



GERMAN SANDBOX JULY 2021

/ 14 September 2021
// DEL Partner Meeting
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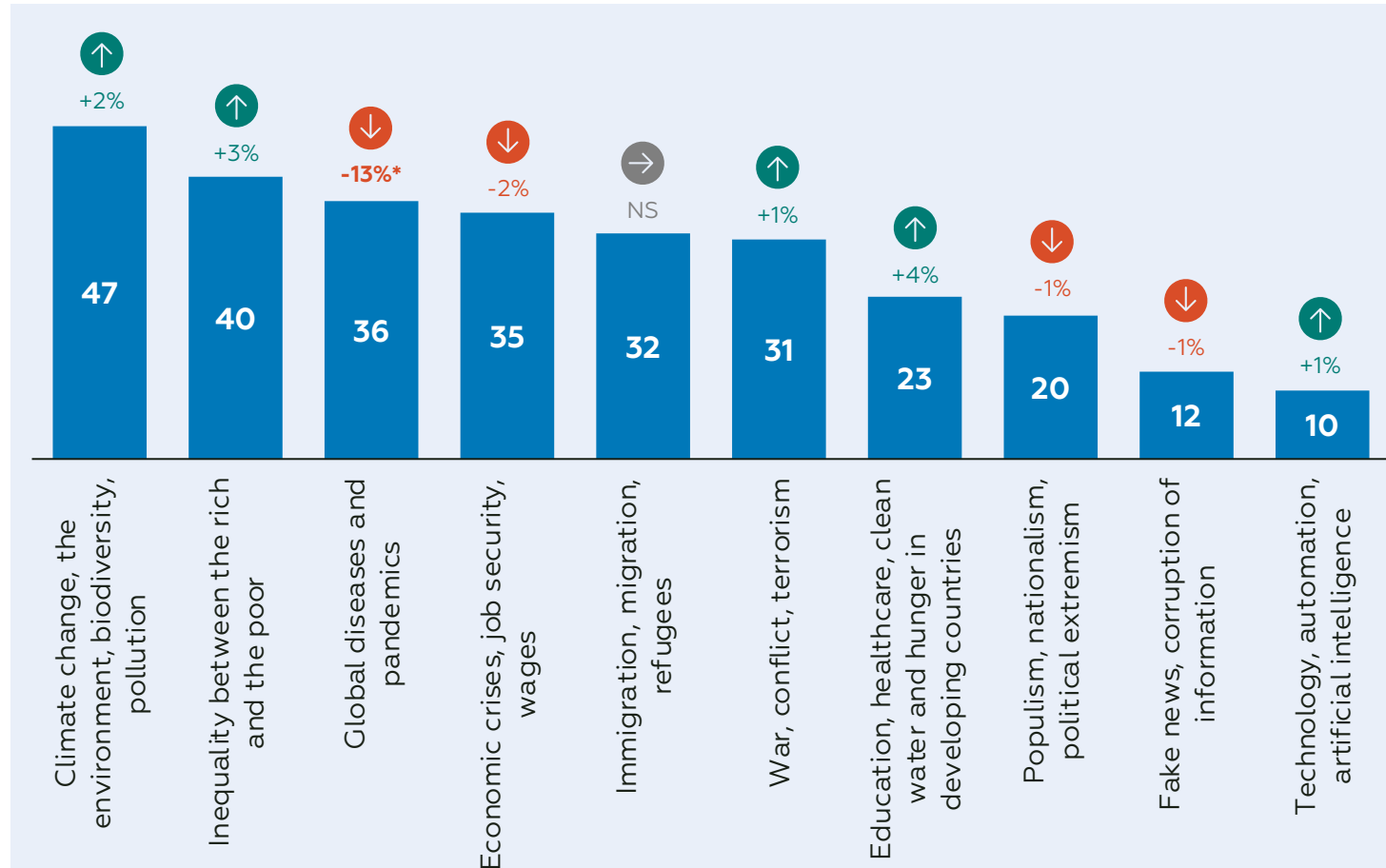
1. Development cooperation and climate: Where do the German public stand?
2. Vaccine equity & distribution
3. SDGs: awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and connections

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND CLIMATE



Section 1

MOST CONCERNING ISSUES – JUNE 2021



Concern for **global diseases and pandemics** is decreasing, giving way to a return to a range of other issues of concern for the German public.

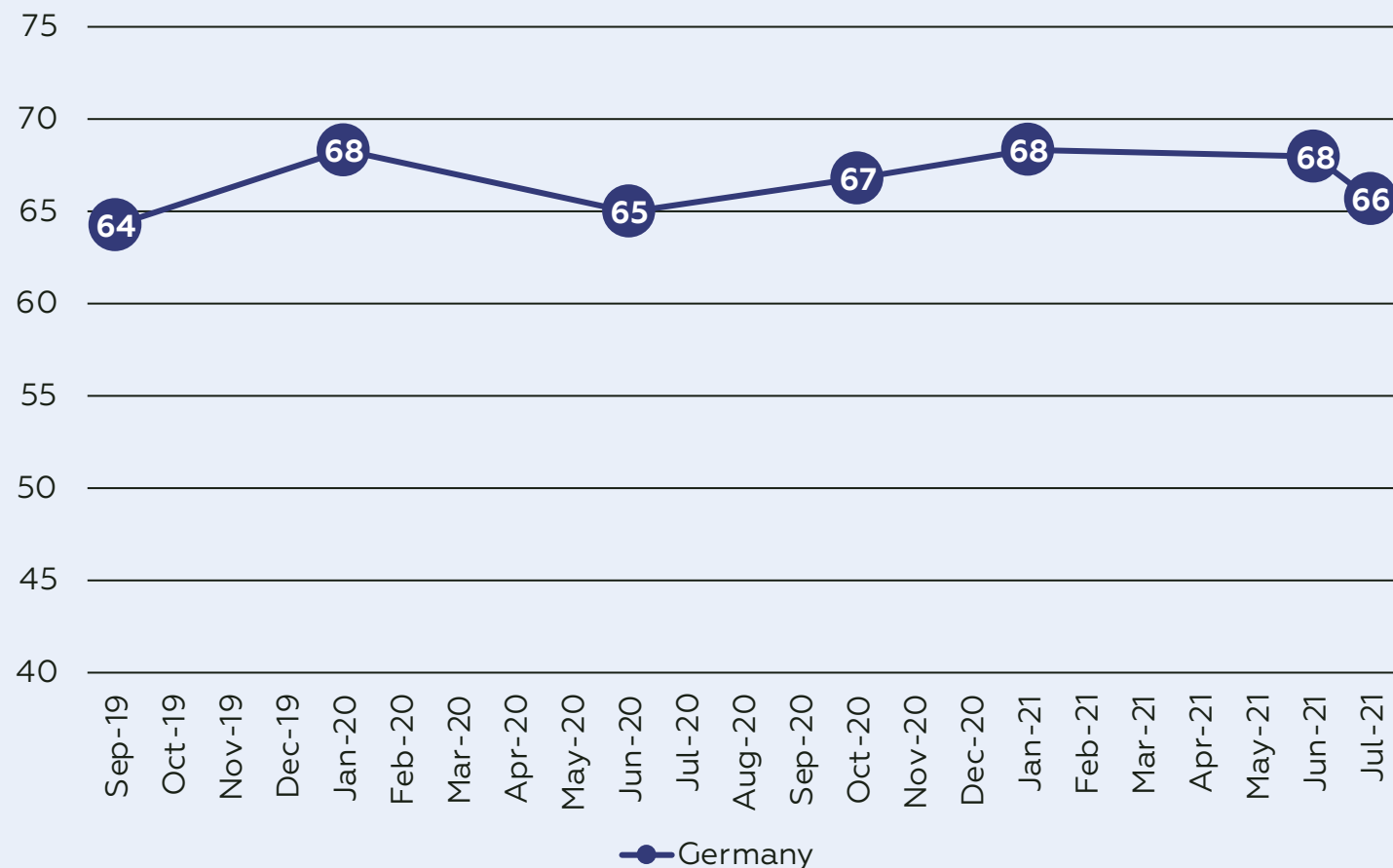
Climate change and **inequality between the rich and the poor** are the top two issues of concern for the German public.

