were more than twice as likely as all other respondents to be coded "Don't know" at this question (17% compared with six per cent of respondents aged 16-24 and five per cent aged 45-54).

Region

- Respondents living in Scotland were more likely to be coded "Don't know" than those living in London, the South East, the South West, and Wales (13% compared with four per cent, two per cent, five per cent and three per cent respectively).

Fig 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*



NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group and those in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group were around twice as likely as those in the managerial and professional occupations group, the intermediate occupations group, and the small employers and own account workers group to think that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved but less likely than these NS-SEC groups to think that "some progress" will be made¹⁰.
- Furthermore, respondents in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group were more than twice as likely as those in all other NS-SEC groups to think that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 (15% compared with seven per cent or less in the other NS-SEC groups).

Highest educational qualification

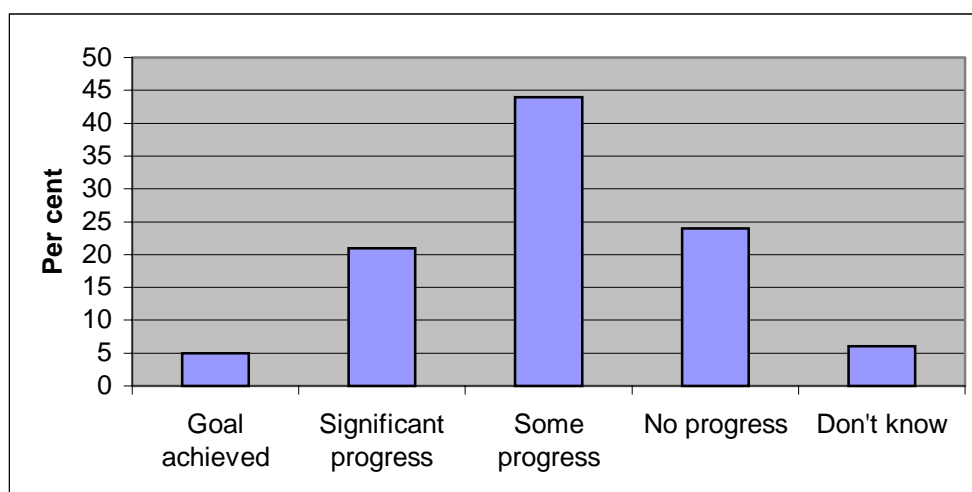
- Respondents with degree level qualifications were only half as likely as those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications to think that this Goal will be achieved by 2015 (seven per cent compared with 14% and 18% respectively).

¹⁰ The difference between the proportion of respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group who answered "some progress" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents in the intermediate occupations group who gave the same answer. The difference between the proportion of respondents in the lower supervisory and technical occupations group who answered "achieved" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents in the intermediate occupations group who gave the same answer.

- The likelihood of a respondent thinking that "significant progress" will be made towards this Goal was higher among those with qualifications than those without: 39% of respondents with degree level qualifications and 34% of those whose highest qualification was below degree level answered "significant progress" compared with 27% of respondents with no qualifications.
- Respondents with no qualifications were around twice as likely as those with qualifications to be coded "Don't know" at this question (11% compared with four per cent of those with degree level qualifications and six per cent of respondents with qualifications below degree level).

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

Fig 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



- Only one-twentieth (five per cent) of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015.
- More than two-fifths (44%) of respondents thought that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 and a further fifth (21%) thought "significant progress" will have been made.
- A quarter (24%) 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.

Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think that "significant progress" will have been made by 2015 (23% compared with 19%) while women were more likely to think "some progress" will have been made (46% of women compared with 41% of men).

- In 2002 the proportion of men and women who thought "significant progress" will be made by 2015 was the same (23%). Between 2002 and 2003 this proportion has fallen among women to 19% while remaining the same (23%) among men.

Age

- Older respondents (those aged 75 and over) were less likely to think that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal than respondents in all other age groups: only 12% of respondents aged 75 and over thought "significant progress" will have been made compared with at least one-fifth of respondents in each of the other age groups. This difference between respondents in the oldest age group and all other respondents may be explained by the increased likelihood among those aged 75 and over to have been coded "Don't know" compared with respondents in all other age groups. Fifteen per cent of respondents aged 75 and over were coded "Don't know" to this question compared with around one-twentieth of respondents in all other age groups.

