

Public Attitudes towards Development

Knowledge and attitudes concerning poverty in
developing countries, 2006

**A report on research using the ONS Omnibus Survey
produced by the Office for National Statistics on behalf
of the Department for International Development**

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Conventions and symbols

Presentation of data

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

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

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

A few people failed to answer some questions. These 'no answers' have been excluded from the analysis, and so tables that describe the same population have slightly varying bases. Weighted bases are presented in all tables and this may also cause slight variation in bases describing the same population.

Small bases are associated with relatively high sampling errors and this affects the reliability of estimates. Where estimates are considered unreliable due to relatively high sampling error, figures in the tables are presented with a turquoise shaded background.

Sampling error

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

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

It is important to remember that factors other than sampling errors can affect the reliability of the results obtained from any survey. Other sources of inaccuracy include, for example, non-response bias and under-reporting, which are more difficult to quantify.

Socio-economic classification

From April 2001 the National Statistics Social-economic Classification (NS-SEC) was used for all official statistics and surveys. It replaced Social Class based on Occupation (SC, formerly Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG). The tables in this report show the 3 category NS-SEC, and the base for the total includes those who were not classified (that is, full-time students, those who have never worked or are long-term unemployed, and those whose occupation is not stated or is inadequately described).

Weighting

The bases quoted in the tables of this report are unweighted, while the percentages use weighted data. Appendix A gives details of the weighting. Results are based on a

maximum of 1258 individuals, although not all respondents answered all questions. Hence there are lower bases in some tables.

Summary

This report presents the results of a survey on public attitudes towards development carried out in July 2006 and is based on data collected in Great Britain by the National Statistics Omnibus Survey on behalf of the Department for International Development (DFID).

The key findings are outlined below.

Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries **(Chapter 2)**

- Over four fifths (81 per cent) of respondents were either very or fairly concerned about poverty in developing countries.
- Women were more likely than men to express concern about poverty in developing countries (85 per cent compared with 76 per cent).
- When respondents were asked about the ways in which the UK can be affected by poverty in developing countries, the most common concern was that the UK could be affected by refugees and asylum seekers, mentioned by 67 per cent. Other common concerns were the effect of workers from developing countries coming to the UK for work (46 per cent), ill feeling towards the UK resulting in terrorism (44 per cent) and the possibility of conflict and war (41 per cent).
- Only 4 per cent of respondents thought that the UK is not affected by poverty in developing countries and 7 per cent did not give a view.

Importance of poverty issues (Chapter 2)

- The vast majority of respondents thought that reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases was very important (92 per cent).
- Nearly as many thought that the following were very important: reducing the number of children who die before they are five (91 per cent), that all children should be able to go to school (90 per cent), reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth (88 per cent) and men and women having access to family planning services (83 per cent).
- About three quarters thought that reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty (77 per cent) and reducing damage to the environment (75 per cent) was very important. Seventy one per cent thought that better management of the debt problem facing developing countries was very important and 63 per cent thought that fairer global trade was very important.

Awareness of UK Government commitment (Chapter 3)

- 37 per cent of people had heard of DFID: women were less likely to have heard of DFID than men (33 per cent of women compared with 42 per cent of men).
- Those who had heard of DFID were asked what sorts of things they thought it did, and could give as many answers as they liked. About a quarter (27 per cent) said that DFID runs development projects in developing countries, about a quarter (27 per cent) said they help to improve, for example, health and education in developing countries and a quarter (25 per cent) said DFID provides relief for overseas disasters.
- Two fifths (39 per cent) of respondents who had not heard of DFID thought that the UK government provided relief for overseas disasters, and just under a third (31 per cent) thought they gave money to governments of developing countries.
- Only 5 per cent of people who had not heard of DFID thought the UK government didn't give any aid, but 16 per cent said they thought they gave aid but they didn't know in what way.
- Over half (53 per cent) of respondents thought the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries was too little, and about a third (34 per cent) of respondents thought that was about right.

Contribution of international organisations to poverty reduction in developing countries (Chapter 3)

- International charities (mentioned by 78 per cent of people), the United Nations (58 per cent) and governments of richer countries (54 per cent) were considered to be the main contributors to the reduction of poverty.
- The least mentioned contributors were individuals in developing and developed countries (16 and 15 per cent respectively).

Actions that could impact on poverty reduction in developing countries (Chapter 3)

- The action that people thought would have the most impact was reducing conflict and war: 67 per cent of people thought this would impact 'a lot' and a further 22 per cent thought it would impact 'a fair amount'.
- Over half of people thought that a substantial impact ('a lot') on poverty reduction would stem from helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services (56 per cent), helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty (53 per cent), removing rich dictators through force (53 per cent) and creating a fairer trade system (51 per cent).

Ways in which individuals can help (Chapter 3)

- Donating to charities was the most popular means by which respondents felt that they could contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: 60 per cent of respondents gave this answer.

- Nearly as many respondents (58 per cent) said that they could make an effective contribution by buying fair trade goods, and 46 per cent said they could avoid businesses that exploit the country or people.

Corruption and waste (Chapter 4)

- Two fifths (41 per cent) said that they agreed with the statement ‘some people have said that most aid to developing (poor) countries is wasted’: 9 per cent agreed strongly and 32 per cent agreed. Over a quarter (27 per cent) said they neither agreed nor disagreed and the remainder (32 per cent) disagreed.
- The majority (75 per cent) of respondents thought the UK should continue to help poor people with health and education in countries where corruption is discovered in their government.
- The most popular policy suggested by interviewers to help countries with corrupt governments, supported ‘a lot’ by 72 per cent of people, was putting strict conditions on how the money was spent. About half of respondents supported ‘a lot’ helping citizens to hold their governments to account (50 per cent), running projects directly and not dealing with the government (48 per cent), and bypassing the government completely (47 per cent). Nearly as many people (42 per cent) supported working with the governments of developing countries to fight corruption.

Impact of overseas aid in Africa (Chapter 5)

- About a third (34 per cent) thought that the lives of poor people in Africa had been improved ‘a fair amount’ in the last ten years, and a further 8 per cent thought they had improved ‘a lot’. Nearly half of respondents (47 per cent) thought lives had not improved very much and 6 per cent thought they had not improved at all.
- Women were more positive on the whole about improvement: 46 per cent of women thought lives had improved a lot or a fair amount compared with 37 per cent of men.

Sources of information about the lives of poor people in Africa (Chapter 5)

- More than half of people reported that they found out about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa by watching the TV News (76 per cent), watching TV documentaries (55 per cent) and from Comic Relief and Live Aid (53 per cent).
- Nearly a half (47 per cent) looked at newspapers or magazines, 15 per cent of respondents said that they used the radio and the Internet was used by 8 per cent of respondents to find out what was happening.

1: Introduction

This report is based on data collected in Great Britain by the National Statistics Omnibus Survey¹ in July 2006 on behalf of the Department for International Development (DFID). A random sample of 1,258 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”.

In 1997, The Department for International Development’s (DFID) White Paper, 'Eliminating World Poverty; A Challenge for the 21st Century'² called for increased public understanding of our global mutual dependence and the need for international development. The White Paper also called for every child to be educated about development issues, so they can understand the key global considerations that will shape their lives. This is also set out in the International Development Act 2002³. In order to structure its work on informing the public and school children about development issues, DFID has been carrying out surveys to monitor public perceptions relating to development issues.

In 2006, DFID’s new White Paper on International Development, 'Eliminating World Poverty: Making governance work for the poor'⁴ set out what the UK Government will do to reduce world poverty over the next five years. The White Paper includes promises such as

- increasing the development budget to 0.7% of gross national income by 2013;
- concentrating resources on the poorest countries;
- focusing on good governance by helping to build states that are capable, responsive and accountable to their citizens;
- helping tackle corruption;
- increasing efforts to help people have security, incomes through growth and public services;
- working internationally to tackle climate change; and

¹ The Omnibus Survey is carried out throughout Great Britain every month with a representative sample of adults aged 16 and over (for more information see Appendix A).

² for more information see <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/whitepaper1997.pdf>

³ for more information see <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/devact2002overview.asp>

⁴ for more information see <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/wp2006/default.asp>

- helping create an international system fit for the 21st century, focusing on UN reform, a more effective and responsive World Bank, IMF and regional banks, and closer working relationships with EU Member States and the EC to ensure that EU aid is effective and that non-aid policies support development.

Since 2000, DFID's Building Support for Development team has been building a far-reaching programme of activity across the UK. This programme aims to raise awareness of development through working with the formal and non-formal education projects, new partnership developments with businesses, trade unions and minority groups, and public information campaigns. There have also been several campaigns to raise awareness amongst specific sections of the UK public about various aspects of DFID's work such as the Trade Campaign, Aid Works Campaign and Humanitarian Aid Campaign.

Lives in developing countries are directly influenced by the opinions and choices of the UK public. In order to ensure that the UK public are making informed judgements about development, information is needed about their levels of awareness and beliefs about world poverty. DFID can then use this knowledge to ensure that they send out messages and information which is appropriate to the needs and knowledge gaps of the UK public. The ONS Omnibus Survey examines general views and levels of concern about poverty and development issues across the world. In particular, it looks at the degree to which people feel such issues might affect them personally, and what they know, and feel, about the way the UK government and other organisations give aid to developing countries. There is a particular focus on Africa in some of the questions.

Each of the questions asked in the survey has been analysed by sex, age, region, socio-economic classification (NS-SEC group) and highest educational qualification. The relevant questions are included as Appendix B.

Although similar surveys were conducted each July between 1999 and 2004 and in August 2005, the questions and answer categories have changed in 2006, and so it is not possible to present any comparisons with previous years.

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

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

Respondents were first asked how they felt about levels of poverty in developing countries. Although the question was the same as that asked in previous years, the answer categories changed in 2006. The first two categories (‘very concerned’ and ‘fairly concerned’) were the same but the category ‘no strong feelings one way or another’ was omitted. This would have an effect on the responses given and so the 2006 results are not comparable with those for previous years.

Over four fifths (81 per cent) of respondents said that they were concerned about levels of poverty in developing countries - 33 per cent were very concerned and a further 48 per cent were fairly concerned.

One sixth (16 per cent) said that they were not very concerned and three per cent were not at all concerned.

Women were more likely than men to express concern about poverty in developing countries (85 per cent compared with 76 per cent).

A larger proportion of women than of men were very concerned (37 per cent and 28 per cent respectively), but the proportions of men and women who were fairly concerned were the same at 48 per cent.

Conversely, men were more likely than women to say that they were not very or not at all concerned (23 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).

Table 2.1

Although the level of concern was very similar among people in different age groups, those aged 65 to 74 were more likely than others to be very concerned (41 per cent compared with 26 per cent of those aged 16-24 and 35 per cent of those aged 75 and over).

Table 2.2

There was little variation regionally in levels of concern: respondents in Scotland were the most likely to be concerned (87 per cent) and respondents in the North were the least likely to be concerned (77 per cent) but there were no other statistically significant differences.

Table 2.3

Those in managerial and professional occupations were more likely to be concerned (very or fairly concerned) than respondents in intermediate occupations (85 and 76 per cent respectively).

Table 2.4

Concern about poverty in developing countries was closely associated with educational background. Respondents with degree level qualifications were most likely to be very or fairly concerned (89 per cent) and those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications were the least likely to be concerned (80 per cent and 78 per cent respectively).

Conversely, only 10 per cent of respondents with degree level qualifications were not very or not at all concerned about poverty in developing countries, compared with 19 per cent with qualifications below degree level and 20 per cent of those without qualifications.

Table 2.5

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

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

Respondents were shown a card with a list of categories and were able to give as many answers to this question as they wished. The categories were:

- Refugees/ asylum seekers coming to UK
- Workers from developing countries coming to UK for work
- Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism
- By leading to conflict and war
- Damage to earth's environment
- Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases
- UK public donations/government funds going overseas

The answer categories were different to those used in previous years and so the results are not comparable.

Two thirds (67 per cent) of respondents thought that the UK could be affected by refugees and asylum seekers coming to the UK - this was the most common answer given to this question.

The next most frequently mentioned consequence was that the UK could be affected by workers from developing countries coming to the UK for work: mentioned by nearly a half (46 per cent) of respondents. Forty four per cent said that there could be ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism, and 41 per cent mentioned that an effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK could be conflict and war.

About a quarter (27 per cent) of respondents said there could be damage to the earth's environment. An increase in the risk of tropical and other diseases in the UK was mentioned by 25 per cent of respondents and 24 per cent mentioned UK public donations and government funds going overseas.

Only 4 per cent of respondents thought that the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries and 7 per cent did not give a view.

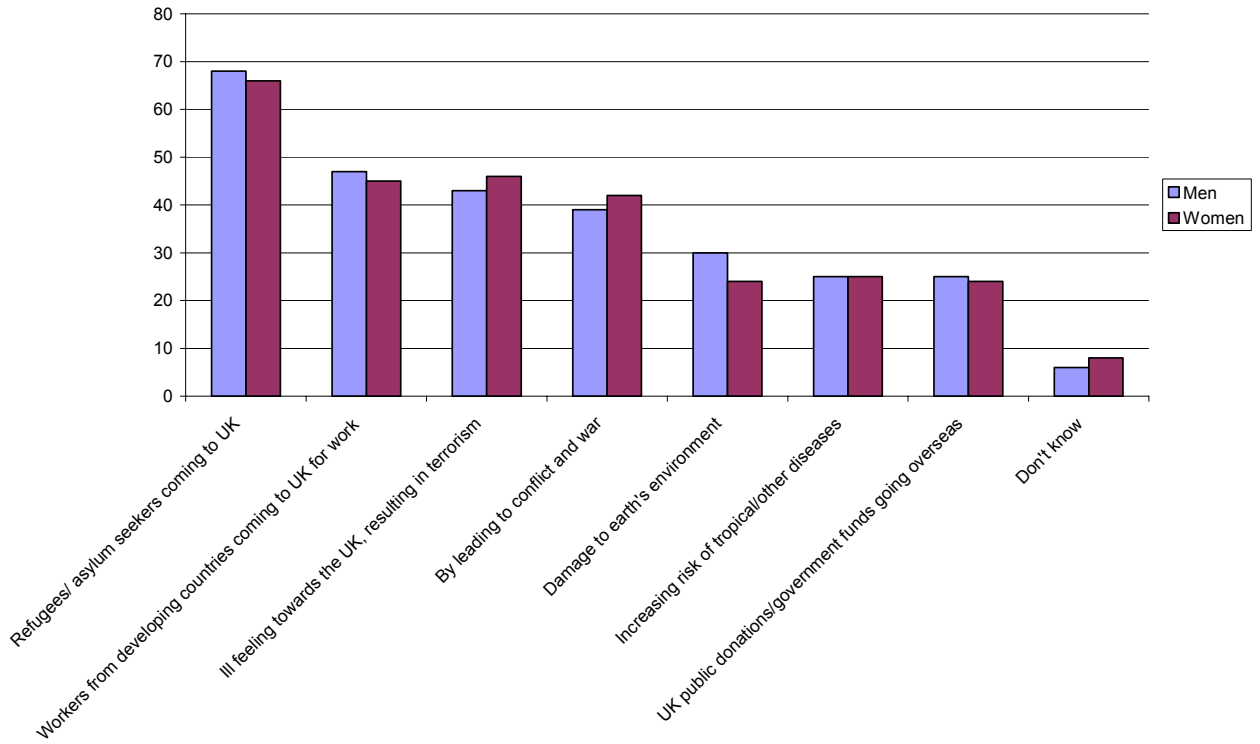
2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Men were more likely than women to think that poverty in developing countries can affect the UK by damage to the earth's environment (30 per cent and 24 per cent respectively), but there were no other statistically significant differences between men and women.

Table 2.6 and Figure 2.1

Figure 2.1 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006



There were some age variations in the ways respondents thought the UK can be affected by poverty in developing countries. For example, people aged 75 and over were the least likely to mention refugees and asylum seekers coming to the UK and damage to the earth's environment and most likely to say they didn't know or that the UK wasn't affected by poverty in developing countries. Those aged 16-24 were also less likely to mention damage to the earth's environment and an increasing risk of tropical and other diseases than those people in the middle age groups.

Table 2.7

There was some regional variation in responses: in particular people in London were less likely to mention some of the ways and were more likely to say they did not know than people in the South East and the South West.