Concern for issues faced by developing countries has increased by 4% to 23%. This is an encouraging, albeit not statistically significant, development in our Tracker.

Question: Thinking about the issues below, which of the following do you personally care about? (% who select issue of concern)
Sample size n=1,001 | Base: DE adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 2-6 Jun 2021 |
Comparison to Jan 2021



TRENDS IN AID SUPPORT – 2019/2021



66%

think the government should keep or increase the overseas aid budget

The German public have very stable views on support for development cooperation. On average, 2/3 of the public want to keep development cooperation spending at current levels or increase it.

The coronavirus pandemic does not appear to have significantly impacted attitudes one way or another: it neither has been behind a weakening of support or an opportunity to make the case for more development cooperation.

Question: Of its total budget of nearly €360 billion, the German government currently allocates 3.5 percent, or €12.6 billion, to overseas aid to poor countries. Do you think that the government should increase or decrease the amount of money that it spends on overseas aid to poor countries? (% who thinks we should keep or increase current expenditure levels)

Sample size n=1,001 | Base: DE adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 2-6 Jun 2021 | Comparison to Jan 2021

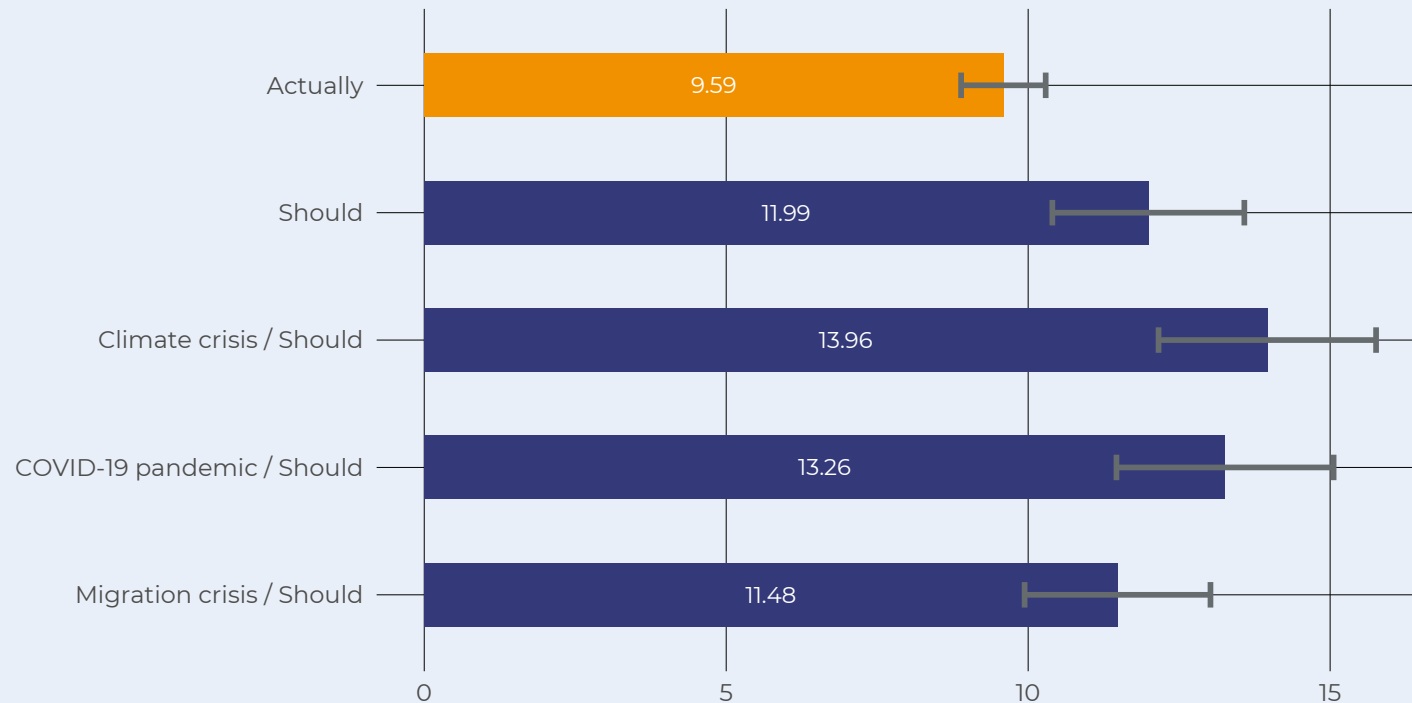




*Can the climate crisis motivate
public support for more/better
development cooperation?*

GERMANS THINK THE GOVT SPENDS JUST UNDER 10% OF THE BUDGET ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, BUT SHOULD SPEND 12% - SPEND MORE TO FIGHT CLIMATE & COVID

