

2013

UN My World Survey May 2013

OXFAM India



MY WORLD.
THE UNITED NATIONS
GLOBAL SURVEY
FOR A BETTER WORLD.

[SUMMARY RESULTS OF INDIA : MAY 2013]



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Summary Results of India: May 2013

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction:

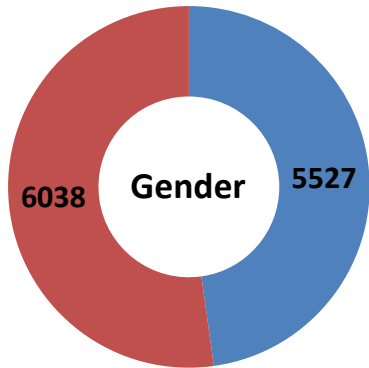
MY World is a global survey by the UN asking people what they want for a better future. The significance of this survey is that the voices of all kind of people are going to be heard by world leaders on a real time basis, and will inform the consultative process on shaping the development path for the future – this includes a direct and immediate sharing of the survey results with the UN Secretary General.

What India has to say about the future will determine the course of the global framework at a large extent. The future belongs to the youth of today, and that's why we believe that the voice of youth must be heard! MY World survey is a great opportunity for everyone to participate in this important advocacy movement and their opinion about the changes that will make their future free of poverty and more equitable. The survey is designed for the post-2015 advocacy, it covers the themes/issues that Oxfam India works on and will provide Oxfam India the opportunity to get to know the priorities of the community's first-hand. The data that the survey is generating yields important information not only on national priorities, but also how these differ by characteristics: by gender, age, education level, and by geographical regions. This report provides information on the current findings at National and State level.

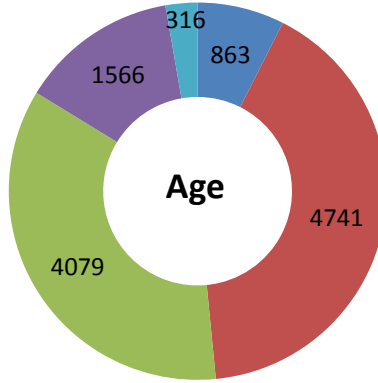
OVERVIEW

Total number of Voters:

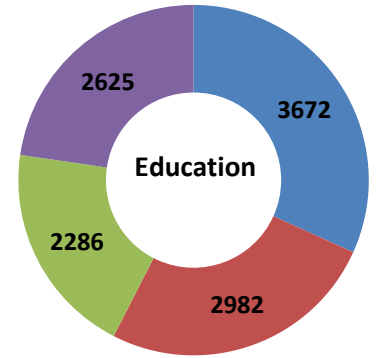
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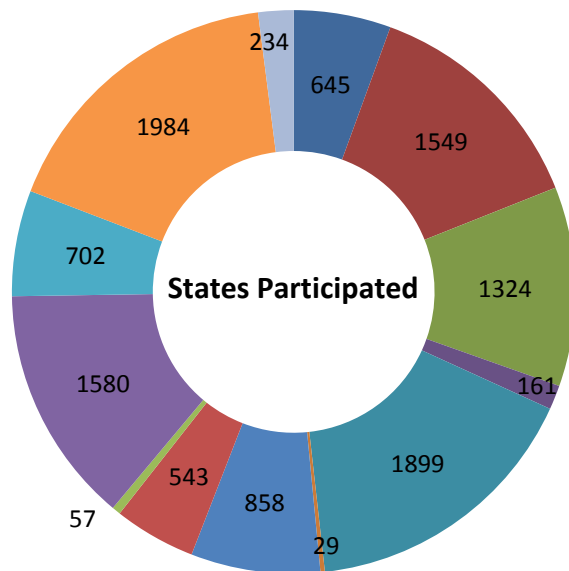
■ Male ■ Female



■ Less equal to 15 Yrs ■ 16-30 Yrs
 ■ 31-45 Yrs ■ 46-60 Yrs
 ■ 61 Years and above



■ Some Primary ■ Finished Primary
 ■ Finished Secondary ■ Beyond Secondary



■ Andhra Pradesh
 ■ Assam
 ■ Bihar
 ■ Chhattisgarh
 ■ Delhi
 ■ Gujarat
 ■ Jharkhand
 ■ Karnataka
 ■ Mumbai
 ■ Orissa
 ■ Rajasthan
 ■ Uttar Pradesh
 ■ Uttarakhand

METHODOLOGY

Methodology:

The MyWorld Survey was coordinated by OXFAM India Essential Services Team in New Delhi and Regional Offices with the help of respective partner NGOs in 13 states. Entire survey data statistically computed, analyzed, represented and report documented by Monitoring Evaluation Learning (MEL) team in OXFAM India. This polling survey asked individuals which six of sixteen possible issues they think would make the most difference in their lives. This predesigned survey has provided critical insight for explaining quantitative information on People's priorities. Once the priorities of sixteen issues are obtained we have ranked the issues in descending order by the percentage of votes received by each priority. The issue which has been chosen by higher proportion of people will rank first and the issue chosen by least proportion of people will rank last. In pre-designed survey instrument, questions have been framed and asked as '*what matters most to you and your family*'? While a post-2015 agreement will be a global one, ultimately its purpose is to make life better for people. The options in the survey are deliberately framed in a broad way: '*better healthcare*' for example, or '*equality between men and women*' to make these issues understandable to ordinary citizens. The survey is framed around individual priorities, but it is recognized that for many people their personal interests and choices are inextricably linked to those of their families (parents, for example, might answer the question with their aspirations for their children in mind). The survey therefore tried to get across the idea that while asking people what matters to them as individual, it is recognized that their happiness is bound up with that of others.

Process

Partner organizations from 13 states viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa,

Table 1: State and gender wise distribution of respondents

Place of Residence	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Andhra Pradesh	247	4.5	398	6.6	645	5.6
Assam	710	12.8	839	13.9	1549	13.4
Bihar	680	12.3	644	10.7	1324	11.4
Chhattisgarh	128	2.3	33	0.5	161	1.4
Delhi	774	14.0	1125	18.6	1899	16.4
Gujarat	6	0.1	23	0.4	29	0.3
Jharkhand	455	8.2	403	6.7	858	7.4
Karnataka	252	4.6	291	4.8	543	4.7

Mumbai	33	0.6	24	0.4	57	0.5
Orissa	811	14.7	769	12.7	1580	13.7
Rajasthan	379	6.9	323	5.3	702	6.1
Uttar Pradesh	974	17.6	1010	16.7	1984	17.2
Uttarakhand	78	1.4	156	2.6	234	2.0
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka & Maharashtra (Mumbai) conducted this polling survey exercise. This survey has mobilized 11565 participants across various age groups and educational categories among male and female. Table 1 shows the state and gender wise distribution of respondents. Highest numbers of respondents (17.2%) are from Uttar Pradesh followed by Delhi (16.4%), Odisha (13.7%) and Assam (13.4%). Out of total respondents 52% are females and 48% are males.

Data collection, entry and analysis

Data collected through self administered questionnaire (Annexure 1). Filled up questionnaire responses were entered in a pre designed excel sheet by the partner organizations. Survey data analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 19.0 software. Frequency distributions, bi-variate cross tabulation and averages have been calculated wherever necessary.

Construction of overall priorities

In the questionnaire there are 16 different types of issues out of which a respondent has asked to select 6 with priority ranking 1 to 6. Suppose an individual 'A' has selected any one out of 16 issues as priority one. After that from the rest 15 issues s/he has selected one as priority two, from the rest 14 issues s/he has selected any one issue as priority 3 and so on. Therefore we can see that s/he is selecting 6 out of 16 issues. Similarly, another individual 'B' has selected any one issue out of 16 issues as priority one, from the rest 15 s/he has selected any one issue as priority two and so on. It is important to mention that the issue selected by individual 'A' as priority one may not be same as the issue selected by 'B' as priority one. Selections of issues by different individual under different priorities are independent. As a result we will have different frequency tables under each priority. So we have obtained six such frequency tables. From these six frequency tables we have computed the total frequency for issues in a single table. This is done through adding the frequencies of an issue in different priority tables. Through this exercise we have come to know how many times a particular issue has been chosen by respondents. The greater is the total frequency the higher is the priority of the issue among people and vice versa.

The methodology is as following,

Total frequency of an issue

= [frequency of the issue in P₁ table + P₂ table + P₃ table + P₄ table + P₅ table + P₆ table]

Where P₁, P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅, P₆ implies frequency tables for priority one, two, three, four, five and six respectively.

Percentage of frequency (vote) is calculated by dividing the total frequency for a particular issue divided by the total number of respondents multiplied by hundred.

$$\% \text{ of frequency of a particular issue} = \frac{\text{Total frequency of a issue}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$

The following example will be helpful for understanding how total frequency is calculated from the individual priority table. Suppose a similar survey is being conducted on 50 individuals. There are 7 different types of issues out of which a respondent has asked to select 3 with priority ranking 1 to 3. The individual 'A' has chosen 'A good education' as priority one, 'Better job opportunity' as priority 2 and 'Better health care' as priority 3. Table M1 shows the distribution of issues according to the priorities for individual 'A'.