Region

- Respondents living in Scotland were at least twice as likely as those living elsewhere in Great Britain to be coded "Don't know" at this question (16% compared with five per cent of respondents living in the North and eight per cent of those living in the Midlands and East Anglia, for example).

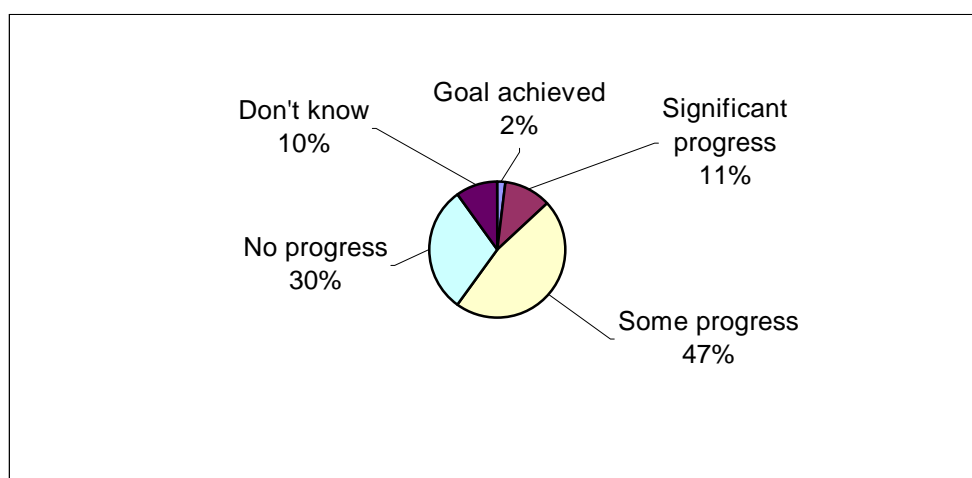
Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely to think that "significant progress" will be made towards this Millennium Development Goal than respondents either with qualifications below degree level or those with no qualifications (28% compared with 21% and 18% respectively).
- The proportion of respondents who were coded "Don't know" at this question rose as the level of the respondents' highest educational qualification fell. Two per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications were coded "Don't know" this rose to five per cent among those with qualifications below degree level and then rose again to eight per cent of those with no qualifications.

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

- Only two per cent of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015.
- Less than half (47%) thought that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal and only a tenth (11%) thought "significant progress" will have been made.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that "some progress" will have been made by 2015 fell from 51% in 2002 to 47% in 2003.
- Three in ten (30%) respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015.

Fig 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*



Sex

- Women were more likely than men to think that "some progress" will have been made by 2015 (50% and 45% respectively) while men were more likely to think no progress will have been made (35% of men compared with 25% of women).
- Slightly more women than men were coded "Don't know" at this question (11% compared with eight per cent).
- Between 2002 and 2003 the Survey findings for this question among men and women have changed slightly. In 2002 while women were more likely than men to think that "some progress" will have been made the difference between the proportions was not statistically significant: in 2003 the difference between the proportions of men and women giving this answer increased and is now statistically significant. Similarly, the difference between the proportions of men and women who thought that no progress will have been made increased between 2002 and 2003, however this difference was found to be statistically significant in both years.

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were less likely than those aged 25-74 to think that no progress will be made towards this Goal, but were at least twice as likely to be coded "Don't know" than respondents in all other age groups.

Region

- A larger proportion of respondents living in Scotland were coded "Don't know" at this question than those living in London, the South East, and Wales (15% compared with five per cent, six per cent and six per cent, respectively).