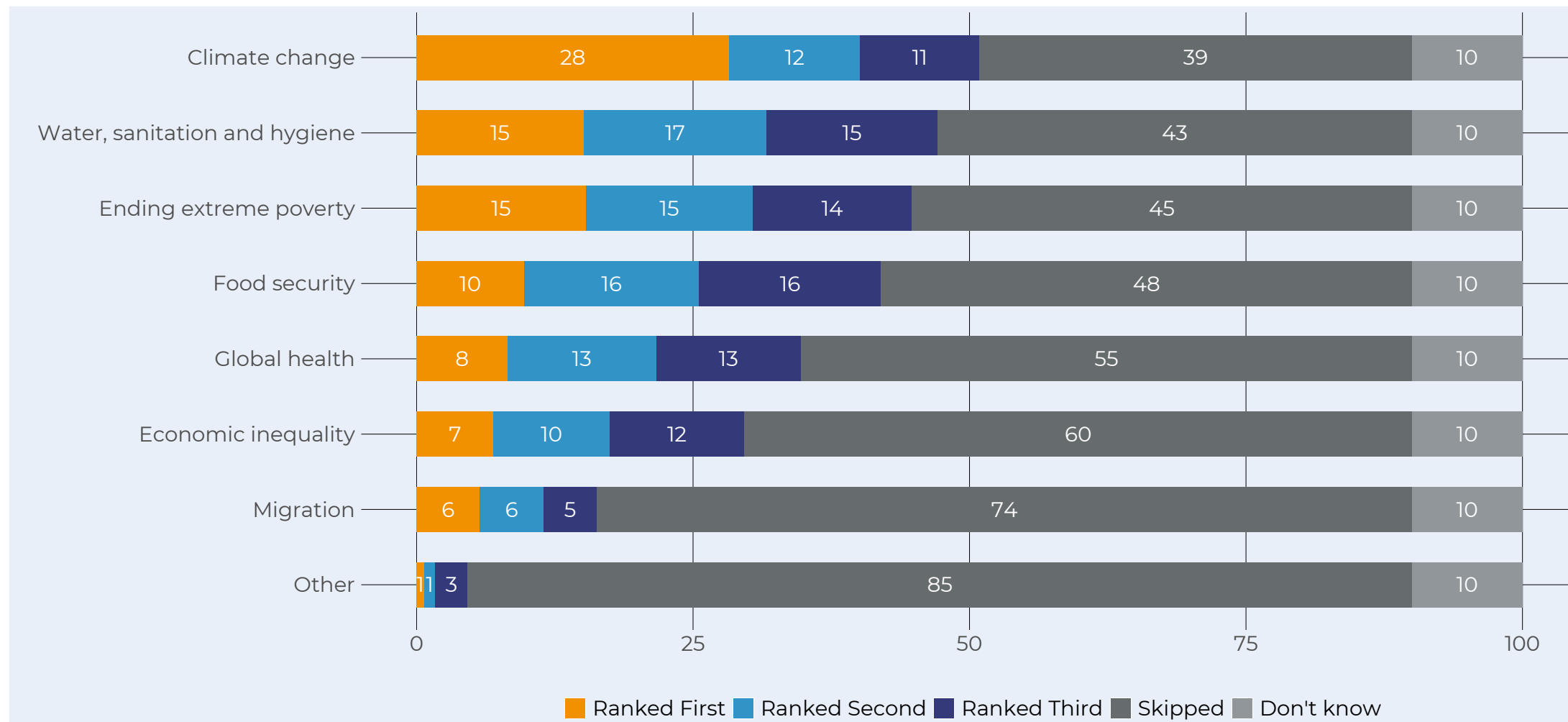
- We asked how much respondents think Germany **actually** spends on development cooperation
- And randomly assigned respondents to 4 "should" groups: (thinking about climate crisis/COVID/migration) how much % of the budget Germany **should** spend on development cooperation
- On average, respondents think Germany should spend a **greater** % of the national budget on DC than what is actually being spent (the difference is stat. sig.), and the % is greater when prompted to think about the **climate crisis and COVID-19 pandemic**
- When broken down by parties, the same effect of prompting on climate crisis is visible for CDU/CSU, SPD, and Linke. Prompting on migration crisis is associated with a higher % of the national budget for Grüne (14%). For AfD, prompting the respondents on the three issues is associated with a lower % than not prompting them.



Question: Actual: To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the national budget do you think Germany *actually* spends each year on development cooperation? Should: What percentage of the national budget do you think Germany *should* spend each year on development cooperation? Should: Thinking about ... facing Germany and the world, what percentage of the national budget do you think Germany *should* spend each year on development cooperation? | Base: DE Adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE TOP PRIORITY FOR GERMAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SPENDING



Question: Which of the following, if any, do you think should be priorities for German development cooperation spending over the next couple of years? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



IS CLIMATE THE TOP PRIORITY FOR EVERYONE?

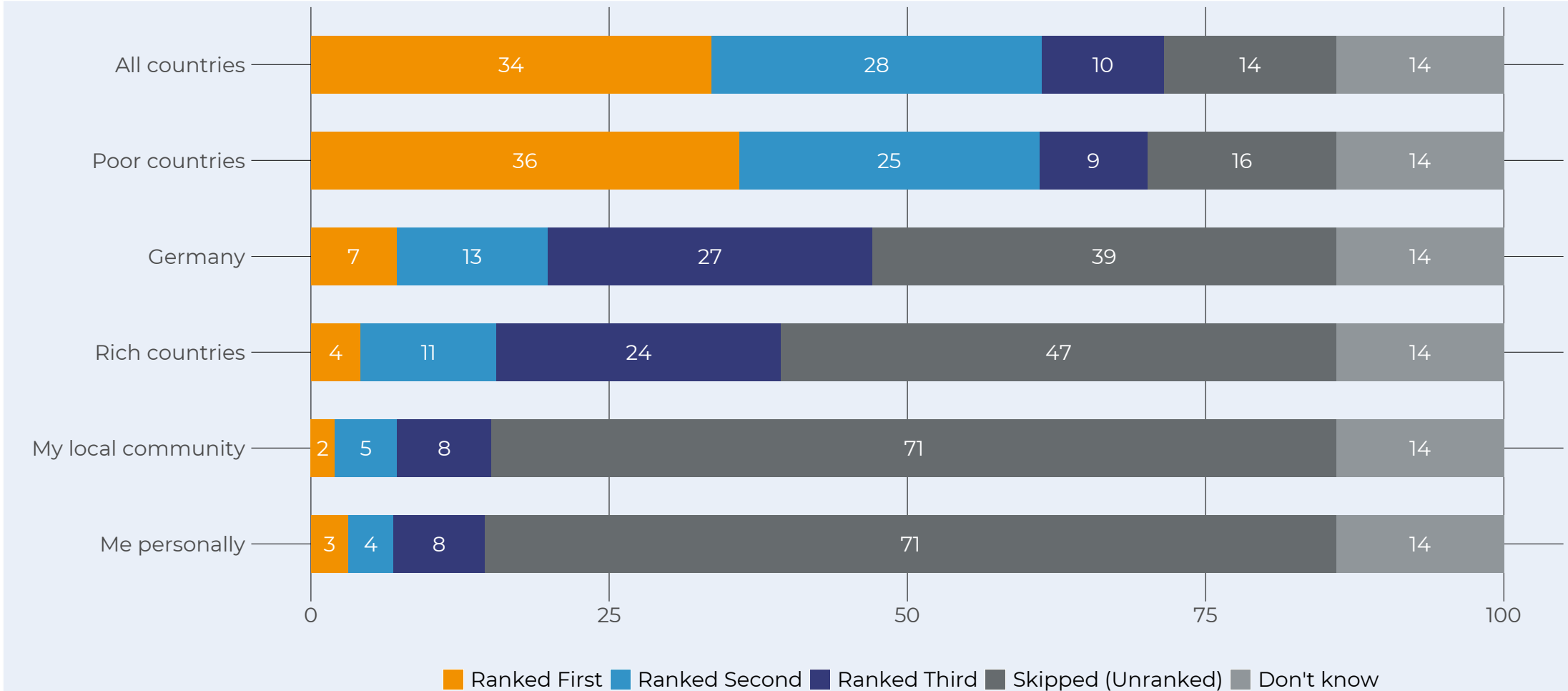
- Climate is the top priority for aid supporters, but not for opponents who rank WASH first
- Climate is the top priority for ALL age groups: 30% of 18-24s rank it top compared to 29% of 55+
- It is the top priority for both men and women
- Climate is the top priority for all party supporters save for AfD
 - AfD supporters are split across issue areas, but migration just comes out top (16%) ahead of ending extreme poverty (15%)
- For Grüne supporters, 51% rank climate top