Table M1: Distribution of issues according to the priorities by individual 'A'

Issues	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃
Better job opportunities		√	
Phone and internet access			
A good education	√		
Reliable energy at home			
Political freedoms			
Better transport and roads			
Better healthcare			√

Similarly, other 49 individuals will also cast their choices and we will get 49 similar tables (as Table M1) for 49 individuals. For different individuals clustering of issues according to priorities will be different. Which means that individual 'A' has selected 'A good education' as priority one but individual 'B' may select 'Better job opportunity' as priority one. Now if we add 50 such tables then we will get table M2, which represents total frequency of issues according to the priorities for 50 respondents. From the total frequency the percentage of responses can be obtained through the following formula,

$$\% \text{ of frequency of a particular issue} = \frac{\text{Total frequency of a issue}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$$

Table M2: Distribution of issues according to the priorities for 50 individuals

Issues	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	Total frequency of the issue	% of Response
Better job opportunities	10	9	12	31	62
Phone and internet access	5	7	3	15	30
A good education	20	15	10	45	90
Reliable energy at home	3	5	2	10	20
Political freedoms	1	4	7	12	24
Better transport and roads	2	2	1	5	10
Better healthcare	9	8	15	32	64
Total responses	50	50	50		

From table M2 we can see that the issue 'a good education' has received 90% of individual votes which is followed by 'better health care' received 64% of votes and then 'better job opportunities' received 62% of votes. From the percentage analysis we can see that the issue 'a good education' has been chosen by higher proportion of people, therefore it will rank first. It is obvious that the issue which will rank first will be the first priority for the community. The table M3 represents priority wise issues.

Table M3: Ranking of issues by priorities

Issues	Priority
A good education	1
Better health care	2
Better job opportunities	3

NATIONAL FINDINGS

Socio-demographic characteristics of Respondents

The data presented in table 2 shows distribution of respondents by different age groups and by different educational levels. Females tended to be younger than males as the mean age for the female is 31.5 years and for male it is 33.6 years respectively with an overall mean of 32.5 years.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age Category						
Less equal to 15 Yrs	317	5.7	546	9.0	863	7.5
16-30 Yrs	2213	40.0	2528	41.9	4741	41.0
31-45 Yrs	1972	35.7	2107	34.9	4079	35.3
46-60 Yrs	819	14.8	747	12.4	1566	13.5
61 Years and above	206	3.7	110	1.8	316	2.7
Mean Age		33.6		31.5		32.5
Educational Qualification						
Some Primary	1398	25.3	2274	37.7	3672	31.8
Finished Primary	1465	26.5	1517	25.1	2982	25.8
Finished Secondary	1215	22.0	1071	17.7	2286	19.8
Beyond Secondary	1449	26.2	1176	19.5	2625	22.7
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

More than half of the respondents (57.6%) either have completed primary level of education or have some primary education. Educational qualification among males is higher than that of their female counterparts.

National priorities – snap shots

At national level each of the top three priorities has received more than 65 percent of individual votes with an average of 72.5% of all votes. After top three priorities, the response rate per priority reduces significantly. The number one priority selected by the respondents was 'a good education', receiving 82.4% of totals votes.

There is no difference in male and female in terms of ranking for the top three priorities. The priorities concerning gender equality are not in the top three. The priority ranking of 'equality

between men and women' differs significantly between men and women. For women it ranks at 5th place whereas for men it ranks at 8th place.

Infrastructure related priorities also ranked very low on the priority list of respondents, with 'better transport and roads', 'reliable energy at home' and 'phone and internet access' receiving only 29.2%, 20.5% and 11.6% of votes respectively.

Table 3: Which of these are most important for you and your family?

Categories	Male (5527)		Female (6038)		Total (11565)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	4555	82.4	4978	82.4	9533	82.4
Better job opportunities	4012	72.6	4112	68.1	8124	70.2
Better healthcare	3623	65.6	3907	64.7	7530	65.1
Affordable and nutritious food	2693	48.7	3018	50.0	5711	49.4
Access to clean water and sanitation	2717	49.2	2633	43.6	5350	46.3
An honest and responsive government	2598	47.0	2721	45.1	5319	46.0
Equality between men and women	1694	30.6	2861	47.4	4555	39.4
Support for people who can't work	1692	30.6	1854	30.7	3546	30.7
Protection against crime and violence	1429	25.9	2041	33.8	3470	30.0
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	1537	27.8	1918	31.8	3455	29.9
Better transport and roads	1838	33.3	1544	25.6	3382	29.2
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	1507	27.3	1374	22.8	2881	24.9
Reliable energy at home	1171	21.2	1201	19.9	2372	20.5
Political freedoms	678	12.3	734	12.2	1412	12.2
Action taken on climate change	692	12.5	673	11.1	1365	11.8
Phone and internet access	709	12.8	627	10.4	1336	11.6

For male% denominator is total male voters and for female% it is total female voters

In table 4, we can see the main differences are that women rank 'equality between men and women' and 'protection against crime and violence' more highly than men. This means that women are focusing more on gender discrimination issues as well as on protection against crime and violence. These are the two larger gaps in prioritization between men and women in the sixteen response options. The men are more concerned about infrastructure and livelihood related issues as we can see men rank 'better road and transportation' and 'support for people who can't work' considerably higher than women.

At the national level the top seven priorities are addressing the Millennium Development Goal-1 to 7. This means that the existing MDGs continue to be important.

There are new issues which will need to be included: The sixth important priority irrespective of gender is an **honest and responsive government**. An honest and responsive government is needed for the proper implementation of any development program.

Table 4: National priorities, men and women

National (11565 votes)	Men (5527 votes)	Women (6038 votes)
1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities	2. Better job opportunities	2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food	4. Access to clean water and sanitation	4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Access to clean water and sanitation	5. Affordable and nutritious food	5. Equality between men and women
6. An honest and responsive government	6. An honest and responsive government	6. An honest and responsive government
7. Equality between men and women	7. Better transport and roads	7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Support for people who can't work	8. Equality between men and women	8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Protection against crime and violence	9. Support for people who can't work	9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Freedom from	10. Freedom from	10. Support for people

discrimination and persecution

11. Better transport and roads
12. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
13. Reliable energy at home
14. Political freedoms
15. Action taken on climate change
16. Phone and internet access

discrimination and persecution

11. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
12. Protection against crime and violence
13. Reliable energy at home
14. Phone and internet access
15. Action taken on climate change
16. Political freedoms

who can't work

11. Better transport and roads
12. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
13. Reliable energy at home
14. Political freedoms
15. Action taken on climate change
16. Phone and internet access

Socio – Demographic scenario

Priorities by age group: For simplifying the analysis now onwards we have taken top 10 out of 16 priorities. At the national level, the top six priorities are the same across different age group, though slightly different in orders. Out of top six, top three priorities 'a good education', 'better job opportunities' and 'better health care' came out uniformly across youth, elderly and for all participants together.

Table 5: Priorities by different age group

All Participants (11565 votes)

1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Access to clean water and sanitation
6. An honest and responsive

Youth (16-30Yrs) (4741 votes)

1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. An honest and responsive government
5. Affordable and nutritious food
6. Access to clean water and sanitation

Elderly (60&more) (410 votes)

1. A good education
2. Better healthcare
3. Better job opportunities
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Access to clean water and sanitation
6. An honest and responsive

government
7. Equality between men and women
8. Support for people who can't work
9. Protection against crime and violence
10. Freedom from discrimination and persecution

7. Equality between men and women
8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Support for people who can't work

government
7. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
8. Support for people who can't work
9. Better transport and roads
10. Equality between men and women

The main differences between age groups are that 'an honest and responsive government' rank in fourth place for the youth and '18-34 years', but there is a significant difference in ranking of this priority among the elderly and for all participants together. 'Equality between men and women', 'protection against crime and violence' and 'freedom from discrimination and persecution' are ranked on higher priorities among youth than other age groups. We can see that the infrastructure related issues like 'reliable energy at home' and 'phone and internet access' are not in top 10 priorities across age group however 'better transport and roads' is in the top 10 priorities for the elderly but not for other age groups.

Priorities among youth by gender: Table 6, shows that the top seven priorities are the same for male and female youth, though in slightly different orders. Out of top seven, top three priorities 'a good education', 'better job opportunities' and 'better health care' came out uniformly across their gender with same order. The main differences between genders are that 'an honest and responsive government' ranked in fourth place for the males and in fifth place for the females.

Table 6: Priorities among youth by gender

All Youths (4741 votes)
1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. An honest and responsive

Youth (Male) (2213 votes)
1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. An honest and responsive

Youth (Female) (2528 votes)
1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. Equality between men and women

government
5. Affordable and nutritious food
6. Access to clean water and sanitation
7. Equality between men and women
8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Support for people who can't work

government
5. Access to clean water and sanitation
6. Affordable and nutritious food
7. Equality between men and women
8. Better transport and roads
9. Support for people who can't work
10. Protection against crime and violence

5. An honest and responsive government
6. Affordable and nutritious food
7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Support for people who can't work

On the other hand 'Equality between men and women' ranked in fourth place for the females but in seventh place for the males. 'Protection against crime and violence' and 'freedom from discrimination and persecution' are ranked on higher priorities among youth than other age groups. We can see that the infrastructure related issues like 'reliable energy at home' and 'phone and internet access' are not in top 10 priorities for the youths however, 'better transport and roads' is in the top 10 priorities for the male youths but not for females. 'Protecting forest, rivers and oceans', 'political freedoms' and 'action taken on climate change' are not in top priorities for the youths across their gender.

Priorities by different educational groups: Table 7, shows how participants of different educational categories have ranked their priorities. It is seen that the top seven priorities are the same regardless their educational attainments, though slightly different in orders. Out of top seven, only the 1st priority 'a good education' came out uniformly across educational attainments.