Table 2.8

Variation in response according to respondents' socio-economic status was also evident. For example, twice as many people in managerial and professional occupations and intermediate occupations mentioned UK public donations and government funds going overseas as a possible effect of poverty in developing countries on the UK compared with those from routine and manual occupation groups (32 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Table 2.9

Overall, respondents with qualifications were more likely to believe that poverty in developing countries affected the UK than those with no qualifications. In particular, they were more likely to think it could lead to conflict and war (57 per cent of those with degree level qualifications and 45 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level compared with 26 per cent of those with no qualifications). Similarly, those with qualifications were more likely than others to think that refugees and asylum seekers would come to the UK or that there could be damage to the earth's environment.

Conversely, those who felt the UK was not affected by poverty in developing countries rose from 2 per cent of those with degree level qualifications (3 per cent among those with qualifications below degree level) to 9 per cent of those without qualifications.

Table 2.10

Importance of poverty issues

At the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000, the world's governments endorsed a set of development targets (known as the Millennium Development Goals, MDGs). The aim for each of these MDGs is that they will be achieved by 2015⁵.

In previous survey years respondents were asked the extent to which they felt that each of the MDGs would be met by 2015. In 2006, however, respondents were asked how

⁵ For more information see <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg>

important they thought the issues were, without reference to them as Millennium Development Goals. The issues as mentioned by the interviewer were:

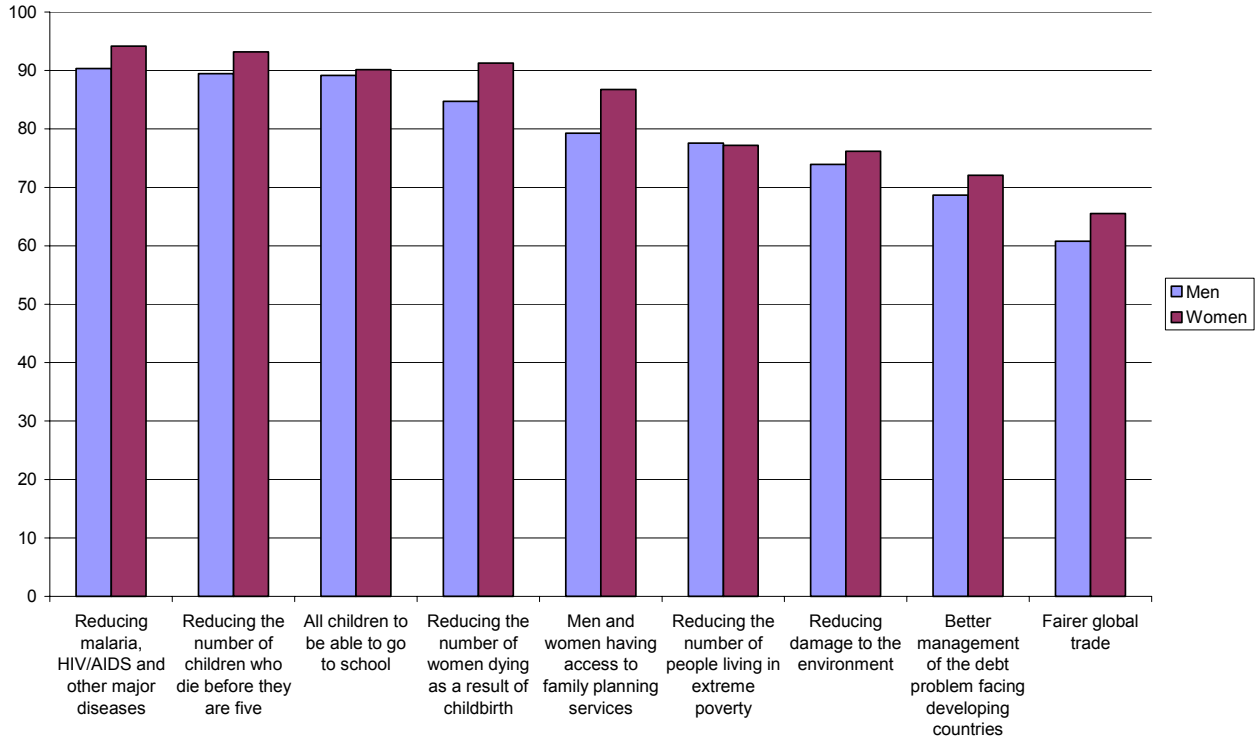
- Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty
- All children to be able to go to school
- Reducing the number of children who die before they are five
- Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth
- Men and women having access to family planning services
- Reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases
- Reducing damage to the environment
- Fairer global trade
- Better management of the debt problem facing developing countries

The vast majority of respondents thought that reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases was 'very important' (92 per cent) and a further 7 per cent thought it was 'fairly important'. Nearly as many thought that the following were 'very important': reducing the number of children who die before they are five (91 per cent), that all children should be able to go to school (90 per cent), reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth (88 per cent) and men and women having access to family planning services (83 per cent). About three quarters thought that reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty (77 per cent) and reducing damage to the environment (75 per cent) was 'very important'. Seventy one per cent thought that better management of the debt problem facing developing countries was 'very important' and 63 per cent thought that fairer global trade was 'very important'.

Women were more likely than men to think that reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases, reducing the number of children who die before they are five, reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth and men and women having access to family planning services were 'very important'.

Table 2.11 and Figure 2.2

Figure 2.2 Percentage who think different poverty reduction issues are very important: by sex, 2006



Some of the issues showed a difference in opinions between people in different age groups, with people in the oldest age group being the least likely to think that the issue was 'very important'. For example, 87 per cent of those aged 75 and over thought it was 'very important' to reduce the number of children who die before they are five, compared with 95 per cent of those aged 16-24.

Table 2.12

Generally, people living in Scotland were more likely to rate the issues as 'very important', than people living in London, in the South East and in the South West.

Table 2.13

There were very few differences when socio-economic classification was looked at, and there was no clear pattern.

People with degree level qualifications were more likely to think that reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth were 'very important' compared with people with no qualifications. There were no other differences.

Tables 2.14 and 2.15

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.1 Respondents' concern towards levels of poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

Concern about levels of poverty in developing countries	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Very concerned	28	37	33
Fairly concerned	48	48	48
Not very concerned	19	12	16
Not at all concerned	4	2	3
Don't know	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>1258</i>

Table 2.2 Respondents' concern towards levels of poverty in developing countries: by age, 2006

Great Britain

Concern about levels of poverty in developing countries	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	26	30	33	38	41	35	33
Fairly concerned	54	50	46	47	45	41	48
Not very concerned	19	16	16	12	11	18	16
Not at all concerned	1	3	4	3	3	5	3
Don't know	0	2	1	-	0	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1258</i>

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.3 Respondents' concern towards levels of poverty in developing countries: by region, 2006

Great Britain

Concern about levels of poverty in developing countries	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	33	29	39	32	32	33	33	33
Fairly concerned	44	51	41	49	52	49	55	48
Not very concerned	18	16	14	16	16	15	12	16
Not at all concerned	4	4	2	3	1	1	0	3
Don't know	1	0	4	-	-	2	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1258</i>

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

Table 2.4 Respondents' concern towards levels of poverty in developing countries: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

Concern about levels of poverty in developing countries	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
Very concerned	36	31	32	33
Fairly concerned	49	45	48	48
Not very concerned	13	18	16	16
Not at all concerned	2	4	3	3
Don't know	-	2	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>1258</i>

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.5 Respondents' concern towards levels of poverty in developing countries: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

Concern about levels of poverty in developing countries	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	
Very concerned	46 89	28 80	33 78	33 81
Fairly concerned	44	52	45	48
Not very concerned	10	16	16	16
Not at all concerned	-	3	4	3
Don't know	1	1	2	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	207	612	380	1258

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

Table 2.6 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

	Men	Women	Total
	<i>Percentage who mentioned:</i>		
Refugees/ asylum seekers coming to UK	68	66	67
Workers from developing countries coming to UK for work	47	45	46
Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism	43	46	44
By leading to conflict and war	39	42	41
Damage to earth's environment	30	24	27
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	25	25	25
UK public donations/government funds going overseas	25	24	24
Other ways	0	0	0
Don't know	6	8	7
Not affected	5	4	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	564	691	1255

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.7 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries: by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
<i>Percentage who mentioned:</i>							
Refugees/ asylum seekers coming to UK	71	68	74	70	59	46	67
Workers from developing countries coming to UK for work	38	49	50	55	40	32	46
Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism	44	43	49	49	40	39	44
By leading to conflict and war	37	44	50	50	27	21	41
Damage to earth's environment	17	30	31	32	27	14	27
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	16	23	31	25	26	18	25
UK public donations/government funds going overseas	19	26	30	24	25	13	24
Other ways	-	1	-	-	-	-	0
Don't know	11	8	3	3	8	13	7
Not affected	2	4	4	4	7	10	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1255</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 2.8 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries: by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region						Total	
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales		Scotland
<i>Percentage who mentioned:</i>								
Refugees/ asylum seekers coming to UK	62	68	57	80	70	74	66	67
Workers from developing countries coming to UK for work	43	45	46	57	42	48	41	46
Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism	45	44	29	48	56	50	45	44
By leading to conflict and war	36	37	36	50	47	50	44	41
Damage to earth's environment	25	29	26	30	30	25	21	27
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	27	28	17	34	19	16	18	25
UK public donations/government funds going overseas	19	28	22	31	32	12	16	24
Other ways	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	0
Don't know	9	8	14	2	3	2	10	7
Not affected	5	3	7	4	2	2	8	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1255</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.9 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
<i>Percentage who mentioned:</i>				
Refugees/ asylum seekers coming to UK	71	71	65	67
Workers from developing countries coming to UK for work	48	54	44	46
Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism	47	38	48	44
By leading to conflict and war	52	38	36	41
Damage to earth's environment	37	25	23	27
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	28	26	26	25
UK public donations/government funds going overseas	32	32	16	24
Other ways	0	0	-	0
Don't know	3	7	8	7
Not affected	4	5	5	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	397	257	499	1255

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 2.10 Ways in which respondents thought that the United Kingdom can be affected by poverty in developing countries: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
<i>Percentage who mentioned:</i>				
Refugees/ asylum seekers coming to UK	73	71	58	67
Workers from developing countries coming to UK for work	55	48	37	46
Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism	47	46	40	44
By leading to conflict and war	57	45	26	41
Damage to earth's environment	44	27	17	27
Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases	25	28	19	25
UK public donations/government funds going overseas	34	25	17	24
Other ways	1	0	-	0
Don't know	5	6	9	7
Not affected	2	3	9	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	207	612	377	1255

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 2.11 Perceived importance of different poverty reduction issues: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases			
Very important	91	94	93
Fairly important	8	5	7
Not very important	0	0	0
Not at all important	1	0	0
Reducing the number of children who die before they are five			
Very important	89	94	92
Fairly important	8	6	7
Not very important	2	0	1
Not at all important	1	0	0
All children to be able to go to school			
Very important	88	90	89
Fairly important	10	9	10
Not very important	1	0	1
Not at all important	0	0	0
Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth			
Very important	84	91	87
Fairly important	13	9	11
Not very important	2	1	1
Not at all important	1	0	1
Men and women having access to family planning services			
Very important	80	87	84
Fairly important	17	12	15
Not very important	2	1	1
Not at all important	1	0	0
Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty			
Very important	76	79	78
Fairly important	20	19	19
Not very important	3	1	2
Not at all important	1	1	1
Reducing damage to the environment			
Very important	74	75	75
Fairly important	19	21	20
Not very important	6	3	5
Not at all important	1	0	1
Better management of the debt problem facing developing countries			
Very important	68	74	71
Fairly important	27	24	25
Not very important	4	2	3
Not at all important	1	1	1
Fairer global trade			
Very important	59	66	63
Fairly important	35	30	32
Not very important	5	3	4
Not at all important	1	1	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>1251</i>

Table 2.12 Perceived importance of different poverty reduction issues: by age, 2006

Great Britain	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases							
Very important	93	92	95	94	91	91	93
Fairly important	7	7	4	6	9	7	7
Not very important	-	0	1	-	-	1	0
Not at all important	0	0	0	-	1	1	0
Reducing the number of children who die before they are five							
Very important	93	94	92	88	88	86	92
Fairly important	7	5	5	8	12	11	7
Not very important	-	1	2	2	1	-	1
Not at all important	-	-	0	1	-	2	0
All children to be able to go to school							
Very important	89	90	88	89	93	87	89
Fairly important	11	9	9	10	7	11	10
Not very important	-	1	3	-	0	2	1
Not at all important	-	0	1	0	-	-	0
Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth							
Very important	84	89	90	89	89	79	87
Fairly important	16	10	8	8	10	16	11
Not very important	-	1	2	1	1	4	1
Not at all important	-	0	0	1	1	2	1
Men and women having access to family planning services							
Very important	79	85	87	90	79	74	84
Fairly important	19	14	9	9	18	24	15
Not very important	2	0	3	-	2	1	1
Not at all important	0	0	-	1	1	1	0
Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty							
Very important	74	81	79	77	79	71	78
Fairly important	22	17	17	21	18	26	19
Not very important	3	2	3	1	2	2	2
Not at all important	1	0	1	2	1	1	1
Reducing damage to the environment							
Very important	68	75	77	77	77	73	75
Fairly important	25	20	20	17	18	21	20
Not very important	8	4	3	5	4	5	5
Not at all important	-	1	0	0	1	1	1
Better management of the debt problem facing developing countries							
Very important	69	74	70	67	71	69	71
Fairly important	25	23	28	29	24	25	25
Not very important	6	2	1	3	4	4	3
Not at all important	-	1	1	1	0	2	1
Fairer global trade							
Very important	54	66	65	67	62	56	63
Fairly important	42	30	30	29	29	38	32
Not very important	4	3	3	2	8	4	4
Not at all important	-	1	1	1	2	2	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>1251</i>

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.13 Perceived importance of different poverty reduction issues: by region, 2006

Great Britain	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases								
Very important	93	93	92	92	91	97	92	92
Fairly important	7	7	7	7	7	3	7	7
Not very important	-	0	1	-	1	-	-	0
Not at all important	0	0	-	1	-	-	1	0
Reducing the number of children who die before they are five								
Very important	92	92	88	89	90	99	96	91
Fairly important	7	7	11	7	9	1	4	7
Not very important	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	1
Not at all important	0	1	-	1	-	-	-	0
All children to be able to go to school								
Very important	90	90	86	88	85	95	94	90
Fairly important	8	9	14	11	13	5	6	9
Not very important	1	0	-	1	2	-	-	1
Not at all important	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth								
Very important	86	90	82	85	82	95	96	88
Fairly important	12	8	15	12	16	5	4	10
Not very important	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	1
Not at all important	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Men and women having access to family planning services								
Very important	86	85	79	81	82	85	87	83
Fairly important	13	13	19	16	17	15	12	15
Not very important	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	1
Not at all important	0	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty								
Very important	75	79	80	75	79	82	82	77
Fairly important	20	20	17	21	20	18	17	20
Not very important	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	1
Not at all important	1	1	1	1	0	-	1	1
Reducing damage to the environment								
Very important	75	76	73	70	78	74	77	75
Fairly important	18	20	21	24	15	26	19	20
Not very important	7	3	6	5	7	-	2	4
Not at all important	1	0	0	1	-	-	2	1
Better management of the debt problem facing developing countries								
Very important	75	68	66	62	76	80	78	71
Fairly important	22	26	29	34	23	20	19	26
Not very important	4	5	3	2	1	-	3	3
Not at all important	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1
Fairer global trade								
Very important	67	60	56	55	73	63	71	63
Fairly important	27	34	37	41	24	30	29	32
Not very important	4	5	4	2	3	7	0	4
Not at all important	2	1	3	1	-	-	0	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	299	337	117	181	124	57	136	1251

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

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.14 Perceived importance of different poverty reduction issues: by socio-economic classification, 2006