*63% of the German public say
the climate change will make
global poverty significantly
worse*

CLIMATE CHANGE IS GLOBAL – IT IS SEEN TO IMPACT ALL COUNTRIES AND AND PARTICULARLY POOR COUNTRIES



Question: Thinking about the impacts of climate change, please indicate where you think the effects are being felt the most, second most, and third most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

CLIMATE IMPACTS

It's global, not local

- There is strong evidence that the German public think climate change is a global phenomenon and not a local or personal one.
- Just 3% of respondents ranked 'me personally' as feeling the effects of climate change, and just 2% said their 'local community'.
- Is the global phenomena hampering individual action? Does direct experience of climate events change this perception (i.e. recent floods).

What's driving this view?

- When we look at impacts by aid supporters and opponents, we see that 43% of supporters aid climate change impacts poor countries the most, with 27% saying all countries. For aid opponents, only 23% said it impacts poor countries the most, compared to 34% who said all countries.
- 18-34s are only slightly more likely to see climate change impacting poorer countries than all countries.
- More 35-44s and 55+ say all countries are affected more so than poor countries.

What about party support?

- Grüne and Linke supporters are much more likely to say poor countries feel the effects of climate change the most.
- For CDU/CSU and SPD supporters they are split relatively evenly – as are AfD supporters.
- The messaging implication would be to speak to both audiences – emphasize the collective – and the particular impact on poor countries.

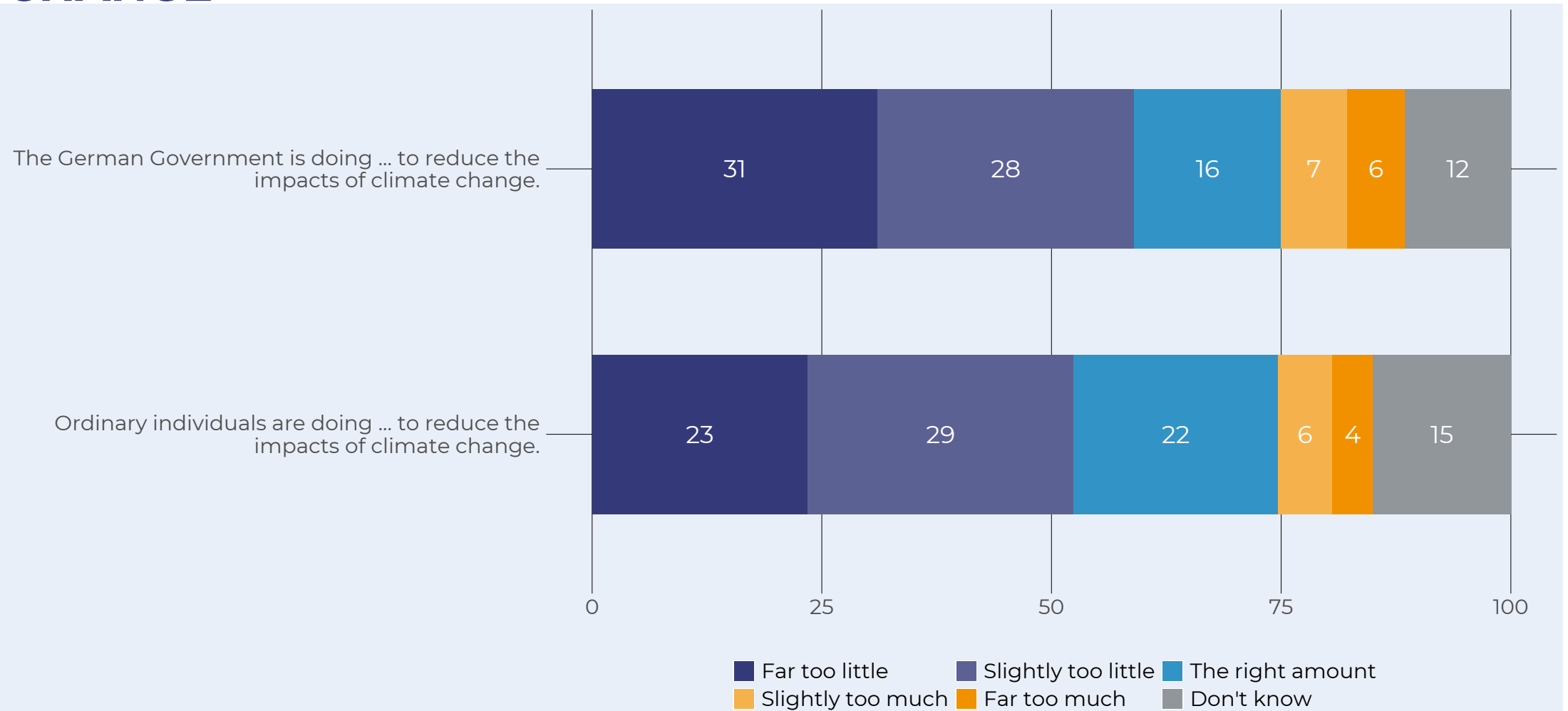


DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IS A GOOD INVESTMENT TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

- 50% of the German public say using development cooperation to address the climate crisis is a **good investment**
 - This is especially true for aid supporters (64%) compared to non-supporters (25%)
- This view is also shared by major party supporters (i.e. CDU/CDU, SPD, Grüne, Linke)



MAJORITIES SAY BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND INDIVIDUALS ARE DOING TOO LITTLE TO REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Question: For each of the following, please say whether you think each of the following are doing too much or little to reduce the impacts of climate change, or are they doing the right amount?. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

KEY INSIGHTS

- Salience
 - Climate is at the top of the agenda for the German public
- Campaigning
 - There is support for increasing development cooperation spending to address climate change
 - Climate is the top priority for development cooperation spending over the next few years
- Comms & messaging
 - Communicate both the global, interconnected impact of the climate crisis and the unique impact it will have on poor countries
 - Development cooperation is an investment in fighting climate change
 - Both the Government and individual's need to take more action

BREAKOUT SESSION #1

What are the implications of these findings for your communication efforts?