Highest educational qualification

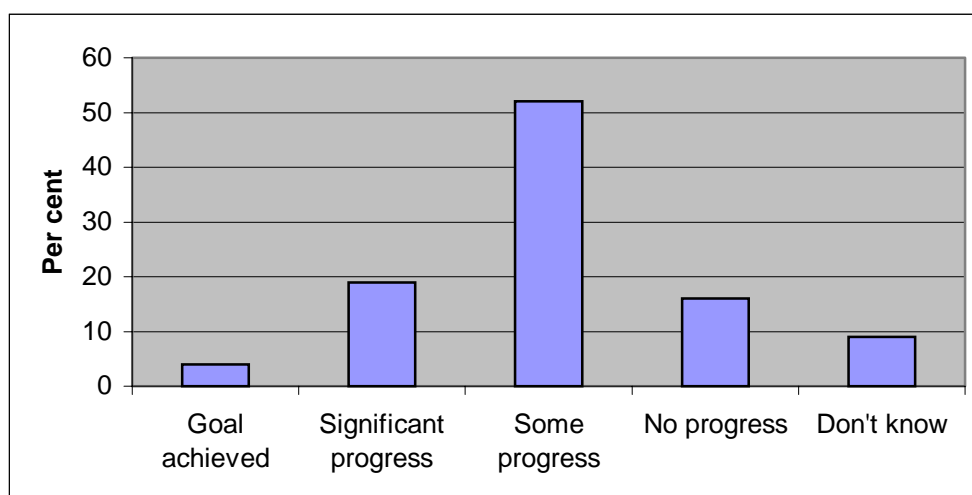
- The proportion of respondents thinking that no progress will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal fell with the level of the respondents' highest educational qualification: 38% of respondents with degree level

qualifications thought no progress will have been made, this fell to 31% among respondents with qualifications below degree level and then fell again to 26% of those with no qualifications.

- Respondents with no qualifications were at least twice as likely as those with qualifications to be coded "Don't know" at this question (16% compared with five per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications and seven per cent 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."

Fig 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



- Only four per cent of respondents thought that this Millennium Development Goal will be achieved by 2015.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 rose from 16% in 2002 to 19% in 2003.
- Just over half (52%) of respondents thought that "some progress" will have been made towards this Goal by 2015.
- Sixteen per cent of respondents thought that no progress will have been made towards this Goal.

Sex

- Men were more likely than women to think that no progress will have been made towards establishing a global partnership by 2015 (21% compared with 12%) while women were more likely to have been coded "Don't know" at this question than men (12% and seven per cent respectively).
- The proportion of women who thought no progress will have been made by 2015 fell between 2002 and 2003 from 16% to 12% and there has been a

corresponding rise in the proportion of women who were coded "Don't know" (nine per cent rising to 12% in 2003).

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were half as likely as those aged 16-24 to think that this Goal will be achieved by 2015 (12% compared with 27%).
- The youngest respondents (those aged 16-24) were around half as likely as those aged 25-44, 55-64, 65-74, and 75 and over to think that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 (nine per cent compared with 17%, 19%, 19% and 18% respectively).
- Once again respondents in the oldest age group (75 and over) were more likely than all other respondents to be coded "Don't know": one-fifth (20%) of respondents aged 75 and over were coded "Don't know" at this question compared with around a tenth or less of respondents in all other age groups.

Region

- Three-tenths of respondents living in the South West (29%) and Wales (29%) thought that "significant progress" will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal by 2015 compared with less than one-fifth of respondents living in each of the other regions in Great Britain.
- Respondents living in the South East were more likely to think that "some progress" will have been made by 2015 than those living in the North, the Midlands and East Anglia, the South West, and Wales (60% compared with 52%, 49%, 49% and 43%, respectively).
- Respondents living in Scotland were more likely than those living in London, the South East, and the South West to be coded "Don't know" at this question (17% compared with two per cent, four per cent and five per cent respectively).

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the small employers and own account workers group were more likely to think that no progress will have been made towards this Goal by 2015 than respondents in the intermediate occupations group, the lower supervisory and technical occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (25% compared with 15% in each of the other three NS-SEC groups).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with educational qualifications were more likely than those with no qualifications to think that "some progress" will have been made towards this Millennium Development Goal: over half (54%) of respondents either with degree level qualifications or whose qualifications were below degree level answered "some progress" compared with 46% of respondents with no qualifications.
- The likelihood of a respondent being coded "Don't know" at this question rose as the level of their highest educational qualification fell. Only three per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications were coded "Don't know" compared with seven per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and 16% of those with no qualifications.