Table 7: Priorities by different educational groups

Some primary (3672 votes)	Completed primary (2982 votes)	Completed secondary (2286 votes)	Beyond secondary (2625 votes)
1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education
2. Better healthcare	2. Better job	2. Better job	2. Better job

	opportunities	opportunities	opportunities
3. Better job opportunities	3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food	4. Affordable and nutritious food	4. An honest and responsive government	4. An honest and responsive government
5. Access to clean water and sanitation	5. Access to clean water and sanitation	5. Access to clean water and sanitation	5. Equality between men and women
6. An honest and responsive government	6. An honest and responsive government	6. Affordable and nutritious food	6. Affordable and nutritious food
7. Equality between men and women	7. Equality between men and women	7. Equality between men and women	7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Better transport and roads	8. Support for people who can't work	8. Support for people who can't work	8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution	9. Protection against crime and violence	9. Better transport and roads	9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Support for people who can't work	10. Better transport and roads	10. Freedom from discrimination and persecution	10. Support for people who can't work

The main differences among educational categories are 'better job opportunities' ranked in third place for voters having some primary education whereas it is in the second place for all other educational categories. Similarly 'An honest and responsive government' ranked in fourth place for the voters having secondary or beyond secondary level of education whereas, it stands in sixth place for the voters having some primary or completed primary level of education. Voters having higher education have ranked the issue 'equality between men and women' in higher order compare to the voters having lower educational attainments. We can see that the infrastructure related issues like 'reliable energy at home' and 'phone and internet access' are not in top 10 priorities across educational attainments however, 'better transport and roads' is in the top 10 priorities for all voters other than those who have beyond secondary level of education. 'Protecting forest, rivers and oceans', 'political freedoms' and 'action taken on climate change' are not in top priorities for the voters across their educational attainments.

Priorities among youths by different educational groups: Distribution of priorities by educational categories of youths has shown in table 8. It is seen that the top seven priorities are the same regardless their educational attainments, though slightly different in orders. Out of top seven, top three priorities 'a good education', 'better job opportunities' and 'better health care' came out uniformly across their educational categories in same order. The main differences among educational categories are that 'an honest and responsive government' rank in fourth place for 'all youths' and youths having educational attainment 'completed secondary' and 'beyond secondary' level whereas, it ranks at sixth place for the youth having 'up to completed primary' level of education.

Table 8: Priorities among by different educational groups

All Youth (4741 votes)	Up to Completed Primary (1916 votes)	Completed Secondary (1312 votes)	Beyond Secondary (1513 votes)
1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities	2. Better job opportunities	2. Better job opportunities	2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare	3. Better healthcare
4. An honest and responsive government	4. Affordable and nutritious food	4. An honest and responsive government	4. An honest and responsive government
5. Affordable and nutritious food	5. Access to clean water and sanitation	5. Access to clean water and sanitation	5. Equality between men and women
6. Access to clean water and sanitation	6. An honest and responsive government	6. Affordable and nutritious food	6. Affordable and nutritious food
7. Equality between men and women	7. Equality between men and women	7. Equality between men and women	7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Protection against crime and violence	8. Protection against crime and violence	8. Support for people who can't work	8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution	9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution	9. Better transport and roads	9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Support for people	10. Support for	10. Protection	10. Support for

who can't work

people who can't work

against crime and violence

people who can't work

Youths with higher level of education have given higher priority to the issue 'equality between men and women' than other categories of youths. The infrastructure related issues like 'reliable energy at home' and 'phone and internet access' are not in top 10 priorities across educational attainments. The issue 'better transport and roads' is in the top 10 priorities only for the youths who have completed secondary level of education. 'Protecting forest, rivers and oceans', 'political freedoms' and 'action taken on climate change' are not in top priorities for the youths across their educational attainments.

Regional (state wise) priorities: The MY World priorities in different regions illustrate some of the common priorities and also highlighted some specific priorities for specific regions

Table 9: Regional priorities

Andhra Pradesh (645 votes)	Karnataka (543 votes)	Odisha (1580 votes)	Assam (1549 votes)
1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education	1. A good education
2. Better healthcare	2. Better healthcare	2. Better healthcare	2. Better job opportunities
3. Better job opportunities	3. Better job opportunities	3. Access to clean water and sanitation	3. Better healthcare
4. Access to clean water and sanitation	4. Reliable energy at home	4. Affordable and nutritious food	4. Better transport and roads
5. Affordable and nutritious food	5. Better transport and roads	5. Better job opportunities	5. Support for people who can't work
6. Equality between men and women	6. Equality between men and women	6. An honest and responsive government	6. Access to clean water and sanitation
7. Action taken on climate change	7. Protection against crime and violence	7. Better transport and roads	7. An honest and responsive government
8. An honest and	8. Access to clean	8. Support for	8. Protecting forests,

responsive government

9. Support for people who can't work
10. Protection against crime and violence

water and sanitation

9. An honest and responsive government
10. Affordable and nutritious food

people who can't work

9. Equality between men and women
10. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans

rivers and oceans

9. Equality between men and women
10. Reliable energy at home

**Bihar
(1324 votes)**

1. Better job opportunities
2. A good education
3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. An honest and responsive government
6. Access to clean water and sanitation
7. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
8. Equality between men and women
9. Protection against crime and violence
10. Support for people who can't work

**Jharkhand
(858 votes)**

1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Access to clean water and sanitation
6. An honest and responsive government
7. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
8. Equality between men and women
9. Better transport and roads
10. Support for people who can't work

**Uttar Pradesh
(1984 votes)**

1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Equality between men and women
6. An honest and responsive government
7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
9. Protection against crime and violence
10. Support for people who can't work

**Uttarakhand
(234 votes)**

1. Better job opportunities
2. A good education
3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
6. An honest and responsive government
7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Equality between men and women
9. Better transport and roads
10. Support for people who can't work

**Mumbai
(57 votes)**

1. Reliable energy at home
2. Access to clean water and sanitation
3. Better job opportunities
4. Better healthcare
5. Affordable and nutritious food
6. A good education
7. An honest and responsive government
8. Equality between men and women
9. Support for people who can't work
10. Better transport and roads

**Chhattisgarh
(161 votes)**

1. A good education
2. Better healthcare
3. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
4. Better job opportunities
5. Affordable and nutritious food
6. Better transport and roads
7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. An honest and responsive government
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Protection against crime and violence

**Gujarat
(29 votes)**

1. Better healthcare
2. A good education
3. Affordable and nutritious food
4. Protecting forests, rivers and oceans
5. Access to clean water and sanitation
6. Equality between men and women
7. Better job opportunities
8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Reliable energy at home
10. Better transport and roads

**Delhi
(1899 votes)**

1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. An honest and responsive government
4. Better healthcare
5. Affordable and nutritious food
6. Equality between men and women
7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. Protection against crime and violence
9. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
10. Support for people who can't work

**Rajasthan
(702 votes)**

1. A good education
2. Better job opportunities
3. Better healthcare
4. Affordable and nutritious food
5. Equality between men and women
6. Freedom from discrimination and persecution
7. Access to clean water and sanitation
8. An honest and responsive government
9. Better transport and roads
10. Protection against crime and violence

The voting results at the national level as well as from different states highlights that there is a strong overlap of priorities. Education, health, water and food – the existing MDG agenda – are in the top ten for every region. In addition ‘an honest and responsive government’ and ‘better job opportunities’ are in the top ten priorities for every state wherever the polling exercise is conducted. ‘Equality between men and women’ are in top ten priorities for every state apart from Chhattisgarh. These issues reflect citizen’s priorities; a post-2015 agenda would include goals on these additional areas.

One big difference between states comes in the treatment of infrastructure and of environmental issues. Apart from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh ‘better road and transport’ is in top ten priorities for all other states. ‘Reliable energy at home’ is in the first priority for Mumbai and is in top ten priorities in Gujarat, Karnataka and Assam respondents to MY World, but not in the top ten in any other states. In contrast, ‘protecting forests, rivers and oceans’ is in the top ten priorities only in Gujarat, Odisha and Assam.

Second most difference comes in the treatment of ‘freedom from discrimination and persecution’; this issue is in top ten priorities for the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Rajasthan. ‘Political freedom’ and ‘phone and internet access’ are not in top ten priorities in any states wherever the polling exercise was conducted.