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
Reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases				
Very important	92	91	94	92
Fairly important	7	7	6	7
Not very important	0	1	0	0
Not at all important	0	1	0	0
Reducing the number of children who die before they are five				
Very important	91	88	93	91
Fairly important	7	10	6	7
Not very important	2	2	0	1
Not at all important	1	0	1	0
All children to be able to go to school				
Very important	88	90	91	90
Fairly important	10	9	8	9
Not very important	2	1	1	1
Not at all important	-	1	0	0
Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth				
Very important	87	89	89	88
Fairly important	10	9	10	10
Not very important	2	1	1	1
Not at all important	1	1	0	1
Men and women having access to family planning services				
Very important	82	84	87	83
Fairly important	16	13	12	15
Not very important	2	2	0	1
Not at all important	0	1	0	1
Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty				
Very important	79	73	80	77
Fairly important	18	26	17	20
Not very important	2	1	1	1
Not at all important	1	1	1	1
Reducing damage to the environment				
Very important	74	71	79	75
Fairly important	20	23	16	20
Not very important	5	5	5	4
Not at all important	1	1	0	1
Better management of the debt problem facing developing countries				
Very important	68	68	74	71
Fairly important	27	29	23	26
Not very important	4	2	3	3
Not at all important	1	1	0	1
Fairer global trade				
Very important	62	63	66	63
Fairly important	31	33	31	32
Not very important	5	3	3	4
Not at all important	1	2	0	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	397	256	497	1251

2: Concern with and perceived impact of poverty in developing countries

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 2.15 Perceived importance of different poverty reduction issues: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
Reducing malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases				
Very important	95	93	91	92
Fairly important	5	7	8	7
Not very important	1	-	1	0
Not at all important	-	1	0	0
Reducing the number of children who die before they are five				
Very important	93	92	91	91
Fairly important	6	7	8	7
Not very important	1	1	1	1
Not at all important	1	0	0	0
All children to be able to go to school				
Very important	91	88	91	90
Fairly important	8	10	9	9
Not very important	1	1	0	1
Not at all important	-	0	-	0
Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty				
Very important	86	77	75	88
Fairly important	14	20	23	10
Not very important	-	3	1	1
Not at all important	1	1	1	1
Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth				
Very important	92	87	86	83
Fairly important	7	11	12	15
Not very important	1	1	2	1
Not at all important	1	1	0	1
Men and women having access to family planning services				
Very important	83	85	81	77
Fairly important	16	13	17	20
Not very important	1	1	2	1
Not at all important	-	0	1	1
Reducing damage to the environment				
Very important	71	77	73	75
Fairly important	25	18	23	20
Not very important	4	5	4	4
Not at all important	-	1	0	1
Better management of the debt problem facing developing countries				
Very important	68	73	73	71
Fairly important	28	24	23	26
Not very important	4	2	3	3
Not at all important	1	0	1	1
Fairer global trade				
Very important	66	64	61	63
Fairly important	28	32	34	32
Not very important	4	4	4	4
Not at all important	2	1	2	1
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>1251</i>

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

3: Respondents' understanding and opinion of poverty reduction efforts

Awareness of contributions by the UK to the reduction of poverty in developing countries

Awareness of the Department for International Development

All respondents were asked if they had heard of the Department for International Development (DFID) and if so, what sorts of things they thought it did. Interviewers did not prompt respondents but coded their answers to a list of categories. If the answer did not fit into a category, they recorded it verbatim. When these answers were looked at during the analysis, an extra category was identified which covers answers such as, 'wastes money', 'holds meetings' and 'not a lot'.

Overall, 37 per cent of people had heard of DFID. Of those who had heard of DFID, about a quarter (27 per cent) said that DFID runs development projects in developing countries, about a quarter (27 per cent) said they help to improve, for example, health and education in developing countries and a quarter (25 per cent) said DFID provides relief for overseas disasters. Seventeen per cent thought DFID gives money to governments of developing countries and 13 per cent of people mentioned helping developing countries to tackle poverty. Ten per cent or fewer mentioned developing businesses overseas (10 per cent), funding international charities (8 per cent), working with international organisations, for example, the United Nations (7 per cent), rebuilding countries after wars (7 per cent) or helping developing countries to trade more fairly (7 per cent). About a fifth (21 per cent) of people who had heard of DFID didn't know what they did.

Women were less likely to have heard of DFID than men – 33 per cent of women had heard of DFID compared with 42 per cent of men.

There was no difference between men and women in the sorts of things they thought DFID do.

Table 3.1

People aged 16 -24 were the least likely to have heard of DFID (17 per cent had done so), followed by those aged 25-44 and 75 and over of whom about a third had heard of DFID. Among people aged 45 to 74, about a half had heard of DFID.

Table 3.2

There were some regional differences in knowledge of DFID: people living in the North were the least likely to have heard of DFID (29 per cent had done so), whereas people living in the South East were the most likely (51 per cent).

Table 3.3

There was a strong association between knowledge of DFID and socio-economic classification. Over half (53 per cent) of people in managerial and professional occupations said they had heard of DFID, falling to 40 per cent of those in intermediate occupations and 29 per cent of those in routine and manual occupations.

Table 3.4

The percentage of people who said they had heard of DFID increased with educational attainment from 31 per cent of people with no qualifications and 36 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level to 53 per cent of those with qualifications at degree level or equivalent.

Table 3.5

Base numbers were too low to provide reliable estimates of the sorts of things people thought DFID did by age, region, socio-economic classification or highest educational qualification.

Awareness of United Kingdom government aid

Respondents who said they had not heard of DFID or who didn't know what DFID did, were asked if they thought the UK government gives aid to developing countries. Those people who said the UK government did give aid were asked what they thought the UK government did to assist developing countries. The interviewers did not prompt answers, but coded them to a list of categories. Responses that didn't fit into a category were coded verbatim and looked at during the analysis. A new category, 'providing food, money and clothing' was added at this stage.

Only 5 per cent thought the UK government didn't give any aid, but 16 per cent said they thought they gave aid but they didn't know in what way.

Two fifths (39 per cent) of respondents who had not heard of DFID thought that the UK government provided relief for overseas disasters, and just under a third (31 per cent) thought they gave money to governments of developing countries. Eighteen per cent said they help to improve health and education in developing countries, 13 per cent mentioned running development projects in developing countries and 12 per cent said the UK government fund international charities. Seven per cent or fewer mentioned other things.

There were no statistically significant differences between men and women.

Table 3.6

Base numbers were too low to provide reliable estimates of the sorts of things people thought the UK Government did by age, region, socio-economic classification or highest educational qualification.

Perceptions of the UK Government's contribution towards the reduction of poverty in developing countries

The UK's level of official development assistance will reach 0.47 per cent of gross national income by 2007/08. In order to gauge how this expenditure is perceived by the public, respondents were told that for every pound the government spends, just under a penny is spent on overseas aid and were asked if they thought this was too much, too little or about right.

Over half (53 per cent) of respondents thought this was too little, and about a third (34 per cent) of respondents thought that the UK Government's commitment to poverty reduction in developing countries was about right. Five per cent thought it was too much and a further 8 per cent were unable to answer the question and were coded "don't know".

There were no differences between men and women.

Table 3.7

Respondents in the youngest age group (16-24) were those least likely to think that the amount the UK Government spends on poverty reduction in developing countries is too much (1 per cent compared with 8 per cent aged 65-74, for example).

Table 3.8

People living in Scotland were more likely than others to think the UK government spends too little: 67 per cent thought this compared with between 48 and 52 per cent of people living elsewhere. People in London were the most likely to say they didn't know (13 per cent).

Table 3.9

Respondents in the routine and manual occupations group were more likely than those in intermediate occupations to say that the level of UK Government's expenditure was too low. Fifty nine per cent of respondents in the routine and manual group answered too low compared with 47 per cent of those in the intermediate occupational group. There were no differences by educational qualification.

Tables 3.10 and 3.11

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

Respondents were shown a list of international organisations and individuals and asked which three they thought had the most impact on reducing poverty in developing countries, starting with the most important.

The following organisations were considered to be the main contributors to the reduction of poverty:

- International charities (mentioned by 78 per cent of people)
- The United Nations (58 per cent)
- Governments of richer countries (54 per cent)

Over a fifth of respondents thought that the World Bank (28 per cent) and the governments of developing countries (21 per cent) were important in the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The least mentioned contributors were individuals in developing and developed countries (16 and 15 per cent respectively).

A similar rank order was observed for organisations perceived to be most important in poverty reduction. Over half of people (51 per cent) thought that international charities were the most important people or organisations in reducing poverty in developing countries. The UN (16 per cent) and governments of developed countries (12 per cent) were the next most frequently mentioned as the most important. Eight per cent said that the World Bank was the most important organisation in reducing world poverty. Governments of the developing countries and individuals were least likely to be seen as

most important. Three per cent of people didn't know which organisation was the most important.

Women were more likely than men to say that international charities were important in the reduction of poverty in developing countries (81 per cent compared with 75 per cent). Men, on the other hand, were more likely than women to mention the World Bank as important. Men were also more likely than women to say that the World Bank was the most important organisation in poverty reduction (11 per cent of men compared with 6 per cent of women).

Table 3.12

The likelihood of a respondent thinking that international charities make an important contribution to the reduction of poverty was lowest among older respondents: 70 per cent of respondents aged 75 and over mentioned international charities compared with 82 per cent of people aged 16-24. Older respondents were also more likely than those in the middle age groups (45 to 74) to say that no organisation made an important contribution.

Respondents aged 75 and over were less likely than younger respondents to think that the UN is most important in the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Among respondents aged 75 and over, 9 per cent thought that the UN was the most important, whereas, for example, among those aged 55-64, the proportion was 20 per cent. There were no other statistically significant differences.

Table 3.13

Respondents living in Scotland tended to put more emphasis on the contribution of international charities and less on the World Bank than people living elsewhere. For example, 86 per cent of people living in Scotland mentioned international charities and 62 per cent said they were the most important in reducing poverty in developing countries compared with 73 per cent and 49 per cent respectively of people in the South East.

Table 3.14

Those in managerial and professional occupations were less likely than any other occupational group to say that international charities were important in the reduction of poverty: 73 per cent compared with 80 per cent of those in intermediate occupations and 83 per cent of those in routine and manual occupations. Respondents in managerial and professional occupations were also the least likely to answer 'don't know'.

Conversely, respondents in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than their counterparts in routine and manual occupations to answer that governments of developed countries or the World Bank were important in contributing towards the reduction of poverty.

Looking at the organisations respondents said were the most important, those in managerial and professional occupations were again the least likely group to identify international charities (42 per cent compared with 56 per cent of people in routine and manual occupations).

Table 3.15

Respondents with no qualifications were most likely to say that they do not know which organisations were important in poverty reduction (14 per cent said so compared with

only 4 per cent of those with qualifications at degree level. There were no other statistically significant differences.

The absence of educational qualifications increased the likelihood of the respondent saying that international charities are the most important in poverty reduction: 58 per cent of respondents with no qualifications compared with 37 per cent of those with degree level qualifications.

Table 3.16

Actions that could impact on poverty reduction in developing countries

Respondents were shown a list of actions that could contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries and asked how much impact they thought each action would have. The action that people thought would have the most impact was reducing conflict and war: 67 per cent of people thought this would impact 'a lot' and a further 22 per cent thought it would impact 'a fair amount'.

Over half of people thought that a substantial impact ('a lot') on poverty reduction would stem from helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services (56 per cent), helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty (53 per cent), removing rich dictators through force (53 per cent) and creating a fairer trade system (51 per cent).

Forty per cent of people thought that cancelling all debt owed by developing countries would help 'a lot', and 24 per cent thought a way to help 'a lot' was to give more money or aid. Only 10 per cent of people thought that stopping all aid would impact 'a lot' on reducing poverty.

There were no differences between men and women in the percentage who thought different actions would impact 'a lot' on poverty reduction.

Table 3.17

There were some age-related differences: for example, those aged 75 and over were less likely than those aged 16-24 to think that helping governments provide better health and education, cancelling all debt owed by developing countries or giving more money or aid would impact on poverty reduction 'a lot'.

Table 3.18

There were no regional differences in views on actions to help poverty reduction. There were differences between socio-economic groups. People in managerial and professional occupations were more likely to say that helping governments provide better healthcare and education or creating a fairer trading system would help 'a lot' than their counterparts in intermediate occupations. They were less likely, however, to think that removing rich dictators through force would impact 'a lot'.

Those in routine and manual occupations were more likely than others to think cancelling all debt owed by developing countries or giving more money or aid would impact 'a lot'.

There were similar differences when highest educational qualification is looked at. The percentage of people thinking that helping governments provide better healthcare and

education, helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty or creating a fairer trading system would impact on poverty reduction 'a lot' increased as educational attainment increased. Conversely, the percentage of people who thought that removing rich dictators through force would impact 'a lot' decreased as educational attainment rose from 66 per cent of people with no qualifications to 38 per cent of people with degree level qualifications.

Tables 3.19 to 3.21

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

Respondents were asked which way, if any, they thought that they could, as an individual, most effectively contribute to reducing poverty in developing countries. The answer categories changed in 2006, and so the information is not comparable with that collected in previous years.

Donating to charities was the most popular means by which respondents felt that they could contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: 60 per cent of respondents gave this answer.

Nearly as many (58 per cent) of respondents said that they could make an effective contribution by buying fair trade goods, and 46 per cent said they could avoid businesses that exploit the country or people.

Just over a third (35 per cent) of respondents said that they could make a contribution by putting pressure on politicians to increase aid. About a fifth (19 per cent) of respondents thought that they could make an effective contribution by being involved in groups working on behalf of the developing countries, 15 per cent said they could help poverty reduction by travelling to a developing country as a tourist and 13 per cent mentioned working in a developing country to promote development.

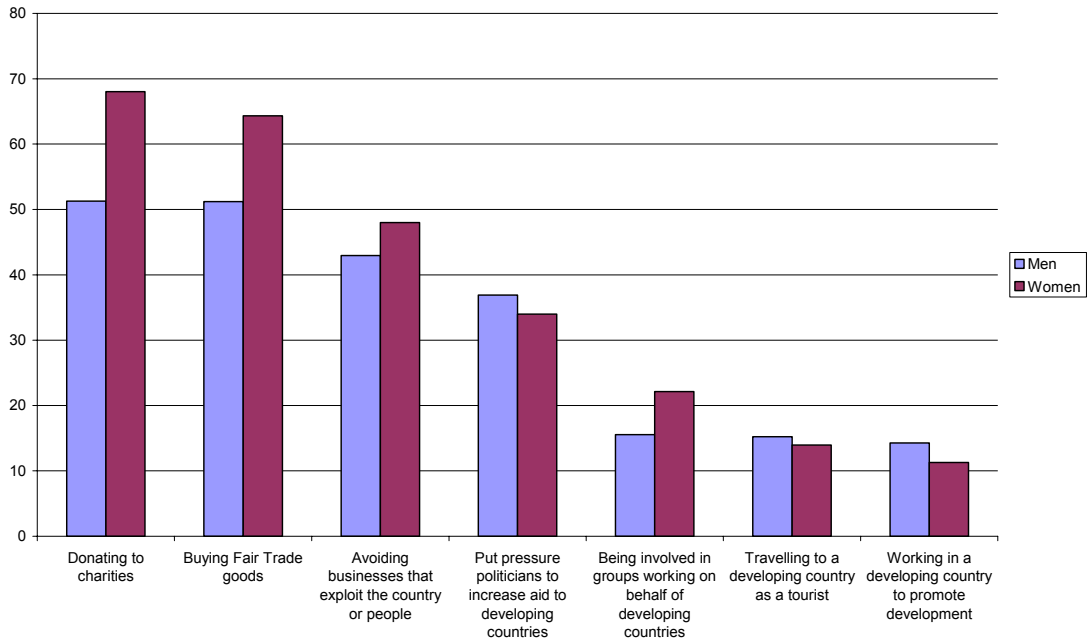
More than one in ten respondents (12 per cent) felt that they could not do anything as an individual to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries.

Men were more likely than women to say that they could not make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries (16 per cent compared with 9 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 (68 per cent compared with 51 per cent), by buying fair trade goods (64 per cent and 51 per cent respectively) and by being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries (22 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Table 3.22 and Figure 3.1

Figure 3.1 Ways in which respondents, as individuals, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006



The percentage of respondents who said that they could make an effective contribution by donating to charities decreased with age from 68 per cent of those aged 16-24 to 54 per cent of those aged 55-64 and 40 per cent of those aged 75 and over.

Respondents in the youngest age group and those aged 75 and over were less likely than respondents in all other age groups to say that they could make an effective contribution to the reduction of poverty in developing countries by buying fair trade goods or putting pressure on politicians.

The oldest age group was also about twice as likely as any other group to say they could not contribute effectively as an individual: 23 per cent compared with, for example, 11 per cent aged 25 to 54.

Table 3.23

People living in Scotland tended to be more likely to mention donating to charities and buying fair trade goods than people living in the North or the Midlands and East Anglia.