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

(Tables 9.1- 9.6)

Summary

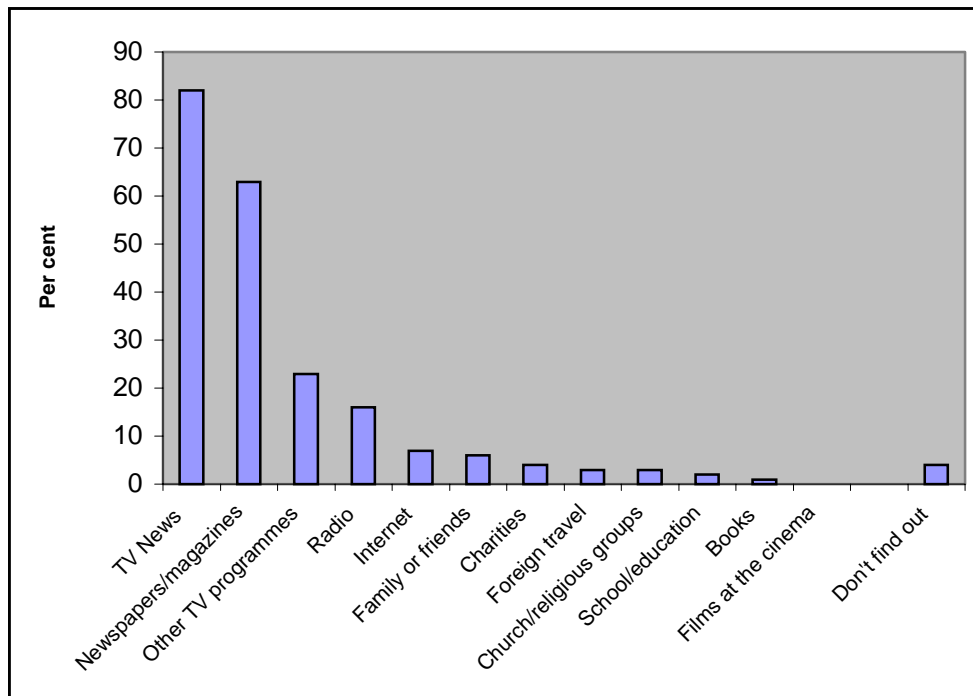
- *TV News was the most popular source of information used by respondents to find out what is happening in developing countries followed by newspapers or magazines (82% and 63%).*
- *23% of respondents used TV programmes other than the News to find out what is happening and 16% said that they used the radio.*
- *The internet was used by seven per cent of respondents and six per cent said they find out what is happening in developing countries from family and friends.*
- *Each other source of information was mentioned by fewer than five per cent of respondents.*
- *Four 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. Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents said that they used newspapers or magazines to find out what is happening in developing countries.
- Just under a quarter (23%) of respondents used other TV programmes to find out what is happening and 16% said that they used the radio.
- The internet was used by seven per cent of respondents, six per cent said that they find out what is happening in developing countries from their family and friends. Each other source was mentioned by fewer than five per cent of respondents.
- Just under one-twentieth (four per cent) of respondents said that they don't find out what is happening in developing countries.

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



Change between the years (total percentages)

- Between 2002 and 2003 there has been a fall in the proportion of respondents who said that they find out what is happening through charities from six per cent in 2002 to four per cent in 2003. However the difference between the proportion of respondents in 2003 that gave this answer and the corresponding proportions in 2001 and 2000 are not statistically significant.
- Again, the proportion of respondents who answered TV News fell between 2002 and 2003 (from 85% to 82%), however the proportion in 2003 is very similar to that found in 2001.
- Since 2000 there has been steady growth in the proportion of respondents who said that they use the internet to find out what is happening: this proportion has risen from three per cent in 2000 to five per cent in 2002 and then to seven per cent in 2003.

Sex

- Men were more likely than women to say that they used the radio (18% compared with 14%) and the internet (11% and four per cent respectively) to find out what is happening in developing countries. Men were also more likely to say that they don't find out what is happening than women (five per cent compared with three per cent).
- Women, on the other hand, were more likely than men to say that they find out what is happening in developing countries from their family and friends (seven per cent compared with four per cent) and church and other religious groups (four per cent compared with two per cent).