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Annexure : Questionnaire

Annexure : Detail frequency and bi-variate tables for different issues

National Tabulation – UN My World Survey / OXFAM India

Table 1: State and Gender wise distribution of respondents

Place of Residence	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Andhra Pradesh	247	4.5	398	6.6	645	5.6
Assam	710	12.8	839	13.9	1549	13.4
Bihar	680	12.3	644	10.7	1324	11.4
Chhattisgarh	128	2.3	33	0.5	161	1.4
Delhi	774	14.0	1125	18.6	1899	16.4
Gujarat	6	0.1	23	0.4	29	0.3
Jharkhand	455	8.2	403	6.7	858	7.4
Karnataka	252	4.6	291	4.8	543	4.7
Mumbai	33	0.6	24	.4	57	0.5
Orissa	811	14.7	769	12.7	1580	13.7
Rajasthan	379	6.9	323	5.3	702	6.1
Uttar Pradesh	974	17.6	1010	16.7	1984	17.2
Uttarakhand	78	1.4	156	2.6	234	2.0
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table1 provides information on state wise distribution of voters by their gender

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of respondents by states

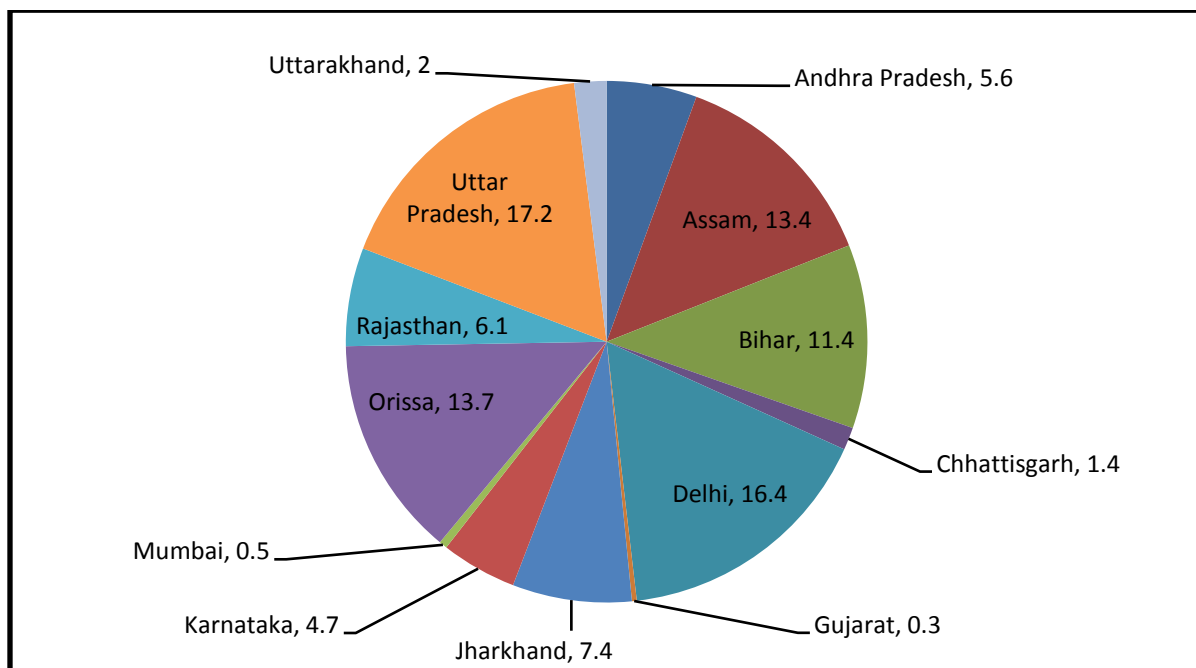


Figure 1 provides information on % share of votes out of total votes by states

Figure 2: Gender wise distribution of respondents by states

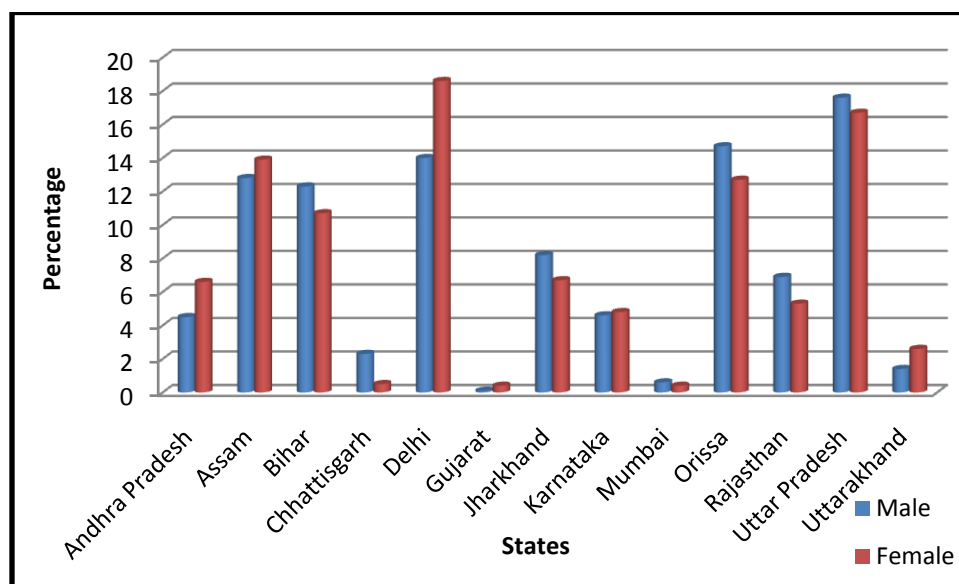


Table 2: Distribution of respondents by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age Category						
Less equal to 15 Yrs	317	5.7	546	9.0	863	7.5
16-30 Yrs	2213	40.0	2528	41.9	4741	41.0
31-45 Yrs	1972	35.7	2107	34.9	4079	35.3
46-60 Yrs	819	14.8	747	12.4	1566	13.5
61 Years and above	206	3.7	110	1.8	316	2.7
Mean Age		33.6		31.5		32.5
Educational Qualification						
Some Primary	1398	25.3	2274	37.7	3672	31.8
Finished Primary	1465	26.5	1517	25.1	2982	25.8
Finished Secondary	1215	22.0	1071	17.7	2286	19.8
Beyond Secondary	1449	26.2	1176	19.5	2625	22.7
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table 3: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority one (All states)

Categories	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Better job opportunities	1988	36.0	1695	28.1	3683	31.8
A good education	1561	28.2	1658	27.5	3219	27.8
Better healthcare	371	6.7	526	8.7	897	7.8
Affordable and nutritious food	278	5.0	309	5.1	587	5.1
An honest and responsive government	283	5.1	301	5.0	584	5.0
Access to clean water and sanitation	237	4.3	265	4.4	502	4.3
Equality between men and women	79	1.4	328	5.4	407	3.5
Protection against crime and violence	83	1.5	272	4.5	355	3.1
Better transport and roads	133	2.4	119	2.0	252	2.2
Support for people who can't work	119	2.2	124	2.1	243	2.1
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	91	1.6	98	1.6	189	1.6
Action taken on climate change	78	1.4	79	1.3	157	1.4
Reliable energy at home	84	1.5	70	1.2	154	1.3
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	68	1.2	75	1.2	143	1.2
Political freedoms	38	0.7	77	1.3	115	1.0
Phone and internet access	36	0.7	42	0.7	78	0.7
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table 3 gives information on percentage distribution of issues chosen by voters under priority one. Suppose individual 'A' has chosen 'A good education' as priority one, 'Better job opportunity' as priority 2 and 'Better health care' as priority 3. Table M1 shows the distribution of issues according to the priorities for individual 'A'.

Table: Distribution of issues according to the priorities by individual 'A'

Issues	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃
Better job opportunities		√	
Phone and internet access			
A good education	√		
Reliable energy at home			
Political freedoms			
Better transport and roads			
Better healthcare			√

Tables 3 to 8 are useful only for detail understanding how the votes were casted. But there is no direct use of these tables in the report. In report summation of each issue under different priorities have been calculated and based on the overall priority for issues determined. The detail of the same is available in methodology section of the report.

Figure 3: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority one (All states)

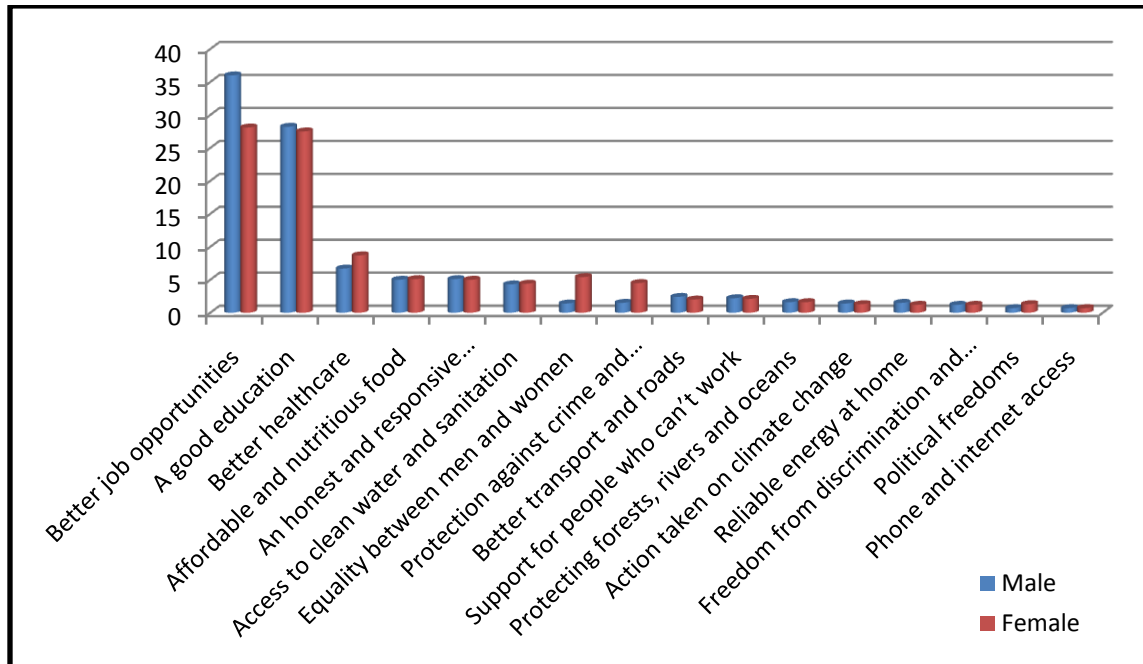


Table 4: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority two (All states)

Categories	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	1730	31.3	1777	29.4	3507	30.3
Better healthcare	1002	18.1	962	15.9	1964	17.0
Better job opportunities	607	11.0	729	12.1	1336	11.6
Affordable and nutritious food	459	8.3	477	7.9	936	8.1
Access to clean water and sanitation	284	5.1	328	5.4	612	5.3
Support for people who can't work	246	4.5	266	4.4	512	4.4
Equality between men and women	96	1.7	369	6.1	465	4.0
An honest and responsive government	213	3.9	232	3.8	445	3.8
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	233	4.2	165	2.7	398	3.4
Protection against crime and violence	104	1.9	179	3.0	283	2.4
Better transport and roads	143	2.6	119	2.0	262	2.3
Reliable energy at home	123	2.2	133	2.2	256	2.2
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	97	1.8	111	1.8	208	1.8
Political freedoms	60	1.1	74	1.2	134	1.2
Phone and internet access	77	1.4	54	0.9	131	1.1
Action taken on climate change	53	1.0	63	1.0	116	1.0
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table 4: Information on percentage distribution of issues chosen by voters under priority two.