Would these findings be useful for any form of campaigning during the election/transition phase?

VACCINE DISTRIBUTION & EQUITY

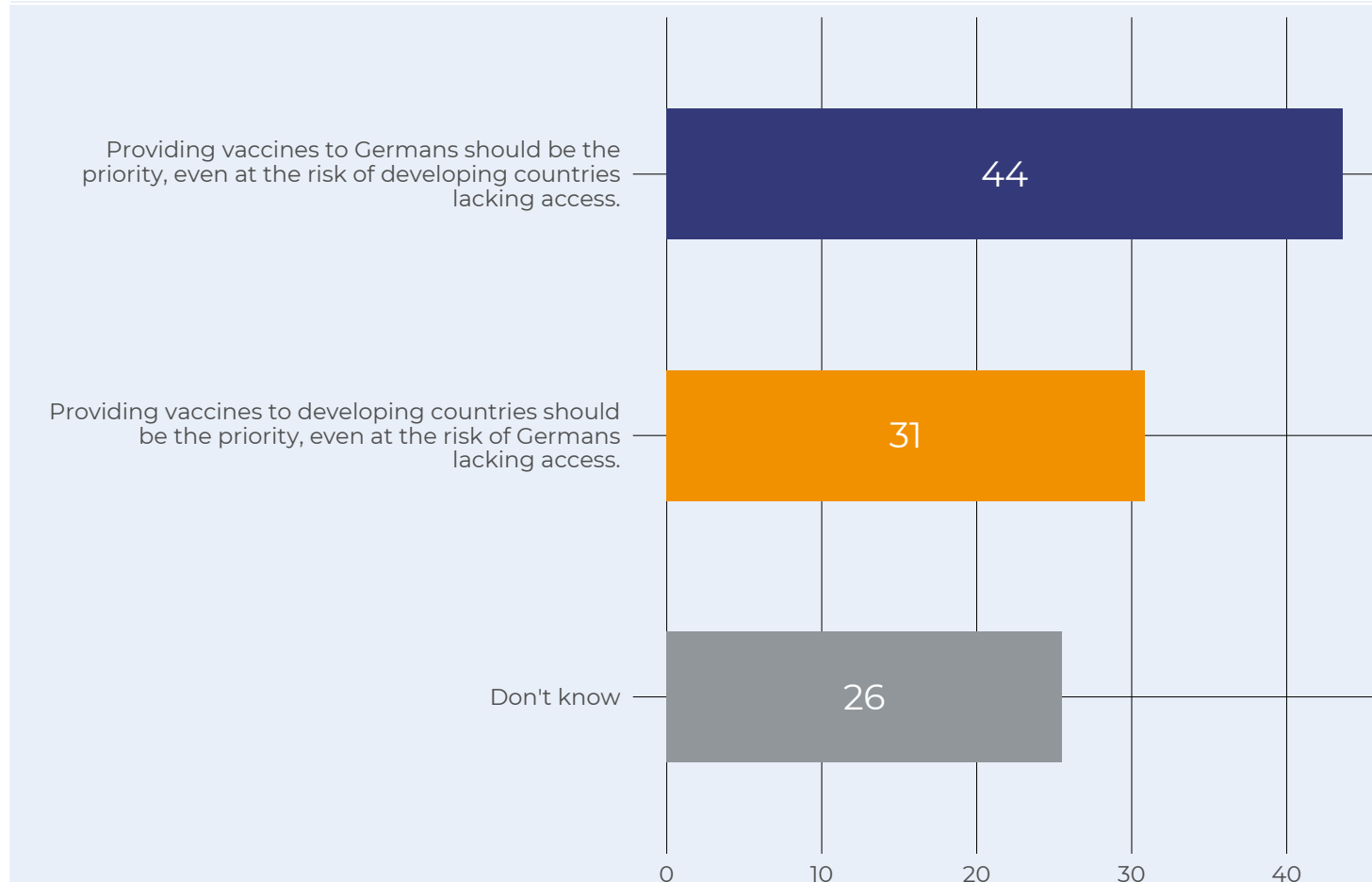


Section 2

KEY QUESTIONS

1. Where is the German public on vaccine distribution and vaccine equity?
2. Why do they support/not support vaccine equity?
3. How would they like vaccine equity addressed?

'GERMANY FIRST' SHOULD BE THE PRIORITY IN VACCINE DISTRIBUTION



44%

Of the German public prioritise 'Germany first'

Where is the public on vaccine distribution?

On average, a plurality of the German public choose **'Germany first'** in vaccine distribution, followed by **'developing world first'**.