- The proportion of men who said that they used the internet has almost doubled between 2002 and 2003 from six per cent to 11%, while the proportion for women has remained the same (four per cent).
- In 2002 charities were more likely to be mentioned as a source of information about developing countries by women than men. However, in 2003 the proportion of women who gave this answer fell from eight per cent in 2002 to five per cent while the proportion of men remained the same (four per cent in 2003).
- Similarly, in 2002 men were more likely than women to say that they used other TV programmes to find out what is happening in developing countries, but this difference between the sexes disappeared in 2003 because the proportion of men giving this answer fell from 27% in 2002 to 22% in 2003 while the corresponding proportion of women has remained the same (23% in 2003).

Age

- Respondents aged under 45 were less likely to say that they use other TV programmes to find out about what is happening in developing countries than those aged 55 and over (12% of respondents aged 16-24 and 18% of those aged 25-44 compared with 30% aged 55-64 and 28% aged 75 and over, for example).
- The proportion of respondents aged 75 and over who said that they find out what is happening in developing countries through watching TV programmes other than the News fell between 2002 and 2003 from 39% to 28%.
- Unsurprisingly, respondents in the youngest age group (16-24) were those most likely to say that they find out what is happening through school/education: 11% of respondents in this age group gave this answer compared with one per cent or fewer respondents in all other age groups.
- The internet was more likely to be mentioned by respondents aged under 55 than older respondents. Around a tenth of respondents in age groups under 55 said that they find out what is happening in developing countries through the internet compared with a twentieth or less of respondents in age groups 55 and over.

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 the South East than those living in all other regions in England (30% compared with 21% of respondents living in the North and 18% of those living in London, for example).
- Respondents living in London and the South East were more likely than those living elsewhere in England¹¹ to say that they find out what is happening in developing countries by reading newspapers and magazines (69% and 71% compared with 57% of respondents in the North and 57% of those who live in the South West).
- Family and friends were at least twice as likely to be mentioned as a source of information by respondents living in London and the South East than by those living in the North, Midlands and East Anglia, Wales¹², and Scotland (12% and

¹¹ The difference between the proportion of respondents living in London who answered "newspapers/magazines" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents living in the Midlands and East Anglia who gave the same answer.

¹² The difference between the proportion of respondents living in the South East who answered "Family and friends" was not statistically significant from the proportion of respondents living in Wales who gave the same answer.

10% compared with four per cent, four per cent, five per cent and two per cent respectively).

- The highest proportion of respondents who said that they used the internet to find out what is happening was found among those who live in London (15%), this proportion was statistically significant from corresponding proportions of respondents who living in the North (five per cent), Midlands and East Anglia (seven per cent), the South West (seven per cent), and Wales (three per cent).

NS-SEC group

- Respondents in the semi-routine and routine occupations group were less likely to use newspapers or magazines as a source of information about developing countries than respondents in any other NS-SEC group (55% compared with 70% of respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group, for example).
- Respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group were twice as likely as those in all other NS-SEC groups to say that they find out what is happening through charities (eight per cent compared with four per cent of respondents in the intermediate occupations group and one per cent of those in the semi-routine and routine occupations group, for example).
- The internet was more likely to be used as a source of information by respondents in the managerial and professional occupations group than by respondents in the intermediate occupations group, the lower supervisory and technical occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (10% compared with six per cent, three per cent, and five per cent respectively).

Highest educational qualification

- Respondents with degree level qualifications were more likely than those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications to use the radio (27%, 14% and 13% respectively) and foreign travel/holidays (five per cent compared with two per cent in both the other two groups) to find out what is happening in developing countries.
- The proportion of respondents who said that they find out what is happening through TV programmes other than the News rose as the respondents' highest educational qualification fell: this proportion rose from 15% of respondents who had degree level qualifications to 21% among those with qualifications below degree level and then rose again to 28% of respondents with no qualifications.
- The opposite association between highest educational qualification level and use was found for respondents who said that they used charities and the internet as sources of information about what is happening in developing countries. For both these sources of information the proportion who said they used them fell with the highest level of the respondents' educational qualification.