Table 5: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority three (All states)

Categories	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Better healthcare	1344	24.3	1324	21.9	2668	23.1
Affordable and nutritious food	750	13.6	738	12.2	1488	12.9
A good education	546	9.9	594	9.8	1140	9.9
Access to clean water and sanitation	492	8.9	507	8.4	999	8.6
Better job opportunities	391	7.1	481	8.0	872	7.5
Support for people who can't work	377	6.8	357	5.9	734	6.3
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	324	5.9	399	6.6	723	6.3
An honest and responsive government	260	4.7	328	5.4	588	5.1
Reliable energy at home	226	4.1	238	3.9	464	4.0
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	192	3.5	222	3.7	414	3.6
Equality between men and women	107	1.9	270	4.5	377	3.3
Better transport and roads	161	2.9	177	2.9	338	2.9
Protection against crime and violence	133	2.4	181	3.0	314	2.7
Action taken on climate change	92	1.7	88	1.5	180	1.6
Political freedoms	61	1.1	76	1.3	137	1.2
Phone and internet access	71	1.3	58	1.0	129	1.1
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table 5: Information on percentage distribution of issues chosen by voters under priority three.

Table 6: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority four (All states)

Categories	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Affordable and nutritious food	682	12.3	850	14.1	1532	13.2
An honest and responsive government	711	12.9	748	12.4	1459	12.6
Access to clean water and sanitation	652	11.8	562	9.3	1214	10.5
Better healthcare	435	7.9	472	7.8	907	7.8
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	361	6.5	452	7.5	813	7.0
Better job opportunities	396	7.2	374	6.2	770	6.7
A good education	311	5.6	432	7.2	743	6.4
Support for people who can't work	353	6.4	377	6.2	730	6.3
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	322	5.8	288	4.8	610	5.3
Better transport and roads	341	6.2	265	4.4	606	5.2
Equality between men and women	221	4.0	376	6.2	597	5.2
Reliable energy at home	246	4.5	239	4.0	485	4.2
Protection against crime and violence	179	3.2	263	4.4	442	3.8
Action taken on climate change	139	2.5	159	2.6	298	2.6
Phone and internet access	89	1.6	97	1.6	186	1.6
Political freedoms	89	1.6	84	1.4	173	1.5
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table 6: Information on percentage distribution of issues chosen by voters under priority four.

Table 7: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority five (All states)

Categories	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Access to clean water and sanitation	657	11.9	610	10.1	1267	11.0
An honest and responsive government	633	11.5	615	10.2	1248	10.8
Protection against crime and violence	453	8.2	609	10.1	1062	9.2
Better transport and roads	530	9.6	428	7.1	958	8.3
Equality between men and women	417	7.5	537	8.9	954	8.2
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	292	5.3	506	8.4	798	6.9
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	436	7.9	326	5.4	762	6.6
Support for people who can't work	339	6.1	409	6.8	748	6.5
Better healthcare	297	5.4	385	6.4	682	5.9
Affordable and nutritious food	297	5.4	377	6.2	674	5.8
Better job opportunities	259	4.7	318	5.3	577	5.0
Reliable energy at home	275	5.0	274	4.5	549	4.7
A good education	214	3.9	261	4.3	475	4.1
Action taken on climate change	148	2.7	127	2.1	275	2.4
Phone and internet access	148	2.7	125	2.1	273	2.4
Political freedoms	132	2.4	131	2.2	263	2.3
Total	5527	100.0	6038	100.0	11565	100.0

Table 7: Information on percentage distribution of issues chosen by voters under priority five.

Table 8: Gender wise clustering of categories under priority six (All states)

Categories	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Equality between men and women	774	14.0	981	16.3	1755	15.2
Protection against crime and violence	477	8.7	537	8.9	1014	8.8
An honest and responsive government	498	9.0	497	8.3	995	8.6
Better transport and roads	530	9.6	436	7.3	966	8.4
Better job opportunities	371	6.7	515	8.6	886	7.7
Access to clean water and sanitation	395	7.2	361	6.0	756	6.6
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	369	6.7	329	5.5	698	6.1
Political freedoms	298	5.4	292	4.9	590	5.1
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	259	4.7	321	5.3	580	5.0
Support for people who can't work	258	4.7	321	5.3	579	5.0
Phone and internet access	288	5.2	251	4.2	539	4.7
Affordable and nutritious food	227	4.1	267	4.4	494	4.3
Reliable energy at home	217	3.9	247	4.1	464	4.0
A good education	193	3.5	256	4.3	449	3.9
Better healthcare	174	3.2	238	4.0	412	3.6
Action taken on climate change	182	3.3	157	2.6	339	2.9
Total	5510	100.0	6006	100.0	11516	100.0

Table 8: Information on percentage distribution of issues chosen by voters under priority six.

Table 9: Gender wise distribution of priorities (irrespective of socio-demographic background)

Categories	Male (5527)		Female (6038)		Total (11565)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	4555	82.4	4978	82.4	9533	82.4
Better job opportunities	4012	72.6	4112	68.1	8124	70.2
Better healthcare	3623	65.6	3907	64.7	7530	65.1
Affordable and nutritious food	2693	48.7	3018	50.0	5711	49.4
Access to clean water and sanitation	2717	49.2	2633	43.6	5350	46.3
An honest and responsive government	2598	47.0	2721	45.1	5319	46.0
Equality between men and women	1694	30.6	2861	47.4	4555	39.4
Support for people who can't work	1692	30.6	1854	30.7	3546	30.7
Protection against crime and violence	1429	25.9	2041	33.8	3470	30.0
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	1537	27.8	1918	31.8	3455	29.9
Better transport and roads	1838	33.3	1544	25.6	3382	29.2
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	1507	27.3	1374	22.8	2881	24.9
Reliable energy at home	1171	21.2	1201	19.9	2372	20.5
Political freedoms	678	12.3	734	12.2	1412	12.2
Action taken on climate change	692	12.5	673	11.1	1365	11.8
Phone and internet access	709	12.8	627	10.4	1336	11.6

Table 9: Information on number of voters has voted for different issues. Percentage of votes received by each issue has been calculated taking total voters as denominator.

Figure 3: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities

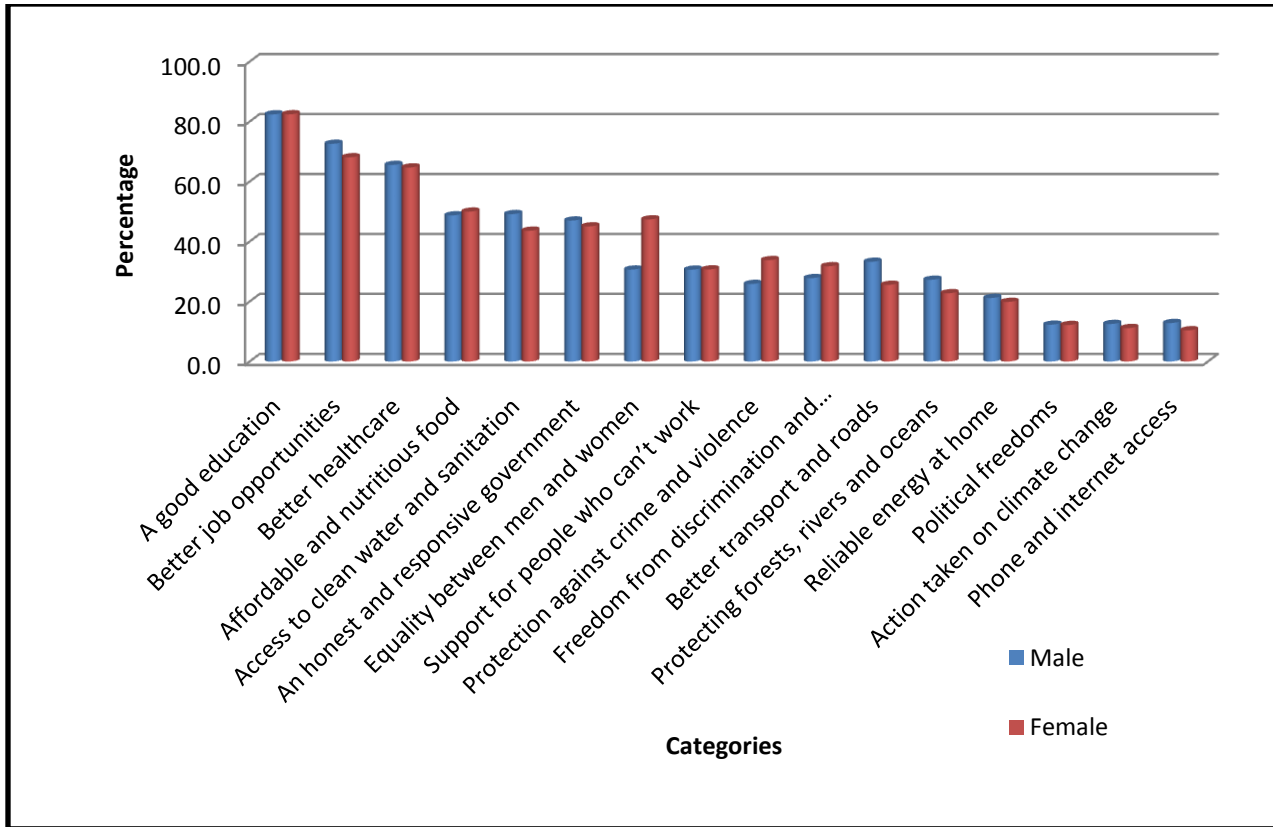


Table 10: Gender wise distribution of priorities among the youths (16-30 Yrs as per the draft National youth policy India 2012)