Table 3.24

Respondents in the managerial and professional occupational group were more likely to answer avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people and putting pressure on politicians than those in intermediate occupations or in routine and manual occupations.

Table 3.25

The likelihood of a respondent mentioning any of the ways of contributing to the reduction of poverty in developing countries increased as educational qualification increased. For example, about half of those without qualifications thought that they could make an effective contribution by donating to charities or by buying fair trade goods, compared with about two thirds of people with qualifications.

Table 3.26

Interviewers concluded their questions by asking people if they would be interested in specific information about overseas aid.

Over three quarters (77 per cent) of respondents said they would be interested in examples of how aid is reaching those that need it, two fifths (41 per cent) would be interested in finding out how much poverty there is in developing countries and a quarter wanted information on how helping developing countries might help themselves. Eight per cent of individuals said they weren't interested in any of the examples and 4 per cent spontaneously said they weren't interested in knowing more.

Women were more likely to say they would be interested in examples of how aid is reaching those that need it: 82 per cent compared with 71 per cent of men. Older people were less likely to want to find out more: 15 per cent of them said they weren't interested in any of the examples, compared with only 6 per cent of those aged 16 to 24.

Tables 3.27 and 3.28

People living in London were less likely than others to want to have examples of how aid is reaching those who need it: 66 per cent compared with, for example, 83 per cent in Scotland and 82 per cent in the South East.

Those in managerial and professional groups and those with degree level qualifications were more likely than others to want examples of how aid is reaching those who need it. Eighty two per cent of people in managerial and professional occupations wanted this information, compared with 75 per cent of people in routine and manual occupations. Similarly, 82 per cent of people with degree level qualifications were interested in finding out how aid is reaching those who need it, compared with 71 per cent of people with no qualifications.

Tables 3.29 to 3.31

Table 3.1 Whether respondents have heard of DFID and the sorts of things they think it does: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
Percentage who had heard of DFID	42	33	37
<i>Base=100%</i>	563	689	1252
<i>Those who had heard of DFID thinks it ...</i>			
Runs development projects in developing countries	31	23	27
Helps to improve eg health/education in developing countries	26	28	27
Provides relief for overseas disasters	25	25	25
Gives money to governments of developing countries	18	16	17
Helps developing countries/tackles poverty	14	11	13
Develops businesses overseas	11	8	10
Works with international organisations eg UN	8	8	8
Funds international charities	8	7	7
Rebuilds countries after wars	6	8	7
Helps developing countries to trade more fairly	7	7	7
Helps UK business/trade	2	1	2
Wastes money/holds meetings	1	1	1
Other	11	13	12
Don't know	19	24	21
<i>Base=100%</i>	260	234	494

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.2 Whether respondents have heard of DFID: by age, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>							
	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Percentage who had heard of DFID	17	33	48	46	54	36	37
<i>Base=100%</i>	117	411	191	185	190	158	1252

Table 3.3 Whether respondents have heard of DFID: by region, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>								
	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
Percentage who had heard of DFID	29	38	37	51	41	18	46	37
<i>Base=100%</i>	299	338	118	181	124	57	135	1252

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

Table 3.4 Whether respondents have heard of DFID: by socio-economic classification, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>					
	Socio-economic classification			Total	
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations		
Percentage who had heard of DFID		53	40	29	37
<i>Base=100%</i>		395	256	499	1252

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Table 3.5 Whether respondents have heard of DFID: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
Percentage who had heard of DFID	53	36	31	37
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1252</i>

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

Table 3.6 Ways respondents think the UK Government assists developing countries: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

	<i>Respondents who have not heard of DFID</i>		
	Men	Women	Total
Provides relief for overseas disasters	38	39	39
Gives money to governments of developing countries	32	31	31
Helps to improve eg health/education in developing countries	20	15	18
Runs development projects in developing countries	15	11	13
Funds international charities	11	13	12
Works with international organisations eg UN	7	7	7
Rebuilds countries after wars	9	5	7
Helps developing countries/tackles poverty	8	7	7
Provides food, money, clothing	6	5	5
Helps developing countries to trade more fairly	6	3	5
Develops businesses overseas	7	4	5
Helps UK business/trade	4	3	3
Other	11	9	10
Don't know	15	18	16
Respondent says UK Government doesn't give aid	3	7	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>837</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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Table 3.7 Respondents' views on amount of money the UK government spends on overseas aid: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

Amount UK government spends on overseas aid is ...	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
too much	5	4	5
about right	35	33	34
too little	51	55	53
don't know	9	7	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>1256</i>

Table 3.8 Respondents' views on amount of money the UK government spends on overseas aid: by age, 2006

Great Britain

Amount UK government spends on overseas aid is ...	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
too much	1	5	7	4	8	3	5
about right	29	34	33	37	35	38	34
too little	63	52	50	53	52	50	53
don't know	7	9	10	6	5	9	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1256</i>

Table 3.9 Respondents' views on amount of money the UK government spends on overseas aid: by region, 2006

Great Britain

Amount UK government spends on overseas aid is ...	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
too much	6	4	5	7	4	3	1	5
about right	36	36	30	32	40	37	25	34
too little	52	52	52	51	52	48	67	53
don't know	6	7	13	10	4	11	7	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1256</i>

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

Table 3.10 Respondents' views on amount of money the UK government spends on overseas aid: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

Amount UK government spends on overseas aid is ...	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
too much	6	8	3	5
about right	33	37	33	34
too little	52	47	59	53
don't know	9	8	6	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1256</i>

Table 3.11 Respondents' views on amount of money the UK government spends on overseas aid: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

Amount UK government spends on overseas aid is ...	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
too much	3	5	4	5
about right	33	32	38	34
too little	54	55	51	53
don't know	10	8	7	8
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>1256</i>

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

Table 3.12 Respondents' views on importance of different people and organisations in reducing poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
All answers ¹			
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	75	81	78
The United Nations	58	59	58
Governments of developed countries eg UK	57	52	54
The World Bank	35	21	28
Governments of developing countries	22	19	21
Individuals living in developing countries	16	16	16
Individuals living in developed countries	14	15	15
Other	1	1	1
None	5	7	6
Don't know	7	12	10
Most important			
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	50	52	51
The United Nations	15	18	16
Governments of developed countries eg UK	13	10	12
The World Bank	11	6	8
Governments of developing countries	3	4	3
Individuals living in developed countries	2	2	2
Individuals living in developing countries	2	2	2
None	1	1	1
Don't know	2	4	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>1256</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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Table 3.13 Respondents' views on importance of different people and organisations in reducing poverty in developing countries: by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
All answers¹							
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	82	78	78	78	81	70	78
The United Nations	57	59	62	61	57	51	58
Governments of developed countries eg UK	57	56	58	49	56	45	54
The World Bank	25	24	30	32	32	35	28
Governments of developing countries	24	23	22	14	19	15	21
Individuals living in developing countries	16	15	12	19	16	18	16
Individuals living in developed countries	11	18	15	18	12	9	15
Other	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
None	6	7	4	4	5	13	6
Don't know	8	9	8	10	11	17	10
Most important							
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	54	47	52	52	56	56	51
The United Nations	14	19	15	20	14	9	16
Governments of developed countries eg UK	10	13	12	10	13	8	12
The World Bank	8	8	10	7	8	8	8
Governments of developing countries	5	3	4	3	2	3	3
Individuals living in developed countries	1	3	2	1	2	2	2
Individuals living in developing countries	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
None	2	1	1	2	0	4	1
Don't know	4	3	2	3	2	7	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1256</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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Table 3.14 Respondents' views on importance of different people and organisations in reducing poverty in developing countries: by region, 2006

Great Britain	Region						Total	
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales		Scotland
All answers¹								
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	78	80	74	73	79	84	86	78
The United Nations	56	58	54	60	63	66	61	58
Governments of developed countries eg UK	52	57	55	54	59	50	51	54
The World Bank	31	26	30	33	27	27	15	28
Governments of developing countries	20	16	22	23	21	29	27	21
Individuals living in developing countries	16	17	14	14	17	14	18	16
Individuals living in developed countries	16	11	18	13	20	12	22	15
Other	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	1
None	7	5	10	6	6	-	6	6
Don't know	11	14	5	10	5	11	5	10
Most important								
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	53	52	43	49	48	55	62	51
The United Nations	14	16	21	15	20	23	15	16
Governments of developed countries eg UK	14	10	9	10	14	10	13	12
The World Bank	7	9	11	12	4	8	3	8
Governments of developing countries	2	3	2	6	9	2	2	3
Individuals living in developed countries	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	2
Individuals living in developing countries	1	2	3	2	3	-	2	2
None	1	1	3	3	0	-	-	1
Don't know	3	6	4	2	0	1	2	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	300	339	119	181	124	57	136	1256

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

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Table 3.15 Respondents' views on importance of different people and organisations in reducing poverty in developing countries: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
All answers ¹				
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	73	80	83	78
The United Nations	58	62	58	58
Governments of developed countries eg UK	60	56	51	54
The World Bank	33	30	23	28
Governments of developing countries	19	19	22	21
Individuals living in developing countries	19	15	15	16
Individuals living in developed countries	15	16	15	15
Other	1	1	0	1
None	6	5	5	6
Don't know	6	8	12	10
Most important				
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	42	53	56	51
The United Nations	16	18	17	16
Governments of developed countries eg UK	15	12	11	12
The World Bank	13	7	5	8
Governments of developing countries	5	3	3	3
Individuals living in developed countries	4	2	1	2
Individuals living in developing countries	2	2	2	2
None	1	1	1	1
Don't know	1	2	4	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1256</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.16 Respondents' views on importance of different people and organisations in reducing poverty in developing countries: by highest educational qualification, 2006*Great Britain*

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
All answers ¹				
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	77	81	77	78
The United Nations	53	61	57	58
Governments of developed countries eg UK	56	57	49	54
The World Bank	29	26	30	28
Governments of developing countries	25	21	19	21
Individuals living in developing countries	20	17	10	16
Individuals living in developed countries	20	14	13	15
Other	1	0	1	1
None	6	5	8	6
Don't know	4	8	14	10
Most important				
International charities, eg Oxfam, Action Aid	37	53	58	51
The United Nations	16	18	16	16
Governments of developed countries eg UK	15	13	6	12
The World Bank	15	7	7	8
Governments of developing countries	5	4	2	3
Individuals living in developed countries	5	2	2	2
Individuals living in developing countries	5	2	1	2
None	1	1	2	1
Don't know	1	1	6	3
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>1256</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 3.17 Respondents' opinions on whether different actions could have an impact on reducing poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Reducing conflict and war			
A lot	66	67	67
A fair amount	20	24	22
Not very much	9	7	8
Not at all	4	2	3
Helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services			
A lot	56	57	56
A fair amount	34	34	34
Not very much	9	8	8
Not at all	1	1	1
Helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty			
A lot	51	55	53
A fair amount	34	28	31
Not very much	12	12	12
Not at all	3	6	4
Removing rich dictators through force			
A lot	54	52	53
A fair amount	18	19	18
Not very much	19	20	20
Not at all	9	10	9
Creating a fairer trading system			
A lot	51	51	51
A fair amount	36	37	37
Not very much	11	9	10
Not at all	2	2	2
Cancelling all debt owed by developing countries			
A lot	39	41	40
A fair amount	31	37	34
Not very much	21	16	18
Not at all	9	6	8
Giving more money or aid for developing countries			
A lot	22	26	24
A fair amount	44	48	46
Not very much	28	23	25
Not at all	6	3	4
Stopping all aid			
A lot	10	11	10
A fair amount	7	5	6
Not very much	20	19	20
Not at all	63	64	64
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>1245</i>

Table 3.18 Respondents' opinions on whether different actions could have an impact on reducing poverty in developing countries: by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Reducing conflict and war	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot	65	72	68	66	65	52	67
A fair amount	26	20	24	22	19	22	22
Not very much	8	6	6	9	12	13	8
Not at all	1	2	2	2	4	12	3
Helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services							
A lot	67	63	55	51	50	33	56
A fair amount	31	31	37	36	37	39	34
Not very much	2	5	7	12	11	25	8
Not at all	-	1	1	1	2	3	1
Helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty							
A lot	48	55	56	54	53	46	53
A fair amount	30	30	33	28	32	31	31
Not very much	15	10	7	15	11	18	12
Not at all	6	5	4	2	3	5	4
Removing rich dictators through force							
A lot	50	50	49	60	54	62	53
A fair amount	21	22	22	10	12	13	18
Not very much	22	22	18	20	19	12	20
Not at all	8	7	11	10	15	13	9
Creating a fairer trading system							
A lot	50	56	48	48	55	42	51
A fair amount	39	34	41	38	32	39	37
Not very much	11	8	9	12	11	16	10
Not at all	1	2	2	3	3	4	2
Cancelling all debt owed by developing countries							
A lot	56	45	33	28	35	34	40
A fair amount	24	35	42	39	27	32	34
Not very much	15	14	19	23	26	22	18
Not at all	6	7	6	9	12	12	8
Giving more money or aid for developing countries							
A lot	39	26	21	17	23	16	24
A fair amount	48	47	50	46	40	44	46
Not very much	11	25	25	32	28	35	25
Not at all	2	3	5	5	9	5	4
Stopping all aid							
A lot	6	10	10	14	10	13	10
A fair amount	6	7	4	5	10	6	6
Not very much	17	20	22	22	14	20	20
Not at all	71	63	64	59	66	60	64
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>1245</i>

3: Respondents' understanding and opinion of poverty reduction efforts

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Table 3.19 Respondents' opinions on whether different actions could have an impact on reducing poverty in developing countries: by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reducing conflict and war								
A lot	63	66	71	64	68	78	70	67
A fair amount	21	23	22	20	25	16	24	22
Not very much	11	8	6	12	4	5	4	8
Not at all	5	3	1	4	3	-	2	3
Helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services								
A lot	54	54	60	58	58	64	59	56
A fair amount	36	38	31	31	34	23	33	34
Not very much	9	7	8	9	9	13	7	8
Not at all	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	1
Helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty								
A lot	51	52	53	55	54	56	57	53
A fair amount	30	32	32	30	35	24	28	31
Not very much	15	12	9	12	7	18	10	12
Not at all	5	4	6	3	3	2	5	4
Removing rich dictators through force								
A lot	54	51	55	45	58	65	52	53
A fair amount	19	21	12	16	16	16	27	18
Not very much	19	19	21	27	16	12	15	20
Not at all	9	9	11	11	11	7	6	9
Creating a fairer trading system								
A lot	54	49	51	48	51	53	52	51
A fair amount	35	36	33	40	38	31	41	37
Not very much	9	11	13	11	7	16	7	10
Not at all	2	3	4	1	3	1	-	2
Cancelling all debt owed by developing countries								
A lot	40	35	49	34	39	49	50	40
A fair amount	35	37	25	36	36	26	33	34
Not very much	18	18	18	23	18	15	15	18
Not at all	8	10	7	7	8	10	2	8
Giving more money or aid for developing countries								
A lot	24	25	28	19	22	26	27	24
A fair amount	47	46	43	41	50	53	48	46
Not very much	23	24	25	31	27	21	24	25
Not at all	5	4	4	8	1	-	1	4
Stopping all aid								
A lot	10	11	8	15	9	17	6	10
A fair amount	5	8	6	6	9	4	5	6
Not very much	23	21	16	19	16	16	18	20
Not at all	63	61	69	60	66	63	71	64
<i>Base=100%</i>	298	335	117	178	124	56	133	1245

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

Table 3.20 Respondents' opinions on whether different actions could have an impact on reducing poverty in developing countries: by socio-economic classification, 2006

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
<i>Great Britain</i>				
Reducing conflict and war	%	%	%	%
A lot	66	58	72	67
A fair amount	23	26	19	22
Not very much	7	13	7	8
Not at all	4	3	3	3
Helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services				
A lot	61	48	56	56
A fair amount	31	40	34	34
Not very much	6	10	10	8
Not at all	1	3	0	1
Helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty				
A lot	57	51	54	53
A fair amount	30	33	29	31
Not very much	10	12	12	12
Not at all	2	4	5	4
Removing rich dictators through force				
A lot	43	53	62	53
A fair amount	24	16	16	18
Not very much	21	21	17	20
Not at all	12	10	6	9
Creating a fairer trading system				
A lot	56	46	50	51
A fair amount	33	41	38	37
Not very much	9	9	10	10
Not at all	2	4	2	2
Cancelling all debt owed by developing countries				
A lot	34	31	43	40
A fair amount	40	37	32	34
Not very much	18	22	18	18
Not at all	8	10	7	8
Giving more money or aid for developing countries				
A lot	19	19	27	24
A fair amount	47	41	49	46
Not very much	30	32	20	25
Not at all	4	8	4	4
Stopping all aid				
A lot	11	9	11	10
A fair amount	4	8	7	6
Not very much	22	21	18	20
Not at all	63	62	64	64
<i>Base=100%</i>	394	253	494	1245