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:*
 - 62% *Donating to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries*

- 49% *Buying fair trade goods*
 - 36% *Paying taxes*
 - 36% *Putting pressure on politicians to increase the assistance which the Government gives to developing countries*
 - 24% *Supporting socially responsible businesses and investment*
 - 15% *Being involved in church or campaign groups working on behalf of developing countries*
 - 14% *Working in a developing country to promote development*
 - 11% *Travelling to a developing country as a tourist*
- *Only seven per cent of respondents felt that they can 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).*
 - *The proportion of respondents answering "travelling to a developing country as a tourist" has fallen from 16% in 2000 to 11% in 2002 and 2003.*
 - *Characteristics of respondents most likely to feel that they are not able to make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries:*
 - *Aged 75 and over*
 - *Living elsewhere in Great Britain than London*
 - *No educational qualifications*

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?"

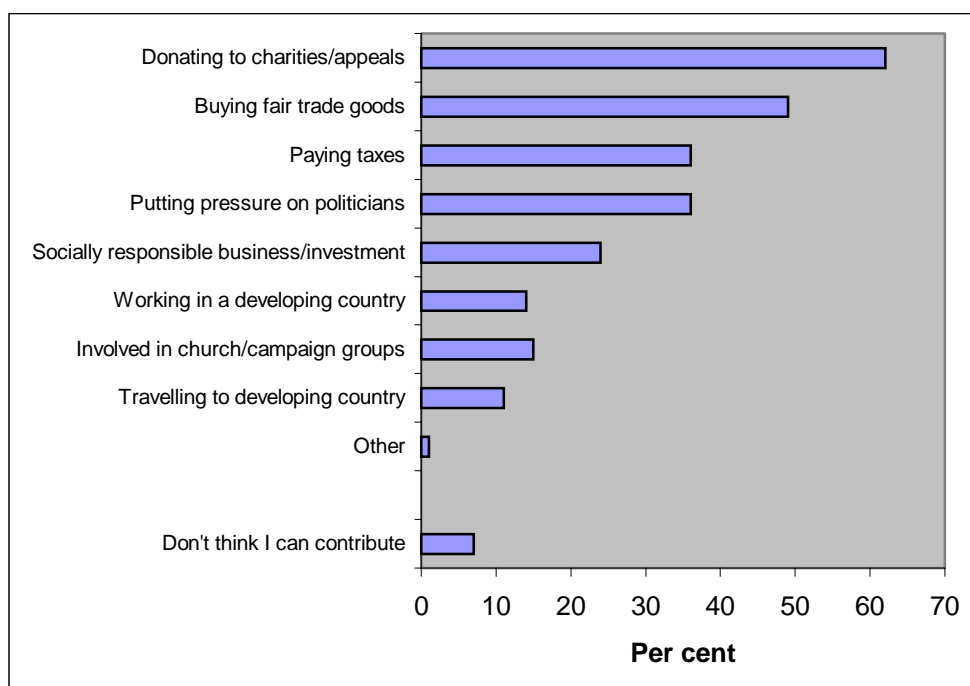
The answer frame has remained the same, despite the change in question wording, and a new category has been added: "Paying taxes". Respondents, in 2001 and 2000, were not asked to give their answers in order of importance and therefore for comparison purposes data for this question is shown as the total 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 (62%) of respondents gave this answer.
- Around a half (49%) of respondents said that they could make an effective contribution by buying fair trade goods.
- Just over a third (36%) of respondents said that they can make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by paying taxes and the same proportion (36%) said that they can make a contribution by putting pressure on politicians.
- A quarter (24%) 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 (15%), working in developing countries (14%), or by travelling to developing countries (11%).
- Only seven per cent of respondents felt that they can not do anything to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Changes between years (total percentages)

- There has been an increase over time in the proportion of respondents who said that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by buying fair trade goods. This proportion has increased steadily since 2001 from 42% to 49% in 2003.
- Similarly, the proportion of respondents who said that they could make an effective contribution by putting pressure on politicians has increased over time, from 32% in 2000 to 36% in 2003.
- The proportion of respondents who thought that they could effectively make a contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries by travelling to these countries has fallen from 16% in 2000 and 15% in 2001 to 11% in 2002 and 2003.