Categories	Male (2213)		Female (2528)		Total (4741)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	906	84.4	1029	87.1	1935	85.8
Better job opportunities	805	75.0	916	77.5	1721	76.3
Better healthcare	669	62.3	698	59.1	1367	60.6
An honest and responsive government	518	48.2	549	46.4	1067	47.3
Affordable and nutritious food	421	39.2	500	42.3	921	40.8
Equality between men and women	362	33.7	546	46.2	908	40.2
Access to clean water and sanitation	444	41.3	451	38.2	895	39.7
Protection against crime and violence	330	30.7	383	32.4	713	31.6
Support for people who can't work	315	29.3	366	31.0	681	30.2
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	277	25.8	370	31.3	647	28.7
Better transport and roads	333	31.0	289	24.5	622	27.6
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	294	27.4	236	20.0	530	23.5
Reliable energy at home	250	23.3	237	20.1	487	21.6
Phone and internet access	227	21.1	199	16.8	426	18.9
Political freedoms	164	15.3	199	16.8	363	16.1
Action taken on climate change	124	11.5	121	10.2	245	10.9

Explanation of table 10 is given in **Table 6: Priorities among youth by gender** in the report.

Figure 4: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities among youths

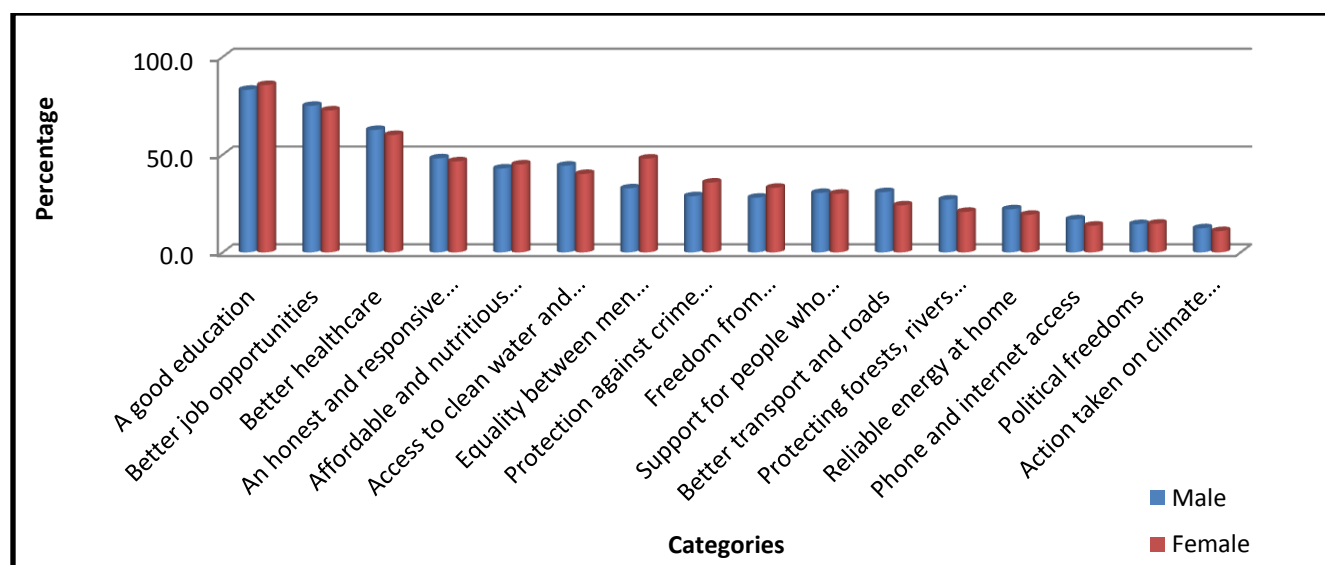


Table 11: Gender wise distribution of priorities among elderly (60 and above)

Categories	Male (254)		Female (156)		Total (410)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	194	76.4	101	64.7	295	72.0
Better healthcare	185	72.8	100	64.1	285	69.5
Better job opportunities	182	71.7	90	57.7	272	66.3
Affordable and nutritious food	140	55.1	102	65.4	242	59.0
Access to clean water and sanitation	156	61.4	71	45.5	227	55.4
An honest and responsive government	125	49.2	73	46.8	198	48.3
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	89	35.0	77	49.4	166	40.5
Support for people who can't work	83	32.7	50	32.1	133	32.4
Better transport and roads	82	32.3	36	23.1	118	28.8
Equality between men and women	55	21.7	62	39.7	117	28.5
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	79	31.1	36	23.1	115	28.0
Protection against crime and violence	57	22.4	49	31.4	106	25.9
Reliable energy at home	49	19.3	43	27.6	92	22.4
Political freedoms	28	11.0	19	12.2	47	11.5
Action taken on climate change	18	7.1	18	11.5	36	8.8
Phone and internet access	2	0.8	9	5.8	11	2.7

Table 11 shows numbers of elderly voters have voted for different issues. Percentage of votes received by each issue has been calculated taking total voters as denominator.

Figure 5: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities among elderly (60 and above)

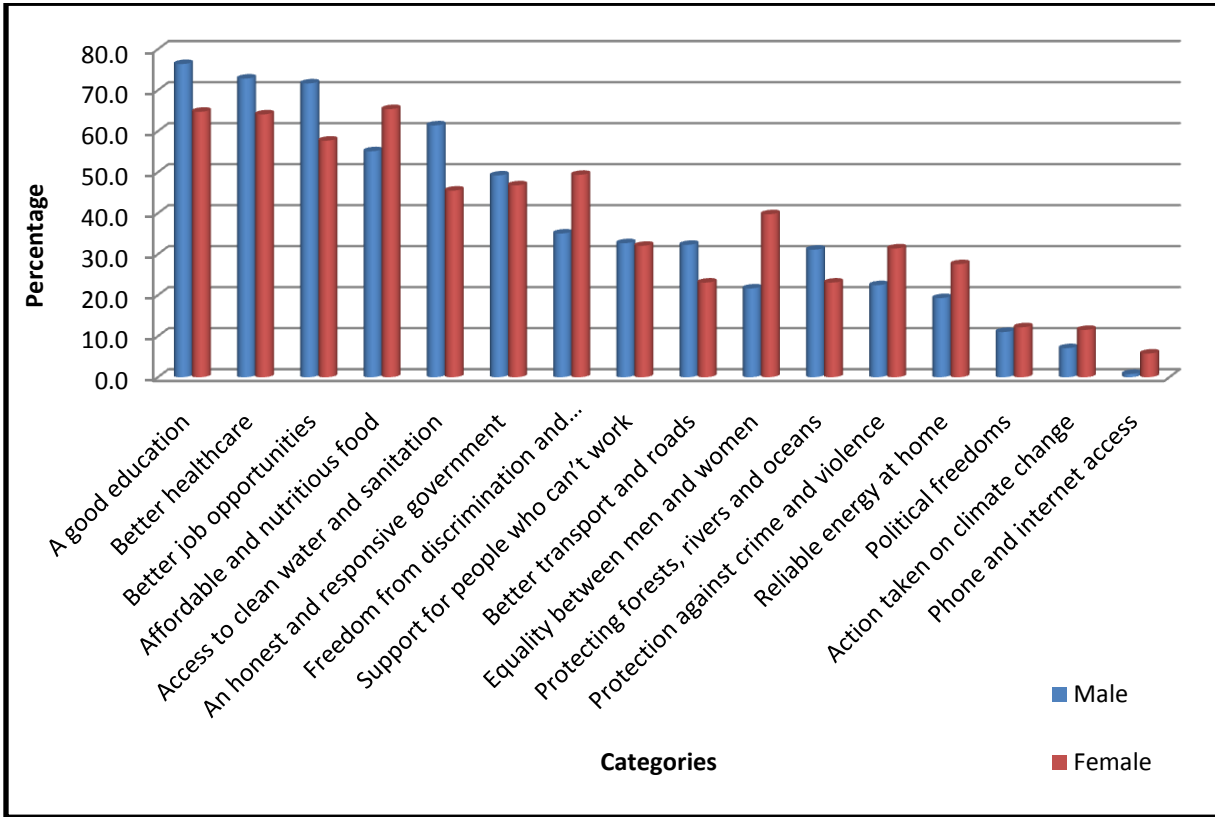


Table 12: Gender wise distribution of priorities among respondents having "some primary" level of education