Table 3.21 Respondents' opinions on whether different actions could have an impact on reducing poverty in developing countries: by highest educational qualification, 2006

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
<i>Great Britain</i>				
Reducing conflict and war	%	%	%	%
A lot	69	68	68	67
A fair amount	24	22	20	22
Not very much	6	7	9	8
Not at all	1	3	3	3
Helping governments in developing countries provide better healthcare and education services				
A lot	65	57	51	57
A fair amount	30	35	33	34
Not very much	5	7	13	8
Not at all	-	1	2	1
Helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty				
A lot	57	56	47	53
A fair amount	30	30	32	31
Not very much	8	11	15	12
Not at all	5	3	6	4
Removing rich dictators through force				
A lot	38	50	66	53
A fair amount	21	22	11	18
Not very much	27	21	13	20
Not at all	15	7	10	9
Creating a fairer trading system				
A lot	58	52	47	51
A fair amount	34	36	39	37
Not very much	7	10	12	10
Not at all	1	2	2	2
Cancelling all debt owed by developing countries				
A lot	42	39	43	40
A fair amount	33	36	29	34
Not very much	18	17	19	18
Not at all	6	8	9	8
Giving more money or aid for developing countries				
A lot	26	23	25	24
A fair amount	44	49	43	46
Not very much	26	24	26	25
Not at all	4	4	6	4
Stopping all aid				
A lot	8	10	12	10
A fair amount	5	5	7	6
Not very much	21	20	19	20
Not at all	66	65	62	64
<i>Base=100%</i>	207	612	380	1245

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

3: Respondents' understanding and opinion of poverty reduction efforts

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Table 3.22 Ways in which respondents, as individuals, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

	Men	Women	Total
Donating to charities	51	68	60
Buying Fair Trade goods	51	64	58
Avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people	43	48	46
Put pressure politicians to increase aid to developing countries	37	34	35
Being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries	16	22	19
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	15	14	15
Working in a developing country to promote development	14	11	13
Other	1	1	1
Cannot contribute effectively as an individual	16	9	12
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>1245</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.23 Ways in which respondents, as individuals, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Donating to charities	68	66	61	54	53	40	60
Buying Fair Trade goods	47	57	64	66	61	50	58
Avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people	40	46	52	50	40	37	46
Put pressure politicians to increase aid to developing countries	27	38	40	42	33	22	35
Being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries	31	21	16	16	11	13	19
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	11	17	17	19	11	2	15
Working in a developing country to promote development	13	14	16	11	8	9	13
Other	-	0	1	1	1	2	1
Cannot contribute effectively as an individual	13	11	11	10	14	23	12
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>1245</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

3: Respondents' understanding and opinion of poverty reduction efforts

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Table 3.24 Ways in which respondents, as individuals, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
Donating to charities	59	57	58	52	67	78	70	60
Buying Fair Trade goods	53	55	57	66	58	62	67	58
Avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people	41	43	40	53	52	47	56	46
Put pressure politicians to increase aid to developing countries	38	33	30	35	43	35	37	35
Being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries	16	17	26	19	25	16	21	19
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	13	17	12	15	14	19	13	15
Working in a developing country to promote development	14	11	18	12	13	6	11	13
Other	0	1	2	1	1	-	-	1
Cannot contribute effectively as an individual	15	15	9	12	10	5	10	12
<i>Base=100%</i>	298	336	115	181	124	56	135	1245

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 3.25 Ways in which respondents, as individuals, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
Donating to charities	63	55	60	60
Buying Fair Trade goods	65	64	55	58
Avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people	59	43	40	46
Put pressure politicians to increase aid to developing countries	43	33	34	35
Being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries	22	17	17	19
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	19	15	13	15
Working in a developing country to promote development	14	10	14	13
Other	1	1	1	1
Cannot contribute effectively as an individual	9	15	13	12
<i>Base=100%</i>	395	254	495	1245

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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Table 3.26 Ways in which respondents, as individuals, felt that they could most effectively contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
Donating to charities	64	65	51	60
Buying Fair Trade goods	65	61	49	58
Avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people	57	47	36	46
Put pressure politicians to increase aid to developing countries	42	36	31	35
Being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries	25	22	10	19
Travelling to a developing country as a tourist	20	16	9	15
Working in a developing country to promote development	17	13	9	13
Other	2	0	1	1
Cannot contribute effectively as an individual	10	11	15	12
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>1245</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 3.27 Interest in information that the Government could provide about overseas aid: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

	Men	Women	Total
Examples of how aid is reaching those that need it	71	82	77
How much poverty there is in developing countries	40	42	41
How helping developing countries can help you	23	27	25
Other	1	2	2
None of the above	10	7	8
Not interested in knowing more	5	2	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>1258</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

3: Respondents' understanding and opinion of poverty reduction efforts

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Table 3.28 Interest in information that the Government could provide about overseas aid: by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Examples of how aid is reaching those that need it	75	77	83	83	70	63	77
How much poverty there is in developing countries	46	44	40	38	38	31	41
How helping developing countries can help you	26	29	26	22	24	12	25
Other	0	3	2	1	3	0	2
None of the above	6	7	8	8	13	15	8
Not interested in knowing more	3	5	1	3	4	7	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1258</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.29 Interest in information that the Government could provide about overseas aid: by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region						Total	
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales		Scotland
Examples of how aid is reaching those that need it	73	79	66	82	79	79	83	77
How much poverty there is in developing countries	37	37	42	47	46	34	50	41
How helping developing countries can help you	23	24	27	26	27	40	18	25
Other	2	0	2	1	3	0	3	2
None of the above	8	8	9	9	10	4	8	8
Not interested in knowing more	6	4	5	1	4	4	1	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1258</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 3.30 Interest in information that the Government could provide about overseas aid: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
Examples of how aid is reaching those that need it	82	78	75	77
How much poverty there is in developing countries	41	38	42	41
How helping developing countries can help you	25	24	29	25
Other	2	2	1	2
None of the above	8	11	7	8
Not interested in knowing more	2	3	5	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>1254</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 3.31 Interest in information that the Government could provide about overseas aid: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
Examples of how aid is reaching those that need it	82	79	71	77
How much poverty there is in developing countries	45	45	31	41
How helping developing countries can help you	29	28	19	25
Other	3	2	2	2
None of the above	6	8	11	8
Not interested in knowing more	2	3	7	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1254</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

4: Corruption and waste

Some new questions were included in the module for the first time in 2006 which covered people's attitudes towards the waste of aid funds and corruption among developing countries.

Whether people feel aid is wasted and reasons for this

Respondents were told that 'some people have said that most aid to developing (poor) countries is wasted' and were asked if they agreed or disagreed.

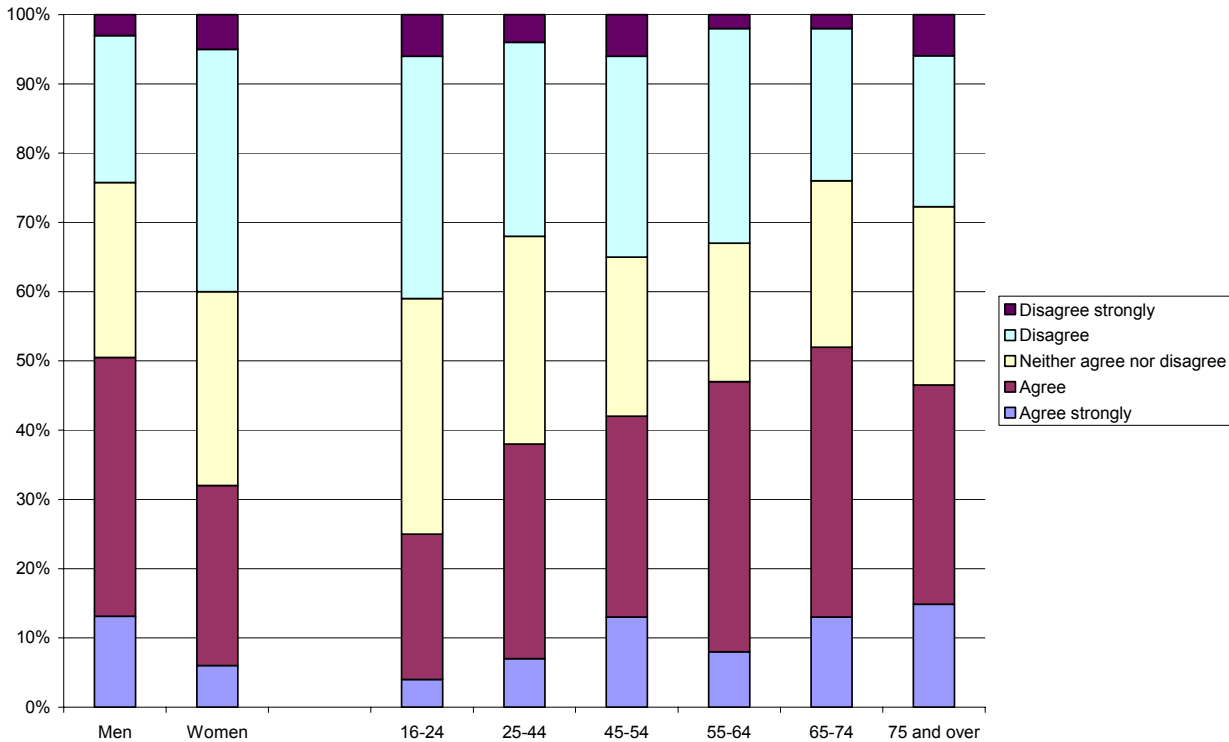
Two fifths (41 per cent) said that they agreed with the statement: 9 per cent agreed strongly and 32 per cent agreed. Over a quarter (27 per cent) said they neither agreed nor disagreed and the remainder (32 per cent) disagreed.

Men were more likely than women to agree or to agree strongly – 13 per cent of men agreed strongly and 37 per cent agreed compared with 6 per cent and 26 per cent respectively among women.

There was also an association with age: the percentage agreeing with the statement increased from a quarter of those aged 16-24 to around a half (47 to 52 per cent) among those aged 55 and over.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 and Figure 4.1

Figure 4.1 Respondents' agreement with the statement 'most aid to developing countries is wasted' : by sex and by age, 2006



People in the North and the South West were the most likely to agree that most aid to developing countries is wasted – 48 per cent and 47 per cent respectively agreed, compared with only 29 per cent in Scotland.

Table 4.3

The apparent differences in opinion between people in different occupational groups were not statistically significant.

Table 4.4

Only 4 per cent of respondents with degree level or equivalent qualifications agreed strongly that most aid to developing countries is wasted, compared with 9 per cent of people with qualifications below degree level and 11 per cent of people with no qualifications.

Table 4.5

People who agreed with the statement that ‘most aid to developing (poor) countries is wasted’ were then asked why they thought that. They were shown a card with a list of categories and were able to give as many answers as they wished. Interviewers recorded answers that did not fit into any of the categories verbatim, and an additional code ‘problems with aid charities’ was added during analysis.

Respondents generally blamed the developing countries themselves for wasting aid: 76 per cent thought it was due to corruption in developing countries’ governments and 46 per cent said it was due to inefficiency in developing countries’ governments. About a quarter blamed the governments of developed countries: 29 per cent thought they were corrupt and 22 per cent said they were inefficient. Two per cent of people said there was a problem with aid charities and administration. There were no statistically significant differences between men and women.

Table 4.6

The numbers were too low to look at why people think most aid is wasted by age group and region (tables not shown).

There were no statistically significant differences between people from different socio-economic classifications or with different levels of educational qualifications with the exception that people with a qualification below degree level were more likely than those with no qualifications to blame corruption in developed countries’ governments (34 per cent and 22 per cent respectively).

Tables 4.7 and 4.8

Support for developing countries with corrupt governments

The majority (75 per cent) of respondents thought the UK should continue to help poor people with health and education in countries where corruption is discovered in their government. There were no statistically significant differences between men and women, people in different age groups or people living in different regions of Great Britain in the percentage who supported the UK continuing to help countries with corrupt governments.

Tables 4.9 to 4.11

Respondents in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than those in intermediate occupations or routine and manual occupations to agree that the UK should continue to help countries with corrupt governments (84 per cent compared with 68 and 70 per cent respectively). Respondents support for the UK helping countries with corrupt governments decreased as educational level fell from 86 per cent of people with degree level qualifications to 76 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and 68 per cent of those with no qualifications.

Tables 4.12 and 4.13

Support for different ways of helping countries with corrupt governments

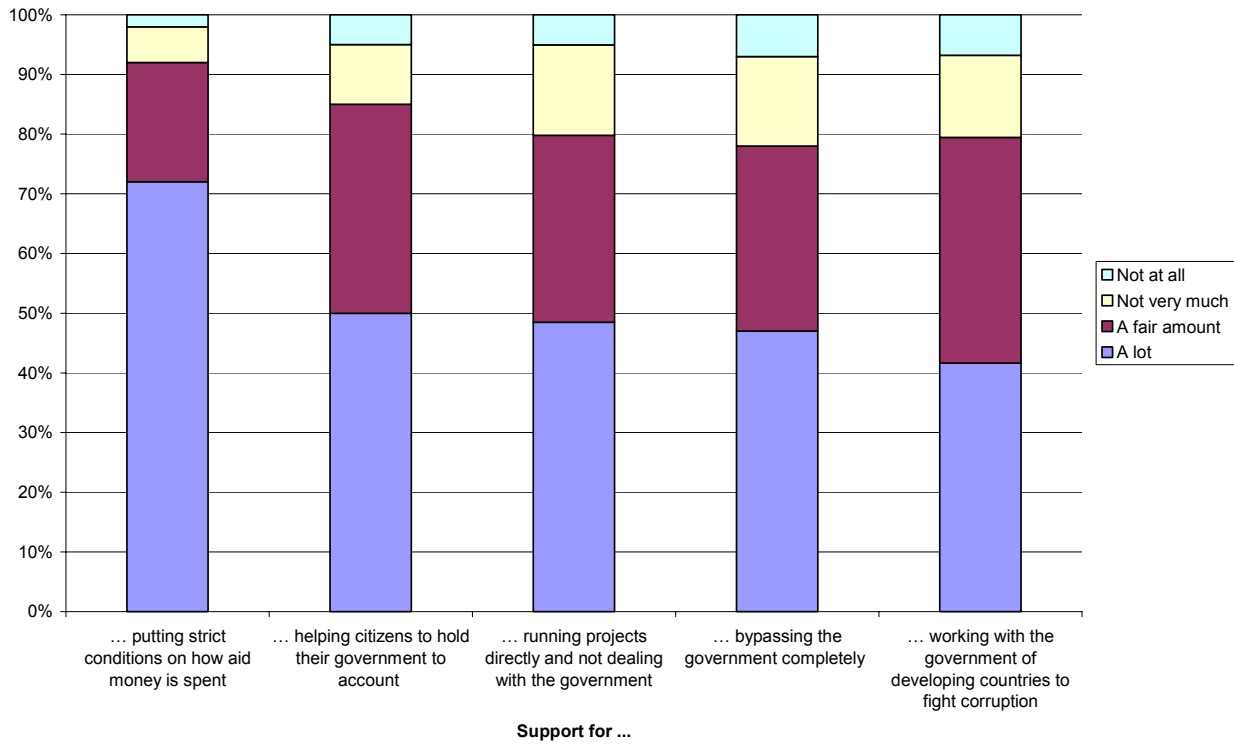
Interviewers read out to respondents different ways that developing countries with corrupt governments could receive aid, and asked respondents how much they would support that policy. Respondents who spontaneously said that poor countries with corrupt governments should not be given any support (about 1 per cent of the total) were not asked the questions and have been excluded from tables 4.16 to 4.20.

Respondents were asked how much they would support:

- Working with the governments of developing (poor) countries to fight corruption
- Helping citizens to hold their government to account
- Bypassing the government completely and giving aid money to charities and agencies like the UN
- Putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent, and carefully tracking the aid, and
- Running projects directly in the country and not dealing with the government.