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



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 (40% compared with 33%), supporting socially responsible businesses (28% compared with 20%), and travelling to developing countries (13% compared with nine per cent).
- Women, on the other hand, were more likely than men to say that they could make an effective contribution by donating to charities (69% compared with 54%) and by being involved in a church or campaign group (19% compared with 10%).
- In 2002 the proportions of men and women who said that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by supporting socially responsible businesses was the same (24%). Between 2002 and 2003 the proportion of men giving this answer rose to 28% (this difference between the two years was not statistically significant) and the corresponding proportion for women fell to 20% resulting in a statistically significant difference between men and women.

Age

- Respondents aged 75 and over were less likely than respondents in all other age groups to think that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by paying taxes: a quarter (25%) of respondents aged 75 and over gave this answer compared with between a third and two-fifths of respondents in all other age groups.

- 16-24 year olds and respondents aged 25-44 were those most likely to think that they could make an effective contribution by donating to charities (77% and 66% compared with 57% aged 45-54 and 55-64, 51% aged 65-74 and 50% aged 75 and over).
- The proportion of respondents aged 16-24 who thought that they could make an effective contribution by supporting socially responsible businesses was lower than for the corresponding proportions among respondents in all other age groups up to the age of 74 (12% compared with 28% of respondents aged 25-44 for example). Furthermore, respondents aged 75 and over were less likely than those aged 25-64 to give this answer (17% of respondents aged 75 and over). The proportion of respondents who were aged 75 and over who thought that they could contribute by supporting socially responsible business is three times the size of the corresponding proportion for this age group in 2002 (six per cent).
- Respondents in the youngest age group were less likely than respondents in all other age groups (with the exception of those aged 75 and over) to say that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by buying fair trade goods (37% compared with 56% aged 45-54 and 49% aged 55-64, for example). However this age group (16-24) were more likely than respondents in all other age groups to say that they could effectively contribute by working in developing countries (28% compared with 13% aged 25-44 and 15% aged 55-64, for example).
- Only a quarter (25%) of respondents aged 75 and over said that they could contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by putting pressure on politicians compared with at least a third of respondents in all other age groups.
- Respondents aged 75 and over were around four times as likely as respondents aged 44 and under to say that they didn't think that they could personally make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries and at least twice as likely as respondents aged 45-74 to give this answer (19% compared with four per cent of respondents aged 16-24 and eight per cent of those aged 65-74, for example).

Region

- The likelihood of a respondent saying that they could effectively contribute to poverty reduction in developing countries by donating to charity was much lower in Wales than in any region in England (48% compared with 59% of respondents living in the North and 66% of those living in London). However, in 2002 there were no statistically significant differences between the regions giving this answer. Furthermore, the proportion of respondents living in Wales who answered "donating to charities" fell from 68% to 48% between 2002 and 2003.
- Respondents living in the North and Scotland were less likely than those living in London, the South East, and Wales to think that they could make an effective contribution by putting pressure on politicians (31% and 28% compared with 42%, 41% and 44% respectively).
- Only two per cent of respondents living in London said that they didn't think that they could do anything to effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries compared to between six and ten per cent of respondents in all other regions in Great Britain.

NS-SEC group

- Slightly fewer than half (46%) 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 around a third 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 the intermediate occupations group, the lower supervisory and technical occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (33% compared with 24%, 24% and 18% respectively).
- 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 less than half that of the corresponding proportions of respondents in the small employers and own account workers group, the lower supervisory and technical occupations group, and the semi-routine and routine occupations group (three per cent compared with 11%, eight per cent, and 11% respectively).

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 48% of respondents with degree level qualifications to 39% of those with qualifications below degree level and then fell further to 26% of respondents with no qualifications. Similarly the proportion answering "supporting socially responsible business" fell from 42% of those with degree level qualifications to 24% of those with lower qualifications and then to 16% of respondents with no qualifications.
- 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 five per cent of respondents whose highest qualification was below degree level and then fell again to less than one per cent among those with degree level qualifications.