Categories	Male (1398)		Female (2274)		Total (3672)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	1118	80.0	1823	80.2	2941	80.1
Better healthcare	964	69.0	1615	71.0	2579	70.2
Better job opportunities	1026	73.4	1514	66.6	2540	69.2
Affordable and nutritious food	835	59.7	1397	61.4	2232	60.8
Access to clean water and sanitation	812	58.1	1109	48.8	1921	52.3
An honest and responsive government	577	41.3	910	40.0	1487	40.5
Equality between men and women	370	26.5	1108	48.7	1478	40.3
Better transport and roads	486	34.8	612	26.9	1098	29.9
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	364	26.0	719	31.6	1083	29.5
Support for people who can't work	418	29.9	623	27.4	1041	28.3
Protection against crime and violence	309	22.1	699	30.7	1008	27.5
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	353	25.3	432	19.0	785	21.4
Reliable energy at home	269	19.2	449	19.7	718	19.6
Action taken on climate change	207	14.8	298	13.1	505	13.8
Political freedoms	166	11.9	184	8.1	350	9.5
Phone and internet access	111	7.9	131	5.8	242	6.6

Figure 6: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities among respondents having "some primary" level of education

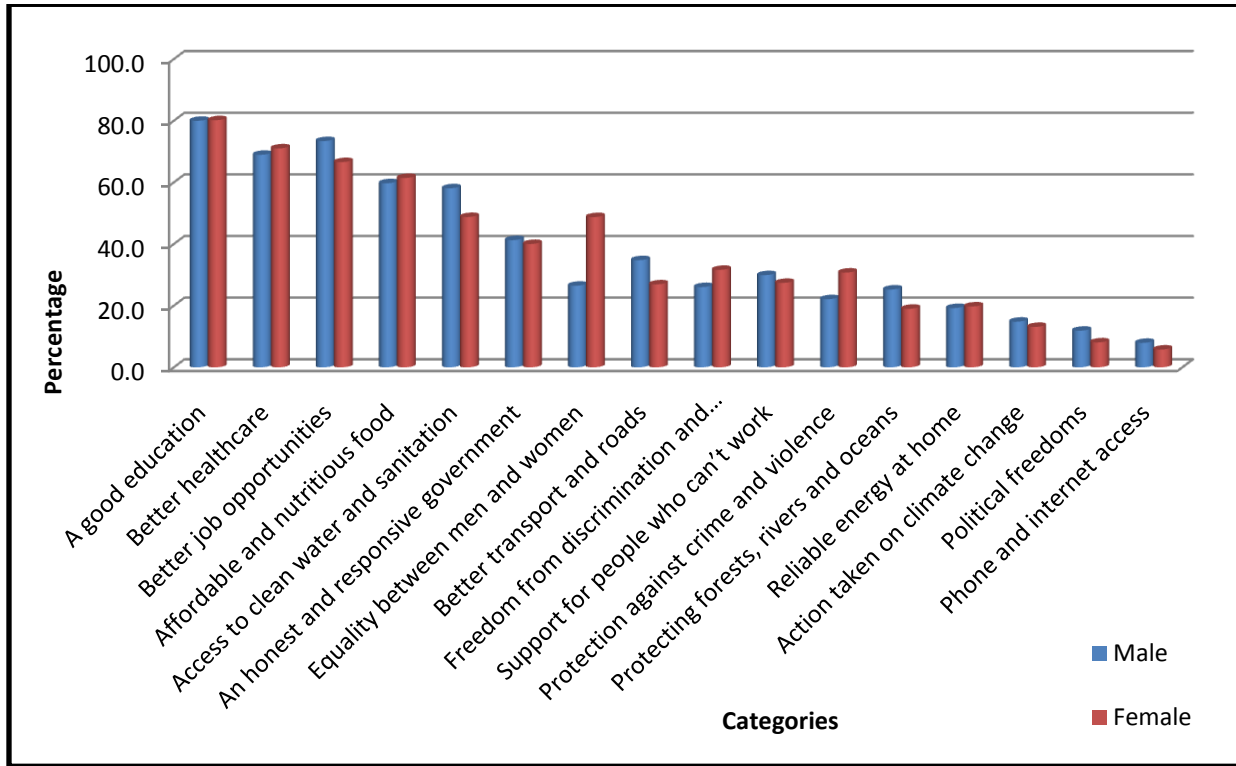


Table 13: Gender wise distribution of priorities among respondents having "completed primary" level of education

Categories	Male (1465)		Female (1517)		Total (2982)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	1223	83.5	1260	83.1	2483	83.3
Better job opportunities	1047	71.5	1022	67.4	2069	69.4
Better healthcare	971	66.3	952	62.8	1923	64.5
Affordable and nutritious food	755	51.5	680	44.8	1435	48.1
Access to clean water and sanitation	722	49.3	637	42.0	1359	45.6
An honest and responsive government	615	42.0	669	44.1	1284	43.1
Equality between men and women	443	30.2	685	45.2	1128	37.8
Support for people who can't work	450	30.7	501	33.0	951	31.9
Protection against crime and violence	367	25.1	569	37.5	936	31.4
Better transport and roads	551	37.6	376	24.8	927	31.1
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	390	26.6	482	31.8	872	29.2
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	388	26.5	434	28.6	822	27.6
Reliable energy at home	376	25.7	330	21.8	706	23.7
Phone and internet access	193	13.2	165	10.9	358	12.0
Political freedoms	145	9.9	192	12.7	337	11.3
Action taken on climate change	151	10.3	145	9.6	296	9.9

Figure 7: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities among respondents having "completed primary" level of education

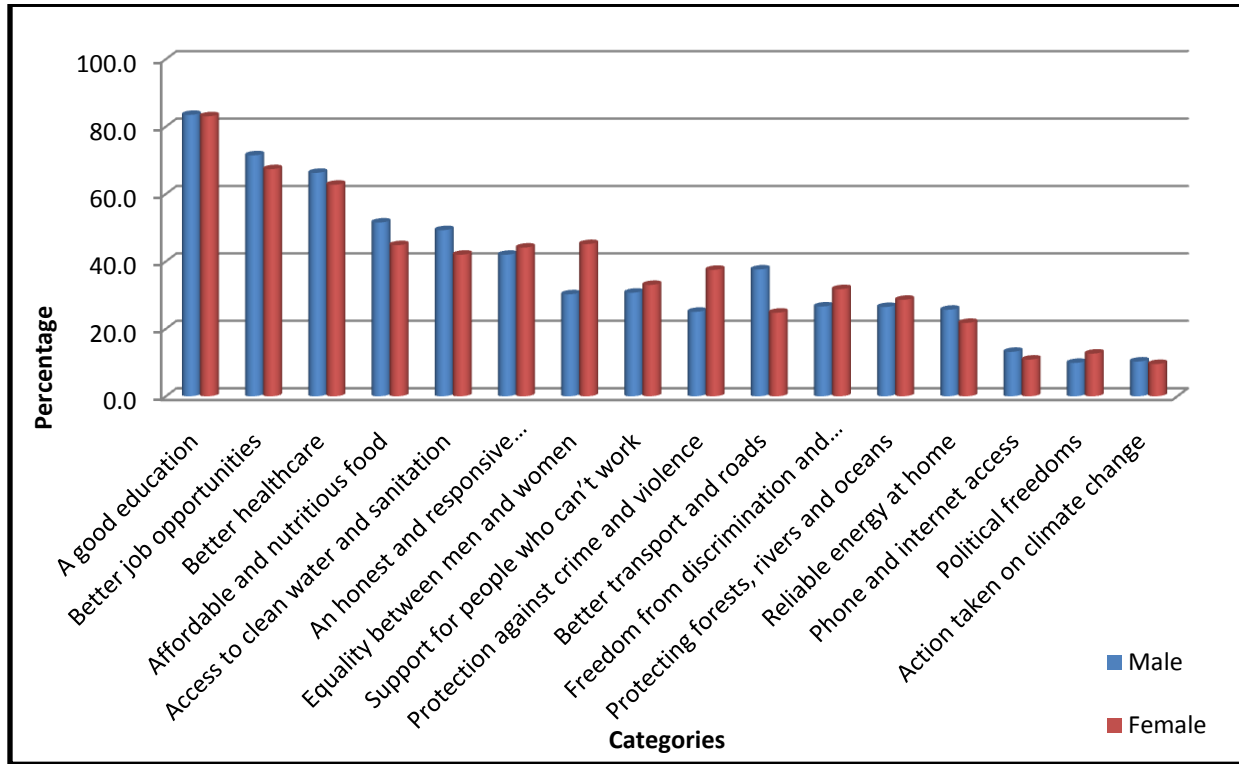


Table 14: Gender wise distribution of priorities among respondents having "completed secondary" level of education

Categories	Male (1215)		Female (1071)		Total (2286)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	1039	85.5	916	85.5	1955	85.5
Better job opportunities	899	74.0	789	73.7	1688	73.8
Better healthcare	796	65.5	639	59.7	1435	62.8
An honest and responsive government	567	46.7	494	46.1	1061	46.4
Access to clean water and sanitation	542	44.6	450	42.0	992	43.4
Affordable and nutritious food	513	42.2	448	41.8	961	42.0
Equality between men and women	369	30.4	467	43.6	836	36.6
Support for people who can't work	397	32.7	367	34.3	764	33.4
Better transport and roads	417	34.3	300	28.0	717	31.4
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	323	26.6	318	29.7	641	28.0
Protection against crime and violence	316	26.0	319	29.8	635	27.8
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	338	27.8	234	21.8	572	25.0
Reliable energy at home	253	20.8	233	21.8	486	21.3
Phone and internet access	215	17.7	183	17.1	398	17.4
Political freedoms	151	12.4	159	14.8	310	13.6
Action taken on climate change	149	12.3	105	9.8	254	11.1