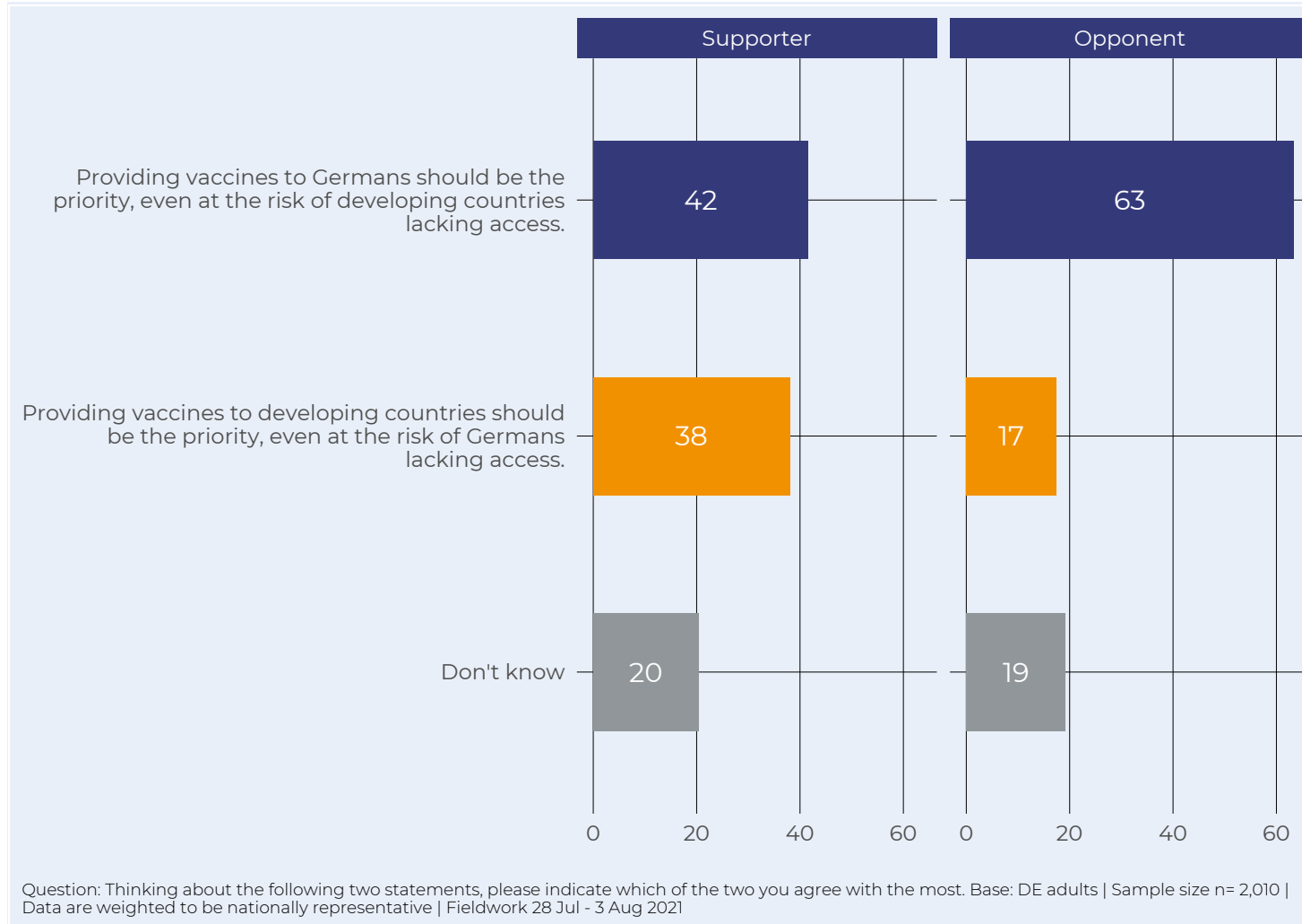
Patterns are divided across party IDs: CDU/CSU, SPD, FDP, and AfD prioritise 'Germany first' and Linke and Grüne prioritise 'developing countries first'.

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Question: Thinking about the following two statements, please indicate which of the two you agree with the most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

AID SUPPORTERS DIVIDED IN VACCINE DISTRIBUTION



For **aid opponents**, '**Germany first**' is the dominant choice (63%). Only 17% choose 'developing world first'.

For **aid supporters**, on the other hand, the choice is **divided**: a plurality of aid supporters choose 'Germany first' (42%), but 'developing world first' follows closely (38%).

This pattern of division across aid supporters is evident also in the discussion of vaccine equity.

THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS DIVIDED ON WHETHER VACCINE EQUITY IS THE RIGHT THING TO DO



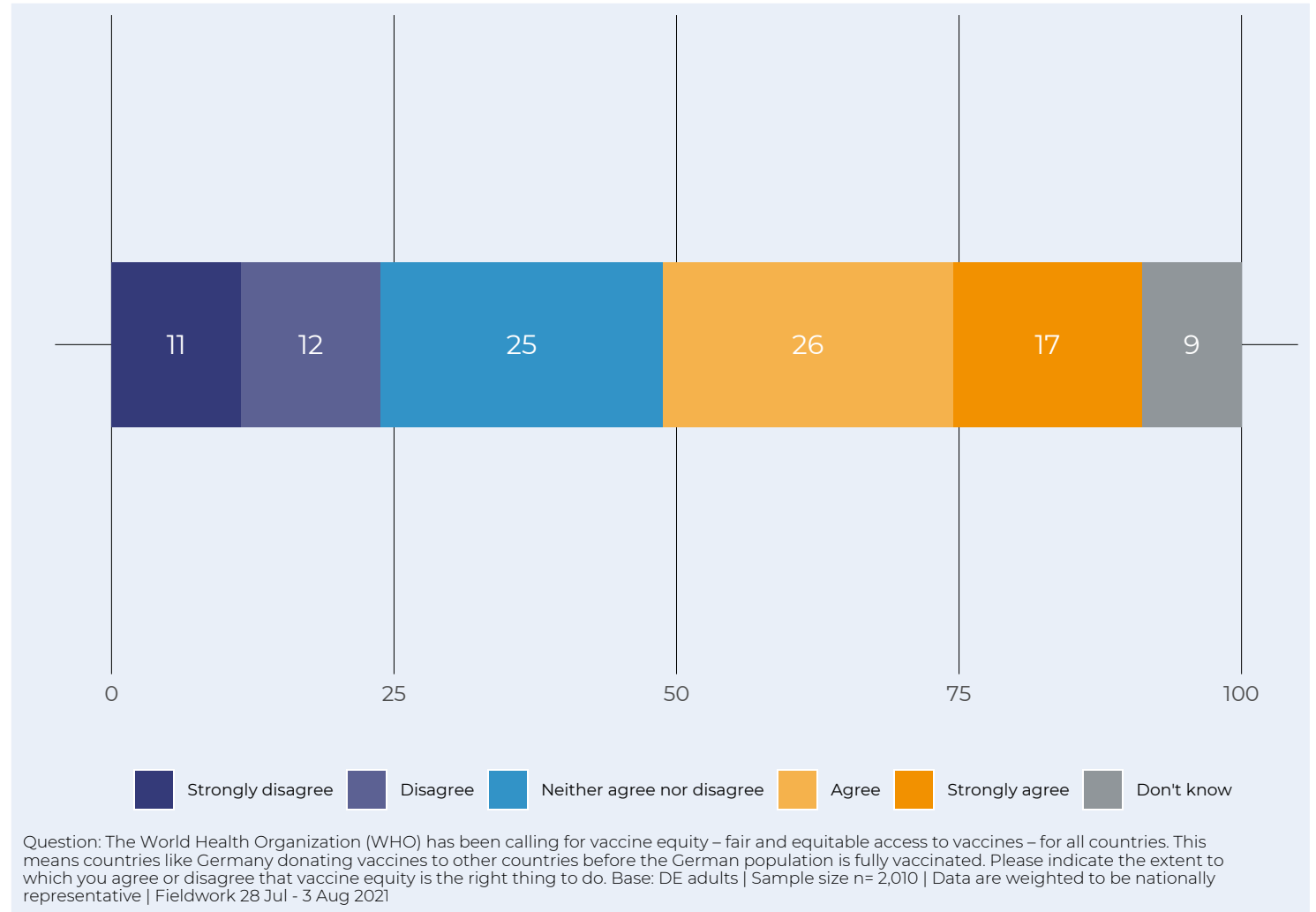
43%

agree that vaccine equity
is the right thing to do

Where is the German public on vaccine equity?