The most popular policy, supported 'a lot' by 72 per cent of people, was putting strict conditions on how the money was spent. About half of respondents supported 'a lot' helping citizens to hold their governments to account (50 per cent), running projects directly and not dealing with the government (48 per cent), and bypassing the government completely (47 per cent). Nearly as many people (42 per cent) supported working with the governments of developing countries to fight corruption.

Figure 4.2 Respondents' support for ways to help developing countries with corrupt governments, 2006



Putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent

Overall, 92 per cent of people supported putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent: 72 per cent supported it 'a lot' and 20 per cent 'a fair amount'. Six per cent said their support for the policy was 'not very much' and 2 per cent did not support it at all.

There were no differences between men and women. People aged 16 to 44 and 75 and over were less likely than those aged 45 to 74 to support this policy 'a lot' but more likely to support it 'a fair amount'.

Tables 4.14 and 4.15

There were some regional differences in support for putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent: in particular people in London were less likely than those outside the South East of England to support this 'a lot' (58 per cent compared with 73 per cent or more of people outside the South East). There were no statistically significant differences between people in different occupational groups or with different levels of educational qualifications.

Tables 4.16 to 4.18**Helping citizens to hold their government to account**

Fifty per cent of people supported helping citizens to hold their government to account 'a lot' and a further 35 per cent supported this 'a fair amount'. A tenth said they supported the policy 'not very much' and the remaining 5 per cent didn't support helping citizens to hold their government to account at all.

Men were more likely than women to support this policy 'a lot': 54 per cent of men compared with 47 per cent of women. There was very little significant difference between people in different age groups, regions and occupational groupings. Those with degree level qualifications were more likely than others to support helping citizens to hold their government to account 'a lot' (63 per cent compared with 47 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and 48 per cent of people with no qualifications).

Tables 4.14 to 4.18**Running projects directly and not dealing with the government**

Nearly half of respondents (48 per cent) supported 'a lot' the policy of running projects directly and not dealing with the government and a further 31 per cent supported it 'a fair amount'. Fifteen per cent supported the policy 'not very much' and the remaining 5 per cent did not support it at all.

Men and women were equally likely to support the policy and there were no differences between people in different age groups. People living in London were less likely to support running projects directly and not dealing with the government than people in other regions: only a third (33 per cent) of people in London supported this policy 'a lot' compared with, for example, 54 per cent of people in the Midlands and East Anglia and 47 per cent of people in the South East.

Tables 4.14 to 4.16

There were no differences in terms of socio-economic classification for support for running projects directly and not dealing with the government. There was some difference in terms of educational qualification: 38 per cent of those people with degree level qualifications supported this policy 'a lot' compared with 50 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and 53 per cent of people with no qualifications.

Tables 4.17 and 4.18

Bypassing the government completely

Just under a half of people (47 per cent) supported 'a lot' the policy of bypassing the government completely, and a further 31 per cent supported it 'a fair amount'. Fifteen per cent didn't support the idea very much and a further 7 per cent didn't support it at all. There were no differences between men and women. People aged 75 and over were the least likely to support this policy: only 34 per cent supported it 'a lot' compared with over half of those aged 45-64.

There were no differences in support for the policy between people living in various regions, or between socio-economic groups or those with different qualification levels.

Tables 4.14 to 4.18

Working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption

About two fifths (42 per cent) of people supported 'a lot' working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption and a further 38 per cent supported this policy 'a fair amount'. About a seventh (14 per cent) said they supported it 'not very much' and the remainder (7 per cent) did not support it at all. Men were more likely than women to support working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption (46 per cent compared with 37 per cent of women supported this 'a lot').

Respondents aged 25 to 54 were the most likely to support the policy 'a lot': about 46-47 per cent did so, compared with only 34 per cent of those aged 65-74 and 31 per cent of those aged 75 and over.

Tables 4.14 and 4.15

There were no regional or socio-economic classification differences in support for working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption. People with degree level qualifications were more likely than those with no qualifications to support the suggestion: 51 per cent supported it 'a lot' compared with 36 per cent of those with no qualifications.

Tables 4.16 to 4.18

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.1 Respondents' agreement with the statement 'most aid to developing countries is wasted': by sex, 2006

Great Britain

	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
Agree strongly	13	6	9
Agree	37	26	32
Neither agree nor disagree	25	28	27
Disagree	21	35	28
Disagree strongly	3	5	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>1238</i>

Table 4.2 Respondents' agreement with the statement 'most aid to developing countries is wasted': by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	4	7	13	8	13	15	9
Agree	21	31	29	39	39	32	32
Neither agree nor disagree	34	30	23	20	24	26	27
Disagree	35	28	29	31	22	22	28
Disagree strongly	6	4	6	2	2	6	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>1238</i>

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.3 Respondents' agreement with the statement 'most aid to developing countries is wasted': by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region							Total
	North Anglia	Midlands & East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%		%	%
Agree strongly	7	13	5	10	11	9	7	9
Agree	41	27	30	32	36	21	22	32
Neither agree nor disagree	21	28	25	30	29	41	26	27
Disagree	27	29	37	22	21	26	36	28
Disagree strongly	5	2	3	6	2	3	8	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>1238</i>

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

Table 4.4 Respondents' agreement with the statement 'most aid to developing countries is wasted': by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
Agree strongly	7	9	11	9
Agree	36	37	29	32
Neither agree nor disagree	26	23	28	27
Disagree	27	26	29	28
Disagree strongly	3	5	3	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>1238</i>

Table 4.5 Respondents' agreement with the statement 'most aid to developing countries is wasted': by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	
Agree strongly	4	9	11	9
Agree	37	29	33	32
Neither agree nor disagree	25	31	22	27
Disagree	30	28	29	28
Disagree strongly	4	4	4	4
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>1238</i>

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

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.6 Why respondents think that most aid to developing countries is wasted: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Respondents who agree aid is wasted</i>		
	Men	Women	Total
	<i>Percentage who think that there is:</i>		
Corruption in developing country governments	79	72	76
Inefficiency in developing country governments	45	48	46
Corruption in developed country governments	28	31	29
Inefficiency in developed country governments	21	24	22
Other	2	1	2
Problems with aid charities	5	5	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>516</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.7 Why respondents think that most aid to developing countries is wasted: by socio-economic classification, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Respondents who agree aid is wasted</i>			Total
	Socio-economic classification			
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	<i>Percentage who think that there is:</i>			
Corruption in developing country governments	81	75	73	76
Inefficiency in developing country governments	48	47	41	46
Corruption in developed country governments	34	35	24	29
Inefficiency in developed country governments	27	27	17	22
Problems with aid charities	2	1	2	2
Other	6	7	3	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>516</i>

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.8 Why respondents think that most aid to developing countries is wasted: by highest educational qualification, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>		<i>Respondents who agree aid is wasted</i>			
	Educational qualification			Total	
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None		
	<i>Percentage who think that there is:</i>				
Corruption in developing country governments	85	74	73	76	
Inefficiency in developing country governments	50	50	40	46	
Corruption in developed country governments	29	34	22	29	
Inefficiency in developed country governments	28	24	16	22	
Problems with aid charities	2	2	1	2	
Other	7	5	2	5	
<i>Base=100%</i>	83	230	171	516	

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

Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 4.9 Whether respondents agree that the UK should continue to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>			
Percentage who agree that the UK should continue helping developing countries with corrupt governments	Men	Women	Total
	74	77	75
<i>Base=100%</i>	549	676	1225

Table 4.10 Whether respondents agree that the UK should continue to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by age, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>							
Percentage who agree that the UK should continue helping developing countries with corrupt governments	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	80	80	68	74	74	70	75
<i>Base=100%</i>	115	401	185	185	187	152	1225

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.11 Whether respondents agree that the UK should continue to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by region, 2006

Great Britain

Percentage who agree that the UK should continue helping developing countries with corrupt governments	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	71	74	81	74	78	76	83	75
<i>Base=100%</i>	297	337	113	179	123	56	133	1225

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

Table 4.12 Whether respondents agree that the UK should continue to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

Percentage who agree that the UK should continue helping developing countries with corrupt governments	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	84	68	70	75
<i>Base=100%</i>	388	250	489	1225

Table 4.13 Whether respondents agree that the UK should continue to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

Percentage who agree that the UK should continue helping developing countries with corrupt governments	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	86	76	68	75
<i>Base=100%</i>	202	601	365	1225

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

Table 4.14 Respondents' support for ways to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i> Support for ...	<i>Respondents who support aid</i>		
	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
<i>... putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent</i>			
A lot	74	71	72
A fair amount	17	22	20
Not very much	7	5	6
Not at all	2	2	2
<i>... helping citizens to hold their government to account</i>			
A lot	54	47	50
A fair amount	32	37	35
Not very much	11	9	10
Not at all	3	7	5
<i>... running projects directly and not dealing with the government</i>			
A lot	48	48	48
A fair amount	31	31	31
Not very much	15	16	15
Not at all	5	5	5
<i>... bypassing the government completely</i>			
A lot	45	50	47
A fair amount	31	30	31
Not very much	17	14	15
Not at all	7	6	7
<i>... working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption</i>			
A lot	46	37	42
A fair amount	34	41	38
Not very much	13	15	14
Not at all	7	7	7
<i>Base=100%¹</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>1200</i>

¹Excludes respondents who said that poor countries with corrupt governments shouldn't be given any support

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.15 Respondents' support for ways to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by age, 2006

Support for ...	Respondents who support aid						Total
	Age						
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>... putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent</i>							
A lot	67	68	81	78	75	69	72
A fair amount	23	24	14	15	17	20	20
Not very much	10	6	4	4	5	8	6
Not at all	0	2	1	2	3	3	2
<i>... helping citizens to hold their government to account</i>							
A lot	45	50	55	57	44	45	50
A fair amount	43	35	32	29	34	37	35
Not very much	10	11	6	9	15	11	10
Not at all	3	4	7	5	7	7	5
<i>... running projects directly and not dealing with the government</i>							
A lot	45	48	51	55	44	43	48
A fair amount	39	32	31	24	31	29	31
Not very much	15	14	13	15	18	22	15
Not at all	1	6	6	6	7	6	5
<i>... bypassing the government completely</i>							
A lot	48	45	52	54	43	34	47
A fair amount	25	35	28	25	31	36	31
Not very much	18	16	12	12	17	21	15
Not at all	9	4	7	9	8	9	7
<i>... working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption</i>							
A lot	37	46	47	41	34	31	42
A fair amount	44	35	35	39	42	38	38
Not very much	16	15	10	9	15	21	14
Not at all	4	4	8	12	8	10	7
<i>Base=100%</i> ¹	112	395	183	184	182	144	1200

¹ Excludes respondents who said that poor countries with corrupt governments shouldn't be given any support

4: Corruption and waste

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 4.16 Respondents' support for ways to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by region, 2006

Support for ...	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<i>... putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent</i>								
A lot	74	77	58	68	73	79	78	72
A fair amount	17	16	33	22	19	17	18	20
Not very much	7	3	6	10	7	4	3	6
Not at all	2	3	2	1	2	-	1	2
<i>... helping citizens to hold their government to account</i>								
A lot	51	51	52	48	47	53	47	50
A fair amount	30	35	37	32	37	35	47	35
Not very much	14	9	7	11	9	10	6	10
Not at all	5	5	4	8	7	2	1	5
<i>... running projects directly and not dealing with the government</i>								
A lot	50	54	33	47	47	53	48	48
A fair amount	28	32	41	26	32	29	32	31
Not very much	16	10	20	18	19	16	14	15
Not at all	5	4	6	9	2	2	7	5
<i>... bypassing the government completely</i>								
A lot	49	47	44	40	52	54	49	47
A fair amount	30	32	31	34	22	29	33	31
Not very much	14	13	19	19	18	16	14	15
Not at all	8	7	6	7	8	1	5	7
<i>... working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption</i>								
A lot	38	42	48	38	44	52	40	42
A fair amount	39	37	37	39	37	26	43	38
Not very much	15	14	11	14	12	19	13	14
Not at all	8	8	4	9	7	3	4	7
<i>Base=100%</i> ¹	288	324	109	175	122	56	126	1200

¹ Excludes respondents who said that poor countries with corrupt governments shouldn't be given any support

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

Table 4.17 Respondents' support for ways to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Support for ...	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
<i>Great Britain</i>				
<i>Respondents who support aid</i>				
<i>... putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent</i>				
A lot	70	74	76	72
A fair amount	23	21	16	20
Not very much	4	4	6	6
Not at all	3	2	2	2
<i>... helping citizens to hold their government to account</i>				
A lot	55	50	49	50
A fair amount	32	35	35	35
Not very much	11	8	10	10
Not at all	2	7	6	5
<i>... running projects directly and not dealing with the government</i>				
A lot	46	49	51	48
A fair amount	32	32	31	31
Not very much	16	13	14	15
Not at all	6	5	4	5
<i>... bypassing the government completely</i>				
A lot	47	50	49	47
A fair amount	33	31	28	31
Not very much	15	11	15	15
Not at all	5	8	8	7
<i>... working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption</i>				
A lot	46	38	40	42
A fair amount	36	40	38	38
Not very much	12	13	15	14
Not at all	6	8	7	7
<i>Base=100%¹</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>1200</i>

¹ Excludes respondents who said that poor countries with corrupt governments shouldn't be given any support

Table 4.18 Respondents' support for ways to help developing countries with corrupt governments: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain Support for ...	Educational qualification			Respondents who support aid
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	Total
	%	%	%	%
<i>... putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent</i>				
A lot	70	72	75	72
A fair amount	23	20	16	20
Not very much	5	6	6	6
Not at all	3	2	2	2
<i>... helping citizens to hold their government to account</i>				
A lot	63	47	48	50
A fair amount	30	37	35	35
Not very much	5	11	10	10
Not at all	2	5	7	5
<i>... working with the government of developing countries to fight corruption</i>				
A lot	51	42	36	42
A fair amount	35	38	38	38
Not very much	10	13	17	14
Not at all	4	7	10	7
<i>... bypassing the government completely</i>				
A lot	46	51	44	47
A fair amount	38	27	30	31
Not very much	13	16	17	15
Not at all	3	7	9	7
<i>... running projects directly and not dealing with the government</i>				
A lot	38	50	53	48
A fair amount	39	30	27	31
Not very much	20	14	14	15
Not at all	3	5	6	5
<i>Base=100%</i> ¹	202	595	347	1200

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

¹ Excludes respondents who said that poor countries with corrupt governments shouldn't be given any support

5: Impact of overseas aid in Africa

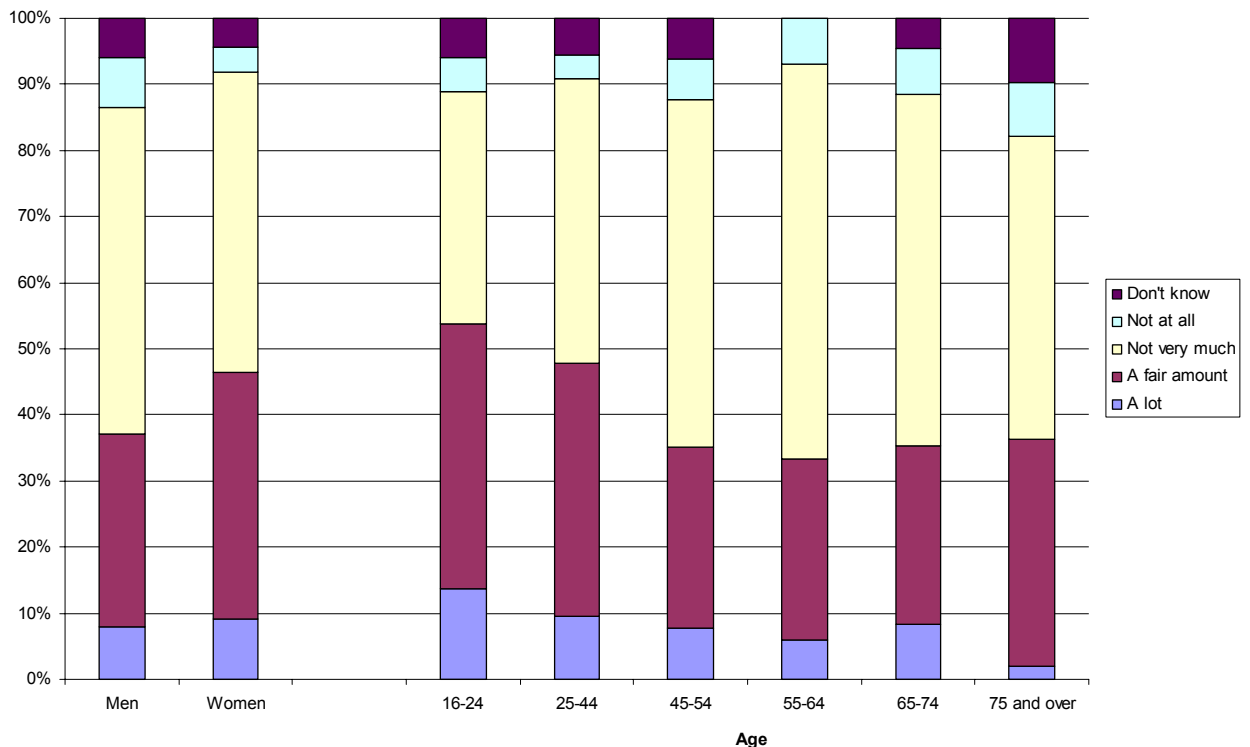
This chapter looks at the respondents views on the impact of overseas aid in Africa and from where they get their information. Respondents were firstly asked how much, if any, they thought overseas aid had improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years.