Figure 8: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities among respondents having "completed secondary" level of education

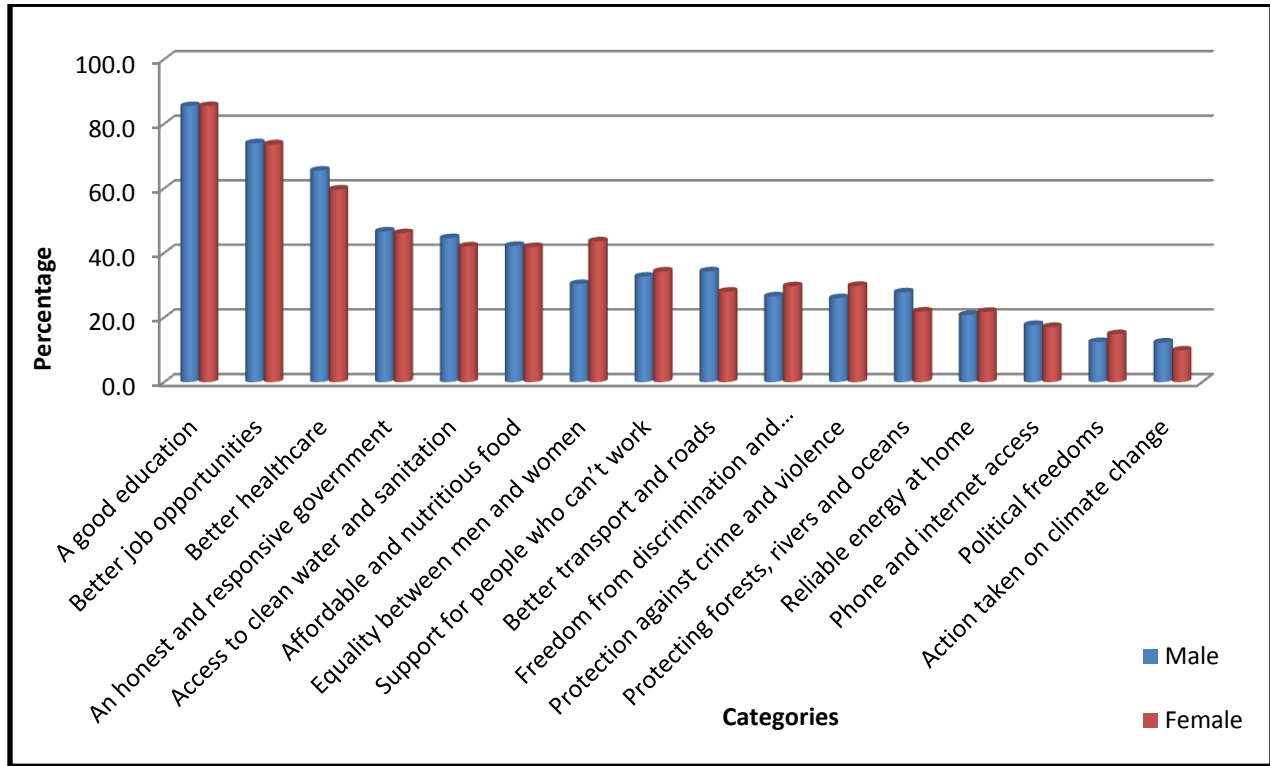


Table 15: Gender wise distribution of priorities among respondents having "beyond secondary" level of education

Categories	Male (1449)		Female (1176)		Total (2625)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	1175	81.1	979	83.2	2154	82.1
Better job opportunities	1040	71.8	787	66.9	1827	69.6
Better healthcare	892	61.6	701	59.6	1593	60.7
An honest and responsive government	839	57.9	648	55.1	1487	56.6
Equality between men and women	512	35.3	601	51.1	1113	42.4
Affordable and nutritious food	590	40.7	493	41.9	1083	41.3
Access to clean water and sanitation	641	44.2	437	37.2	1078	41.1
Protection against crime and violence	437	30.2	454	38.6	891	33.9
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	460	31.7	399	33.9	859	32.7
Support for people who can't work	427	29.5	363	30.9	790	30.1
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	428	29.5	274	23.3	702	26.7
Better transport and roads	384	26.5	256	21.8	640	24.4
Reliable energy at home	273	18.8	189	16.1	462	17.6
Political freedoms	216	14.9	199	16.9	415	15.8
Phone and internet access	190	13.1	148	12.6	338	12.9
Action taken on climate change	185	12.8	125	10.6	310	11.8

Figure 9: Gender wise percentage distribution of priorities among respondents having "beyond secondary" level of education

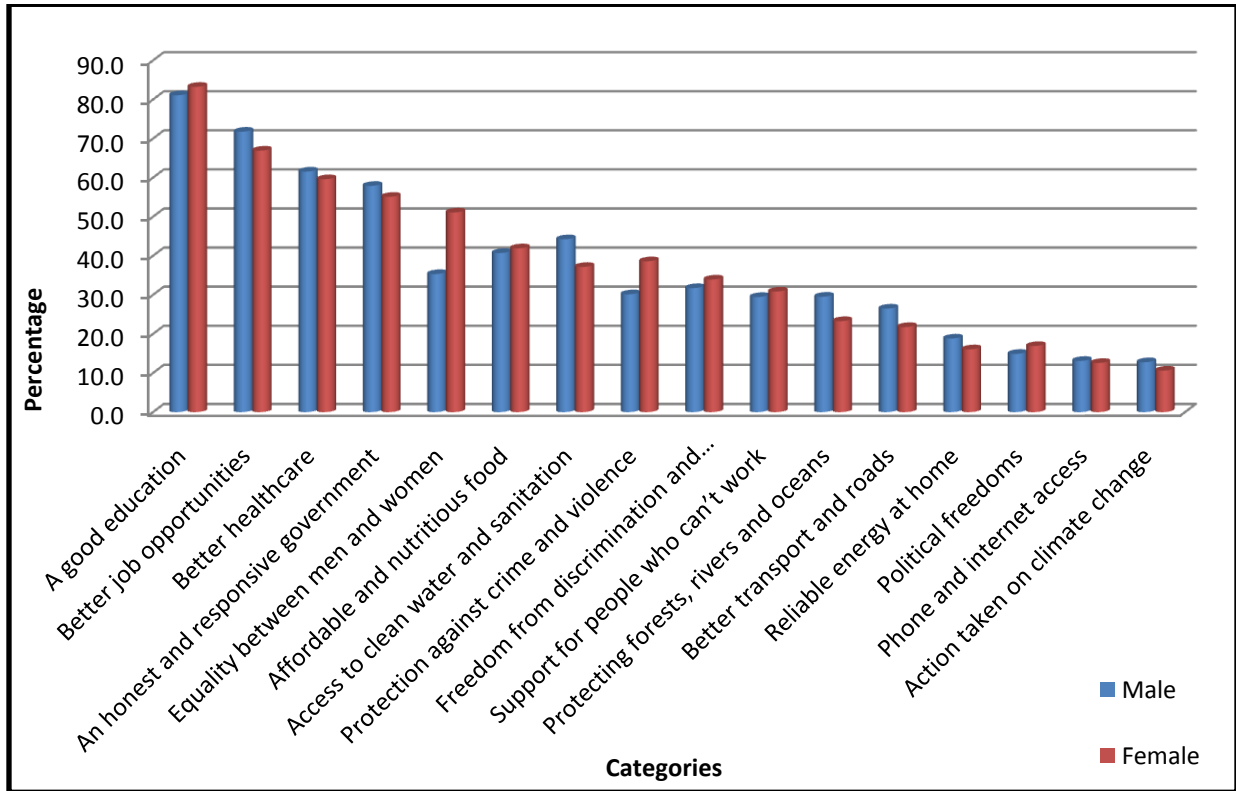


Table 16: Distribution of priorities among Youths by Educational qualification

Categories	Up to Completed Primary (1916)		Completed Secondary (1312)		Beyond Secondary (1513)		All Youths (4741)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A good education	1585	82.7	1152	87.8	1268	83.8	4005	84.5
Better job opportunities	1368	71.4	1008	76.8	1118	73.9	3494	73.7
Better healthcare	1195	62.4	805	61.4	904	59.7	2904	61.3
An honest and responsive government	811	42.3	595	45.4	836	55.3	2242	47.3
Affordable and nutritious food	975	50.9	518	39.5	594	39.3	2087	44.0
Access to clean water and sanitation	900	47.0	527	40.2	568	37.5	1995	42.1
Equality between men and women	764	39.9	484	36.9	690	45.6	1938	40.9
Protection against crime and violence	623	32.5	394	30.0	522	34.5	1539	32.5
Freedom from discrimination and persecution	589	30.7	354	27.0	511	33.8	1454	30.7
Support for people who can't work	566	29.5	419	31.9	446	29.5	1431	30.2
Better transport and roads	539	28.1	413	31.5	338	22.3	1290	27.2
Protecting forests, rivers and oceans	431	22.5	321	24.5	370	24.5	1122	23.7
Reliable energy at home	444	23.2	282	21.5	248	16.4	974	20.5
Phone and internet access	226	11.8	261	19.9	232	15.3	719	15.2
Political freedoms	230	12.0	190	14.5	270	17.8	690	14.6
Action taken on climate change	243	12.7	145	11.1	160	10.6	548	11.6

Explanation of table 16 is given in **Table 8: Priorities among Youths by different educational groups** in the report.

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