The **public is divided** on whether vaccine equity, as advocated by the WHO, is the right thing to do. While a plurality of the public (43%) agree that it is, the rest (48%) either disagree or neither agree nor disagree.

Furthermore, there is a division across party lines on vaccine equity. The majority of Grüne, Linke, and SPD support vaccine equity; less than a majority of CDU/CSU, FDP, and AfD do not.



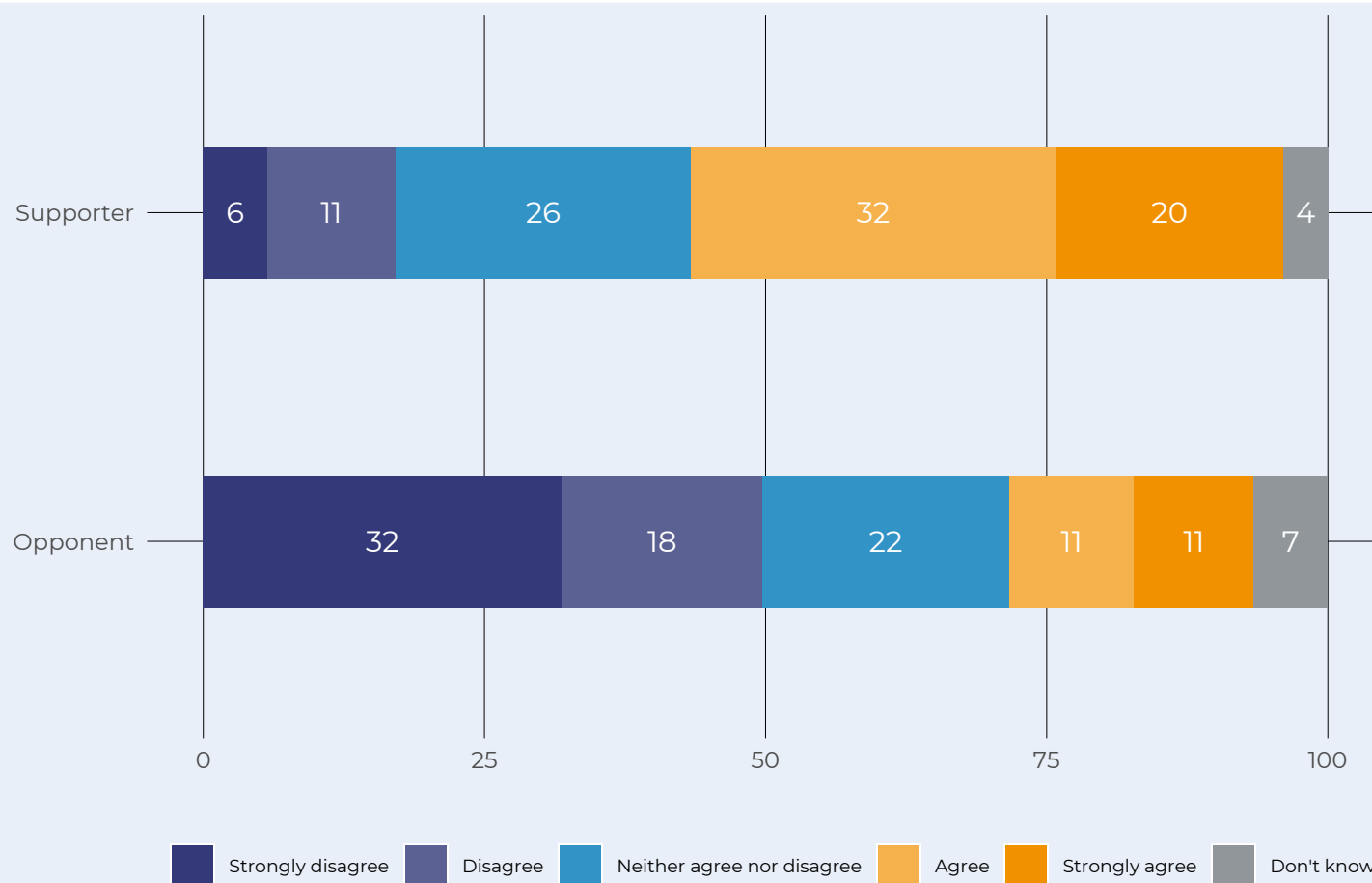
AID SUPPORTERS AGAIN ARE DIVIDED



52%

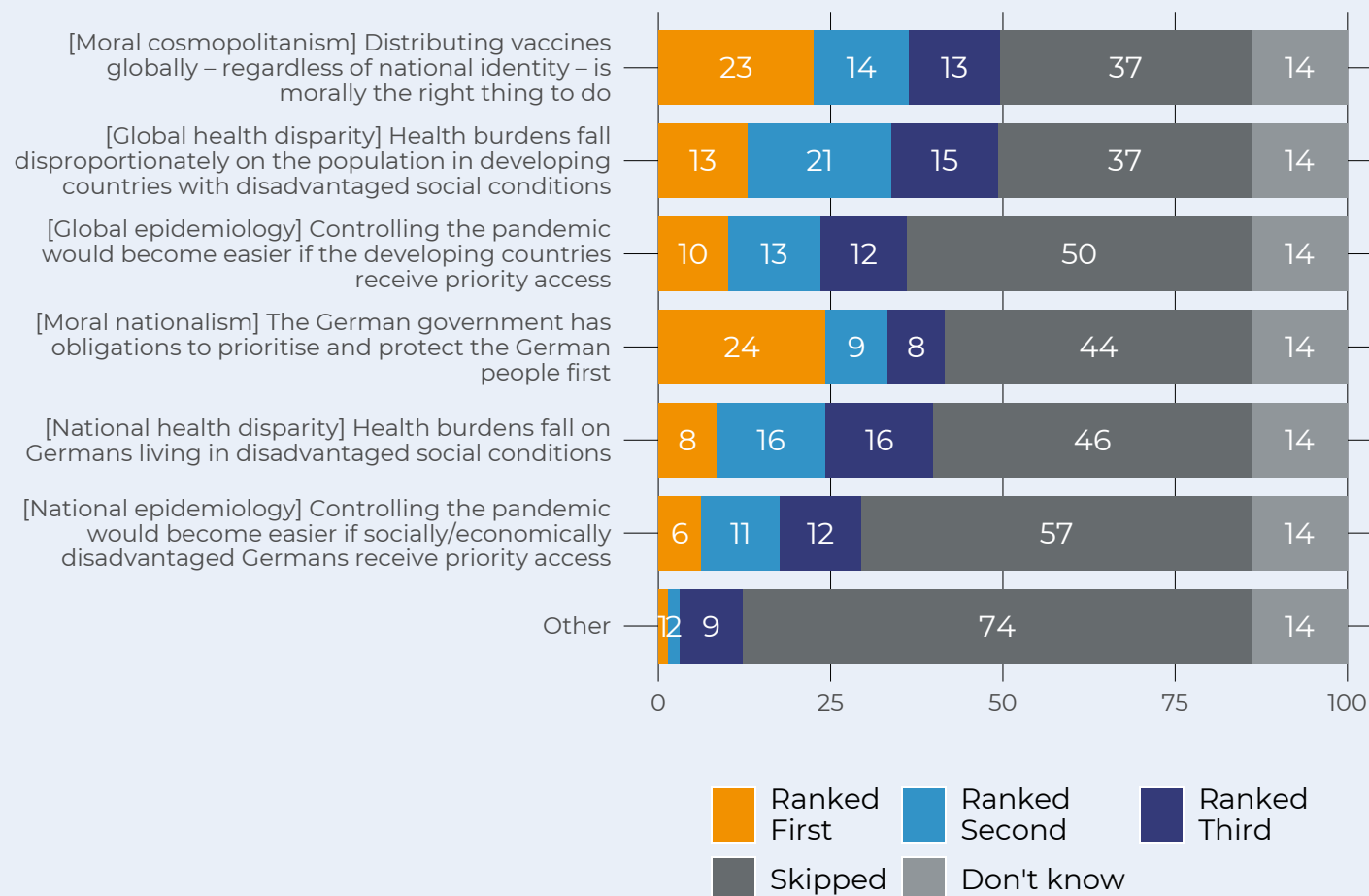
of aid supporters think vaccine equity is the right thing to do