About a third (34 per cent) thought that the lives of poor people in Africa had been improved 'a fair amount' in the last ten years, and a further 8 per cent thought they had improved 'a lot'. Nearly half of respondents (47 per cent) thought lives had not improved very much and 6 per cent thought they had not improved at all. Women were more positive on the whole about improvement: 46 per cent of women thought lives had improved a lot or a fair amount compared with 37 per cent of men.

Young people tended to be more positive about the impact of aid on the lives of poor people in Africa: about a half of those aged 16 to 44 thought their lives had improved a fair amount or a lot, compared with about a third of people aged 45 and over.

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 and Figure 5.1

Figure 5.1 Respondents' opinion of whether overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years: by sex and by age, 2006



Respondents living in the North and in London were more positive about the impact of overseas aid: they were more likely than others in England to think that overseas aid had improved the lives of poor people in Africa 'a lot' and less likely to think it had improved their lives 'a fair amount'.

People in managerial and professional occupations were more likely than those in routine and manual occupations to think that overseas aid had not improved their lives very much (56 per cent compared with 44 per cent). Similarly, people with degree level or equivalent qualifications were more likely than those with no qualification to think that overseas aid had not improved the lives of poor people in Africa very much (52 per cent and 42 per cent respectively) but there were no other statistically significant differences.

Tables 5.4 and 5.5

Sources of information used to find out about overseas aid in Africa

Respondents were shown a card with different ways people can find out about the lives of poor people in Africa and asked which three ways have been most important in forming their own opinion. The tables show all the answers given and also the method rated the **most important**.

More than half of people reported that they found out about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa by watching the TV News (76 per cent), watching TV documentaries (55 per cent) and from Comic Relief and Live Aid (53 per cent).

Nearly a half (47 per cent) looked at newspapers or magazines and 15 per cent of respondents said that they used the radio to find out what is happening.

Nine per cent of respondents mentioned word of mouth and the Internet was used by 8 per cent of respondents. Other sources were mentioned by five per cent of respondents or fewer.

TV news was the **most important** method for nearly half (47 per cent) of people, a fifth (20 per cent) said Comic Relief/Live Aid was the most important and a sixth (16 per cent) said TV documentaries were the most important. Five per cent or fewer of people said that the other methods were the most important.

Men were more likely than women to say that they used the radio (18 per cent and 12 per cent respectively) or the Internet (12 per cent and 4 per cent respectively) to find out what is happening in Africa. Conversely, women were more likely than men to say that they find out what is happening through Comic Relief and Live Aid (56 per cent and 50 per cent respectively) and to rate it as most important (23 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).

Table 5.6

Younger respondents were more likely to say that they had information from Comic Relief and Live Aid, and less likely to use newspapers and magazines than older people.

The Internet was more likely to be mentioned by respondents aged under 45 than older respondents. Between 11 per cent and 18 per cent of respondents in age groups under 45 said that they find out what is happening in developing countries through the Internet compared with 5 per cent or fewer of respondents aged 45 and over. Conversely, those in

the oldest age groups were the most likely to get information from the radio (22 per cent compared with 9 to 13 per cent of respondents in other age groups).

A similar pattern was found when the most important source was looked at. The importance of Comic Relief and Live Aid decreased with age from 29 per cent of those aged 16-24 to only 4 per cent of those aged 75 and over. Conversely, the importance of TV documentaries increased with age: 13 per cent of those aged 16-24 and 10 per cent of those aged 25-44 said it was the most important method they used compared with 25 per cent of those aged 75 and over.

Table 5.7

There were some regional differences in the sources of information mentioned. For example people in London and the South East were more likely to mention listening to the radio than people living elsewhere. Many of the other apparent differences were not statistically significant.

Only 8 per cent of people in London said that Comic Relief and Live Aid were the most important source, compared with about 20 per cent elsewhere and 29 per cent in Scotland.

Table 5.8

There were no statistically significant differences in the ways people say that they find out what is happening among those in different socio-economic groups. Looking at the source of information that was most important, people in managerial and professional occupations were less likely than those in routine and manual occupations to say TV news was most important (42 per cent and 53 per cent respectively).

Table 5.9

Respondents with degree level qualifications were less likely than those with qualifications below degree level or no qualifications to use the TV news (68 per cent, 78 per cent and 76 per cent respectively).

Those with qualifications below degree level were more likely than others to say that they found out about what was happening in Africa through Comic Relief and Live Aid, 62 per cent compared with 40 per cent of those with qualifications at degree level and 47 per cent of those with no qualifications.

The likelihood of using the Internet as a source of information about what is happening in developing countries increased with level of education, from 5 per cent of those without qualifications to 8 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and 14 per cent of those with degree level qualifications.

The sources mentioned as the most important were very similar for people with different levels of qualifications, although those with a degree level or equivalent qualification were more likely than others to mention newspapers and magazines as the most important source (10 per cent compared with 4 per cent of those with qualifications below degree level and 3 per cent of those with no qualifications).

Table 5.10

Table 5.1 Respondents' opinion of whether overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years: by sex, 2006

Great Britain

	Men	Women	Total
	%	%	%
A lot	8	9	8
A fair amount	29	37	34
Not very much	49	45	47
Not at all	8	4	6
Don't know	6	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>1258</i>

Table 5.2 Respondents' opinion of whether overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years: by age, 2006

Great Britain

	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot	14	9	8	6	8	2	8
A fair amount	40	38	27	27	27	34	34
Not very much	35	43	53	60	53	46	47
Not at all	5	4	6	7	7	8	6
Don't know	6	5	6	-	5	10	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1258</i>

5: Impact of overseas aid in Africa

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 5.3 Respondents' opinion of whether overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years: by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region							Total
	North Anglia	Midlands & East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A lot	10	5	9	11	7	13	10	8
A fair amount	28	40	40	28	27	40	30	34
Not very much	48	47	37	48	58	45	52	47
Not at all	8	4	7	5	5	-	6	6
Don't know	5	5	7	8	2	2	3	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1258</i>

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

Table 5.4 Respondents' opinion of whether overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
	%	%	%	%
A lot	5	7	10	8
A fair amount	28	35	37	34
Not very much	56	50	44	47
Not at all	7	5	5	6
Don't know	4	4	4	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>1257</i>

Table 5.5 Respondents' opinion of whether overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years: by highest educational qualification, 2006

Great Britain

	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
	%	%	%	%
A lot	4	8	13	9
A fair amount	33	34	32	34
Not very much	52	49	42	47
Not at all	7	5	6	6
Don't know	4	4	7	5
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>1254</i>

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

Table 5.6 Respondents' sources of information about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa: by sex, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>			
	Men	Women	Total
All answers ¹			
TV news	75	77	76
TV documentaries	53	57	55
Comic relief/Live Aid	50	56	53
Newspapers/magazines	46	47	47
Radio	18	12	15
Word of mouth	9	9	9
Internet	12	4	8
Celebrity endorsement	4	5	5
Visits to Africa	4	6	5
Films	3	4	4
Personal experience of living in Africa	5	4	4
Personal involvement in charity work	3	4	3
UK Government publications	4	3	3
Other	1	1	1
Don't know	6	7	7
Most important	%	%	%
TV news	46	48	47
Comic relief/Live Aid	16	23	20
TV documentaries	17	14	16
Newspapers/magazines	5	4	5
Radio	3	1	2
Internet	3	1	2
Personal experience of living in Africa	3	1	2
Word of mouth	2	1	2
Visits to Africa	1	2	2
Personal involvement in charity work	1	1	1
Celebrity endorsement	0	0	0
Films	0	1	0
UK Government publications	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Don't know	2	2	2
<i>Base=100%</i>	566	692	1258

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

5: Impact of overseas aid in Africa

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 5.7 Respondents' sources of information about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa: by age, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>	Age						Total
	16-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
All answers ¹							
TV news	71	78	78	77	75	70	76
TV documentaries	51	49	63	64	54	60	55
Comic relief/Live Aid	67	56	61	48	39	29	53
Newspapers/magazines	38	42	47	49	63	53	47
Radio	9	13	11	22	22	19	15
Word of mouth	10	10	7	11	7	7	9
Internet	18	11	5	4	1	1	8
Celebrity endorsement	6	5	4	2	6	4	5
Visits to Africa	4	5	4	8	5	5	5
Films	5	5	2	1	2	5	4
Personal experience of living in Africa	3	5	4	5	4	4	4
Personal involvement in charity work	4	2	4	2	4	5	3
UK Government publications	6	4	2	2	0	6	3
Other	2	1	1	1	1	-	1
Don't know	3	7	3	5	12	19	7
Most important	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV news	41	49	47	46	49	47	47
Comic relief/Live Aid	29	24	20	14	12	4	20
TV documentaries	13	10	19	19	22	25	16
Newspapers/magazines	2	4	2	5	9	11	5
Radio	1	1	2	4	2	3	2
Internet	5	2	1	-	-	-	2
Personal experience of living in Africa	-	2	1	4	3	1	2
Word of mouth	3	1	1	2	-	4	2
Visits to Africa	1	2	2	4	0	1	2
Personal involvement in charity work	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Celebrity endorsement	-	0	-	-	0	-	0
Films	-	1	-	-	-	-	0
UK Government publications	1	1	-	1	-	-	0
Other	-	1	1	1	-	-	0
Don't know	1	3	2	-	2	3	2
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>1258</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

5: Impact of overseas aid in Africa

Public Attitudes towards Development

Table 5.8 Respondents' sources of information about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa: by region, 2006

Great Britain

	Region							Total
	North	Midlands & East Anglia	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	
All answers¹								
TV news	77	77	76	68	76	89	72	76
TV documentaries	59	52	51	55	56	62	57	55
Comic relief/Live Aid	56	55	31	52	55	64	63	53
Newspapers/magazines	43	45	57	45	48	48	46	47
Radio	12	12	23	20	19	13	11	15
Word of mouth	8	6	13	11	13	3	8	9
Internet	8	6	10	8	11	10	6	8
Celebrity endorsement	6	5	2	4	6	3	5	5
Visits to Africa	5	5	2	9	5	2	6	5
Films	5	3	4	2	5	-	4	4
Personal experience of living in Africa	3	4	7	7	0	-	5	4
Personal involvement in charity work	3	3	2	6	4	1	2	3
UK Government publications	4	5	8	1	1	3	1	3
Other	-	1	1	2	0	-	3	1
Don't know	7	9	9	6	1	1	8	7
Most important	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV news	50	47	52	36	44	53	48	47
Comic relief/Live Aid	20	21	8	22	20	17	29	20
TV documentaries	17	14	18	16	20	18	10	16
Newspapers/magazines	4	4	7	6	5	6	1	5
Radio	3	1	-	4	3	2	1	2
Internet	1	1	2	2	3	-	2	2
Personal experience of living in Africa	1	2	2	4	-	-	2	2
Word of mouth	-	2	6	1	1	2	2	2
Visits to Africa	1	2	-	6	1	1	3	2
Personal involvement in charity work	1	0	0	1	2	-	1	1
Celebrity endorsement	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0
Films	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	0
UK Government publications	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	-	1	1	-	-	-	0	0
Don't know	1	4	2	2	-	1	-	2
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>1258</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

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

Table 5.9 Respondents' sources of information about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa: by socio-economic classification, 2006

Great Britain

	Socio-economic classification			Total
	Managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Routine and manual occupations	
All answers ¹				
TV news	75	74	80	76
TV documentaries	58	54	55	55
Comic relief/Live Aid	54	49	57	53
Newspapers/magazines	49	51	44	47
Radio	16	19	12	15
Word of mouth	8	9	9	9
Internet	8	5	7	8
Celebrity endorsement	6	6	4	5
Visits to Africa	7	5	4	5
Films	2	3	5	4
Personal experience of living in Africa	6	4	3	4
Personal involvement in charity work	4	3	2	3
UK Government publications	2	3	4	3
Other	1	1	1	1
Don't know	3	8	6	7
Most important	%	%	%	%
TV news	42	45	53	47
Comic relief/Live Aid	21	19	21	20
TV documentaries	16	18	15	16
Newspapers/magazines	7	6	2	5
Radio	3	3	1	2
Internet	2	1	1	2
Personal experience of living in Africa	3	2	1	2
Word of mouth	1	0	1	2
Visits to Africa	3	2	2	2
Personal involvement in charity work	1	1	1	1
Celebrity endorsement	0	-	0	0
Films	-	-	0	0
UK Government publications	-	-	0	0
Other	1	-	0	0
Don't know	-	2	2	2
<i>Base=100%</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>1254</i>

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 5.10 Respondents' sources of information about whether aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa: by highest educational qualification, 2006

<i>Great Britain</i>	Educational qualification			Total
	Degree or equivalent	Below degree level	None	
All answers ¹				
TV news	68	78	76	76
TV documentaries	59	55	55	55
Comic relief/Live Aid	40	62	47	53
Newspapers/magazines	50	46	48	47
Radio	22	12	16	15
Word of mouth	13	9	6	9
Internet	14	8	5	8
Celebrity endorsement	4	6	4	5
Visits to Africa	5	6	3	5
Films	4	2	4	4
Personal experience of living in Africa	7	4	3	4
Personal involvement in charity work	4	3	2	3
UK Government publications	2	4	3	3
Other	2	1	1	1
Don't know	5	3	14	7
Most important	%	%	%	%
TV news	41	46	52	47
Comic relief/Live Aid	16	24	15	20
TV documentaries	15	14	20	16
Newspapers/magazines	10	4	3	5
Radio	4	1	2	2
Internet	4	1	-	2
Personal experience of living in Africa	2	2	1	2
Word of mouth	1	2	1	2
Visits to Africa	2	2	1	2
Personal involvement in charity work	1	1	0	1
Celebrity endorsement	-	0	0	0
Films	2	0	-	0
UK Government publications	-	1	1	0
Other	1	0	0	0
Don't know	-	1	4	2
<i>Base=100%</i>	207	612	380	1254

¹ Percentages sum to more than 100 because respondents could give more than one answer. Bases do not sum to total number of respondents who answered this question because highest education qualification could not be coded in a small number of cases

Appendix A: The NS Omnibus Survey

The Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics for use by Government departments and other public or non-profit making bodies. Interviewing is carried out every month⁶ and each month's questionnaire covers a variety of topics, reflecting different users' requirements.

The sample

Interviews are conducted with approximately 1,250 adults (aged 16 or over) in private households in Great Britain each month. The Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File of small users as its sampling frame; all private household addresses in Great Britain are included in this frame. A new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected for each month and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3 (i.e. employers in large organisations; higher managerial occupations; and higher professional employees/self-employed); and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly.

If an address contains more than one household, the interviewer uses a standard ONS procedure to randomly select where to interview – this may be at one or more households⁷. In households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over is selected for interview with the use of a Kish grid. Proxy interviews are not taken.

Weighting

Because only one household member is interviewed at each address, people in households containing few adults have a higher probability of selection than those in households with many. Where the unit of analysis is individual adults, as it is for this module, a weighting factor is applied to correct for this unequal probability of selection.

The weighting system also adjusts for some non-response bias by calibrating the Omnibus sample to ONS population totals. Despite the considerable efforts made by interviewers to maximize response rates, approximately 30% of selected individuals decline to take part or cannot be contacted. Differential non-response among key subgroups in the population is especially problematic because it can result in biased estimates being produced.

⁶ The Omnibus survey was previously conducted in eight months of the year, with a larger monthly set sample size of 3,000 addresses, and an achieved monthly sample of about 1,800 interviews.

⁷ The procedure for dealing with multi-household addresses was changed in 2005 to reduce bias caused by the under-representation of multi-household addresses and is now an ONS standard method.

The weighting ensures that the weighted sample distribution across regions and across age-sex groups matches that in the population.

Consequently, respondents belonging to sub-groups that are prone to high levels of non-response are assigned higher weights. For example, young males living in London have a lower response rate and are therefore assigned higher weights than are males living in other regions.

Grossing up the data by age and sex and by region to ONS population totals will reduce the standard errors of survey estimates if the survey variable is correlated with age, sex and region.

Fieldwork

Interviews are carried out in people's homes using computer assisted interviewing by interviewers who have been trained to carry out a range of ONS surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses giving a brief explanation of the survey. Interviewers must make at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week.

As with all ONS surveys, a quality check on fieldwork is carried out by re-interviewing a proportion of respondents.

Questions

The module of questions (which are shown in Appendix B) was developed in conjunction with the Department of International Development.

Response rates

The small users' Postcode Address File includes some business addresses and other addresses, such as new and empty properties, at which no private households are living. The expected proportion of such addresses, which are classified as ineligible, is about 9-10 per cent. They are eliminated from the set sample before the response rate is calculated.

The response rate for the July 2006 Omnibus surveys was 68 per cent, as shown below:

Set sample of addresses	2,010	100%
Ineligible addresses	174	8%
Eligible addresses	1,836	92%
Eligible Households	1,868	100%
No interview – refusal	463	25%
No interview – non-contact	141	8%
Interviews	1,264	68%

Appendix B: The Questions

ASK ALWAYS:

Intro1

Now we have some questions about poverty in developing countries, by which we mean poor countries in Africa, Asia and Central America where large numbers of people live below the poverty line of less than 65p per day.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_1

SHOWCARD AQ1

Which item on this card best describes how you feel about levels of poverty in developing (poor) countries?

- (1) Very concerned
 - (2) Fairly concerned
 - (3) Not very concerned
 - (4) Not at all concerned
 - (5) Don't Know (Spontaneous only)
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_2

May I check, have you heard of the Department for International Development (DFID)?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: MAQ_2 = Yes

MAQ_3M

What sorts of things do you think the Department for International Development does?

Do not prompt.
Code all that apply

If respondent answers 'Helps poor countries / tackles poverty', please probe further for more specific answer(s).

SET [12] OF

- (1) Organises UKs relief for overseas disasters
- (2) Reconstructs countries after wars and conflict
- (3) Develops businesses overseas
- (4) Runs development projects in poor countries
- (5) Helps to improve services like education and health in poor countries
- (6) Funds international aid charities
- (7) Works with international organisations like the UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, EU
- (8) Provides finance to governments of poor countries
- (9) Helps poor countries to trade more fairly
- (10) Helps UK business/trade
- (11) Helps poor countries / tackles poverty (Please probe further)
- (12) Other (please specify)
- (13) Dont know

ASK IF: MAQ_2 = Yes

AND: Other IN MAQ_3M

SPEC3

Please specify other

STRING[255]

ASK IF: (MAQ_2 = No) OR (DntKnw IN MAQ_3M)

MAQ_4

Do you think the UK government gives aid to developing countries?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

ASK IF: MAQ_4 = Yes

MAQ_5M

What do you think the UK government does to assist poor countries?

Do not prompt.
Code all that apply

If respondent answers 'Helps poor countries / tackles poverty', please probe further for more specific answer(s).

SET [12] OF

- (1) Organises UKs relief to overseas disasters
- (2) Reconstructs countries after wars and conflict
- (3) Develops businesses overseas
- (4) Runs development projects in poor countries
- (5) Helps to improve services like education and health in poor countries
- (6) Funds international aid charities
- (7) Works with international organisations like the UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, EU
- (8) Provides finance to governments of poor countries
- (9) Helps poor countries to trade more fairly
- (10) Helps UK business/trade
- (11) Helps poor countries / tackles poverty (Please probe further)
- (12) Other (please specify)
- (13) Dont know

ASK IF: MAQ_4 = Yes

AND: Other IN MAQ_5M

SPEC5

Please specify other

STRING[255]

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_6

Showcard AQ2

Thinking now just about Africa, how much, if any, do you think that overseas aid has improved the lives of poor people in Africa over the last ten years?

- (1) A lot
- (2) A little
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_7

Showcard AQ3

The card shows different ways in which people can find out about the lives of poor people in Africa. Could you please tell me the three ways that have been most important in forming your opinion, starting with the most important.

Enter the most important.

- (1) TV news stories
- (2) TV documentaries
- (3) Radio
- (4) Newspapers/magazines
- (5) The Internet
- (6) UK Government publications
- (7) Films
- (8) Comic relief / Live Aid
- (9) Celebrity endorsement
- (10) Personal experience of living in Africa
- (11) Visits to Africa
- (12) Personal involvement in charity work
- (13) Word of mouth
- (14) Other (please specify)
- (15) Don't know (Spontaneous only)

ASK IF: MAQ_7 = Other

SPEC7

Please specify other reason.

STRING[255]

ASK IF: MAQ_7 <> Dntknw

MAQ_8

Showcard AQ3

And what is the second most important?

- (1) TV news stories
- (2) TV documentaries
- (3) Radio
- (4) Newspapers/magazines
- (5) The Internet
- (6) UK Government publications
- (7) Films
- (8) Comic relief / Live Aid
- (9) Celebrity endorsement
- (10) Personal experience of living in Africa
- (11) Visits to Africa
- (12) Personal involvement in charity work
- (13) Word of mouth
- (14) Other (please specify)
- (15) Don't know (Spontaneous only)

ASK IF: MAQ_7 <> Dntknw

AND: MAQ_8 = Other

SPEC8

Please specify other reason.

STRING[255]

ASK IF: MAQ_7 <> Dntknw
AND: MAQ_8 <> Dntknw

MAQ_9

Showcard AQ3

And can you tell me what is the third most important?

- (1) TV news stories
- (2) TV documentaries
- (3) Radio
- (4) Newspapers/magazines
- (5) The Internet
- (6) UK Government publications
- (7) Films
- (8) Comic relief / Live Aid
- (9) Celebrity endorsement
- (10) Personal experience of living in Africa
- (11) Visits to Africa
- (12) Personal involvement in charity work
- (13) Word of mouth
- (14) Other (please specify)
- (15) Don't know (Spontaneous only)

ASK IF: MAQ_7 <> Dntknw
AND: MAQ_8 <> Dntknw
AND: MAQ_9 = Other

SPEC9

Please specify other reason.

STRING[255]

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_10

Showcard AQ2

Some people have said that most aid to poor countries is wasted. Do you agree or disagree?

- (1) Agree strongly,
- (2) Agree,
- (3) Neither agree nor disagree,
- (4) Disagree,
- (5) Disagree strongly

ASK IF: (MAQ_10 = *Sagree*) OR (MAQ_10 = *Agree*)

MAQ_11M

Showcard AQ4
Why is that?

Code all that apply

SET [6] OF

- (1) Corruption in poor country governments
 - (2) Corruption in developed country governments
 - (3) Inefficiency in poor country governments
 - (4) Inefficiency in developed country governments
 - (5) Aid being wasted on ineffective projects and programmes
 - (6) Other (please specify)
-

ASK IF: (MAQ_10 = *Sagree*) OR (MAQ_10 = *Agree*)
AND: Other IN MAQ_11M

SPEC11

Please specify other reason

STRING[255]

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_13

If corruption is discovered in a poor country's government, do you think the UK should continue to help poor people in that country with health and education?

- (1) Yes
 - (2) No
-

ASK IF: MAQ_13 = *Yes*

Intro2

I am going to read you a list of ways that could be used to help poor countries with corrupt governments. Looking at the card, please could you tell me how much you would support each approach.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

ASK IF: MAQ_13 = Yes

MAQ_14a

(How much would you support) Working with the government of poor countries to fight corruption?

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK IF: MAQ_13 = Yes

MAQ_14b

(How much would you support) Helping citizens to hold their government to account?

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK IF: MAQ_13 = Yes

MAQ_14c

(How much would you support) Bypassing the government completely and giving aid money to charities and agencies like the UN?

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK IF: MAQ_13 = Yes

MAQ_14d

(How much would you support) Putting strict conditions on how aid money is spent, and carefully tracking the aid?

- (1) A lot
- (2) A little
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK IF: MAQ_13 = Yes

MAQ_14e

(How much would you support) Running projects directly in the country and not dealing with the government?

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_18M

Showcard AQ7

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

Code all that apply

SET [10] OF

- (1) Damage to earth's environment or climate
 - (2) Workers from developing countries coming to the UK for work
 - (3) Refugees/asylum seekers coming to UK
 - (4) By leading to conflict and war
 - (5) Increasing risk of tropical/other diseases
 - (6) UK public donations/government funds going overseas
 - (7) Trade (general)
 - (8) Ill feeling towards the UK, resulting in terrorism
 - (9) Feel guilt/obliged to do something
 - (10) Other (please specify)
 - (11) Not affected
 - (12) Don't know (Spontaneous only)
-

ASK IF: Other IN MAQ_18M

SPEC18

Please specify other way UK may be affected by poverty in developing countries

STRING[255]

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_19

Showcard AQ8

Which of these groups or individuals do you think have the most impact on reducing poverty in developing countries? Please give me the three you think have the most impact, starting with the most important.

Enter the respondent's first choice

- (1) International charities, such as Oxfam and ActionAid
 - (2) Governments of developed countries, like the UK
 - (3) Governments of developing countries
 - (4) The UN
 - (5) The World Bank
 - (6) Individuals living in developed countries
 - (7) Individuals living in developing countries
 - (8) Other (please specify)
 - (9) None of the above
 - (10) Don't know (Spontaneous only)
-

ASK IF: MAQ_19 = Other

SPEC19

Please specify other

STRING[255]

ASK IF: MAQ_19 <> None

MAQ_20

Showcard AQ8

And what has the next impact?

- (1) International charities, such as Oxfam and ActionAid
 - (2) Developed country governments, like the UK
 - (3) Developing country governments
 - (4) The UN
 - (5) The World Bank
 - (6) Individuals living in developed countries
 - (7) Individuals living in developing countries
 - (8) Other (please specify)
 - (9) None of the above
 - (10) Don't know (Spontaneous only)
-

ASK IF: MAQ_19 <> None

AND: MAQ_20 = Other

SPEC20

Please specify other

STRING[255]

ASK IF: MAQ_19 <> None
AND: MAQ_20 <> None

MAQ_21

Showcard AQ8
And the third?

- (1) International charities, such as Oxfam and ActionAid
 - (2) Developed country governments, like the UK
 - (3) Developing country governments
 - (4) The UN
 - (5) The World Bank
 - (6) Individuals living in developed countries
 - (7) Individuals living in developing countries
 - (8) Other (please specify)
 - (9) None of the above
 - (10) Don't know (Spontaneous only)
-

ASK IF: MAQ_19 <> None
AND: MAQ_20 <> None
AND: MAQ_21 = Other

SPEC21

Please specify other
STRING[255]

ASK ALWAYS:

Intro3

I am going to read you a list of actions that could have an impact on reducing poverty in poor countries. Looking at the card, please could you tell me how much of an impact you think each action would have on reducing poverty.

- (1) Press <1> to continue
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22a

Giving more money or aid for poor countries.

- (1) A lot
- (2) A little
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22b

Helping governments in poor countries provide better healthcare and education services.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22c

Reducing trade barriers for a fairer trading system.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22d

Greater commitment to reducing poverty from governments in poor countries.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22e

Helping developing countries work their own way out of poverty.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22f

Removing rich dictators through force.

- (1) A lot
- (2) A little
- (3) Not very much
- (4) Not at all

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22g

Cancelling all debt owed by poor countries.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22h

Reducing conflict and war.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_22i

Stopping all aid.

- (1) A lot
 - (2) A little
 - (3) Not very much
 - (4) Not at all
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_25

For every pound the UK government spends, just under a penny is spent on overseas aid. Do you think this is...

Running prompt

- (1) too much,
 - (2) too little,
 - (3) or about right?
 - (4) Don't know (Spontaneous only)
-

ASK ALWAYS:

Intro4

Looking at the card, please could you tell me how important you think the following issues are.

- (1) Press <1> to continue

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26a

(How important is) Reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty?

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26b

(How important is) All children to being able to go to school?

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26c

(How important is) Reducing the number of children who die before they are five

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26d

(How important is) Reducing the number of women dying as a result of childbirth?

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26e

(How important is) Men and women having access to family planning services?

- (1) Very important
- (2) Fairly important
- (3) Not very important
- (4) Not at all important

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26f

(How important is) Reducing Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other major diseases?

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26g

(How important is) Reversing or reducing the damage to environmental resources?

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26h

(How important is) Having a fairer global trading system?

- (1) Very important
 - (2) Fairly important
 - (3) Not very important
 - (4) Not at all important
-

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_26i

(How important is) Better management of the debt problems facing developing countries?

- (1) Very important
- (2) Fairly important
- (3) Not very important
- (4) Not at all important

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_29M

Showcard AQ11

In which ways, if any, do you think you as an individual can most effectively contribute to reducing poverty in developing countries?

Code all that apply

SET [8] OF

- (1) Donating to charities or other appeals on behalf of developing countries
- (2) Avoiding businesses that exploit the country or people
- (3) Buying Fair Trade goods
- (4) Working in a developing country to promote development
- (5) Being involved in groups working on behalf of developing countries
- (6) Putting pressure on politicians to increase aid to developing countries
- (7) Travelling to a developing country as a tourist
- (8) Other (please specify)
- (9) Cannot contribute effectively as an individual

ASK IF: *Other IN MAQ_29M*

SPEC29

Please specify other way(s)

STRING[255]

ASK ALWAYS:

MAQ_30

Showcard AQ12

If the Government decided to provide more information about overseas aid, which of these, if any, would you be interested in?

SET [3] OF

- (1) Examples of how aid is reaching those that need it
- (2) More information about how much poverty there is in developing countries
- (3) More information on how helping developing countries can help you
- (4) None of the above

Appendix C: Reports in the Omnibus series

- The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain. Val Mason. HMSO (1994)
- National fire safety week and domestic fire safety. Amanda Wilmot and Joy Dobbs. HMSO (1994)
- Cooking: attitudes and behaviour. Gerry Nicolaas. HMSO (1995)
- Food Safety in the Home. Alison Walker. HMSO (1996)
- Residual Medicines. Myra Woolf. HMSO (1996)
- Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes. Fiona Dawe and Eileen Goddard. TSO (1997)
- Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge. Eileen Goddard. TSO (1997)
- The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain, 1996. Tricia Dodd. TSO (1997)
- Smoking-related behaviour and attitudes, 1997. Stephanie Freeth. Office for National Statistics (1998)
- Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 1998. Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (1998)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 1997. Tricia Dodd and Stephanie Freeth. Office for National Statistics (1999)
- The prevalence of back pain in Great Britain, 1998. Department of Health Statistical Bulletin. Available at <http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/05/40/15/04054015.pdf>
- Food safety in the home, 1998. Deborah Lader. Office for National Statistics (1999)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 1998. Laura Rainford and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2000)
- Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 1999. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2000)
- Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 2000. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 1999. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)
- Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2000. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)
- Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2001. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2001)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 2000. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2002)
- Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge in 2002. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2002)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 2001. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2003)
- Smoking Related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2002. Deborah Lader and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2003)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 2002. Fiona Dawe and Howard Meltzer. Office for National Statistics (2003)
- Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2003. Deborah Lader and Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (2004)
- Contraception and Sexual Health, 2003. Fiona Dawe and Laura Rainford. Office for National Statistics (2004)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge, 2004. Deborah Lader and Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (2004)

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2004. Deborah Lader and Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (2005)

Contraception and Sexual Health, 2004/05. Ian O'Sullivan, Laura Keyse, Neil Park, Alison Diaper and Sandra Short. Office for National Statistics (2005)

Smoking-related Behaviour and Attitudes, 2005. Tamara Taylor, Deborah Lader, Aimee Bryant, Laura Keyse, McDuff Theodore Joloza. Office for National Statistics (2006)

Drinking: adults' behaviour and knowledge, 2006. Deborah Lader and Eileen Goddard. Office for National Statistics (2006)