While on average, the **majority of aid supporters** think vaccine equity is the right thing to do, it is interesting that a **large % of aid supporters either disagree or 'neither agree nor disagree' on vaccine equity (43%)**, showing a more nuanced relationship between the public's support for aid and the public's willingness to equitably distribute vaccines to the developing world.



Question: The World Health Organization (WHO) has been calling for vaccine equity – fair and equitable access to vaccines – for all countries. This means countries like Germany donating vaccines to other countries before the German population is fully vaccinated. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that vaccine equity is the right thing to do. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

MORAL AND HEALTH ARGUMENTS ARE MOST COMPELLING REASONS FOR VACCINE EQUITY



Why does the public support vaccine equity – domestically or internationally?

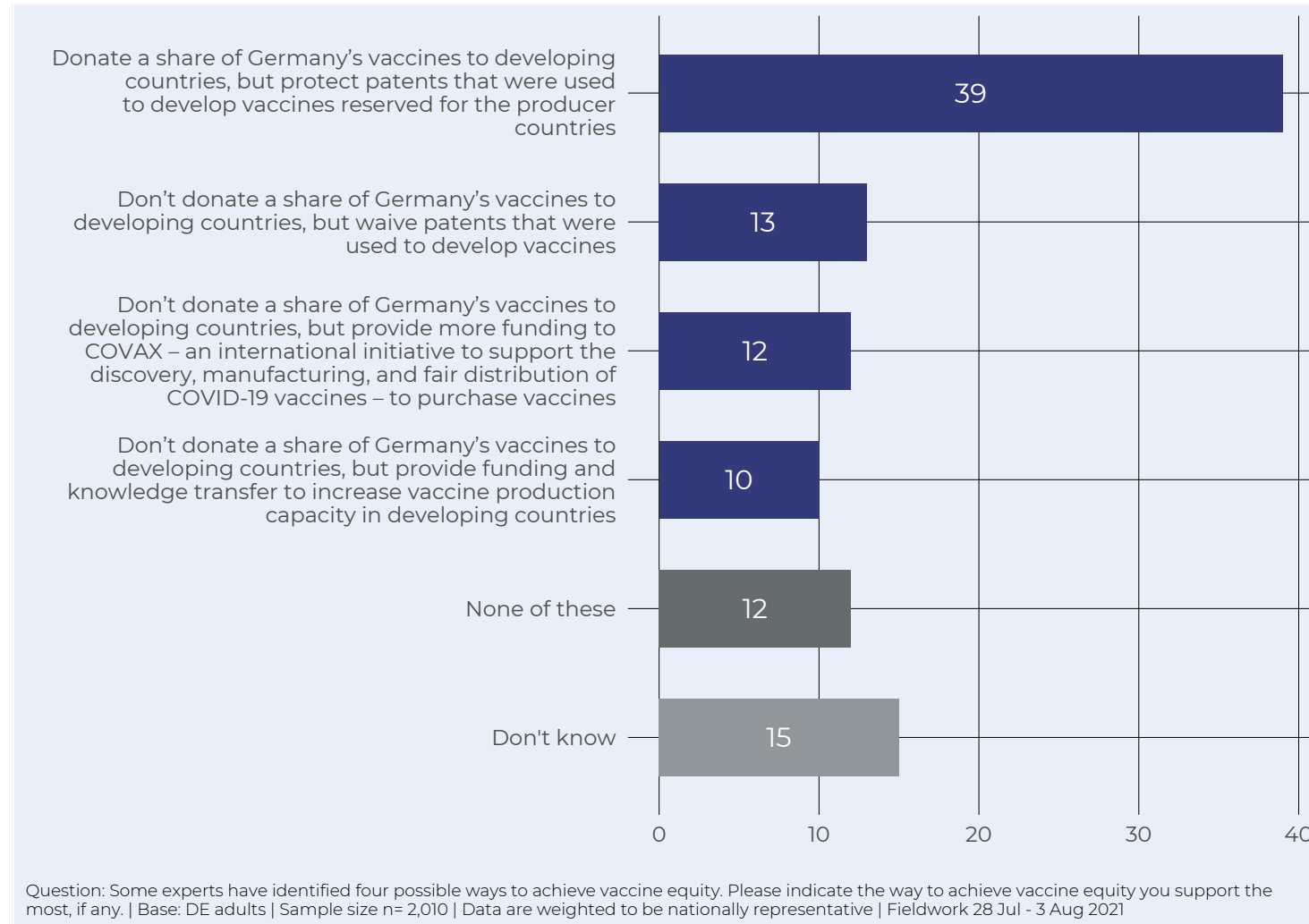
Respondents are asked to rank the most compelling reasons for vaccine equity – whether international and domestic.

On average, reasons based on **moral cosmopolitanism and global health disparity** for international vaccine equity and **moral nationalism and national health disparity** for domestic vaccine equity are the most compelling.

Question: Below are some reasons that someone might support vaccine equity. Please rank the three statements you personally think are the most compelling reasons to distribute vaccines fairly, if any. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



DONATE A SHARE, BUT PROTECT THE PATENTS



39%

of the German public would donate a share of Germany's vaccines & protect patents

How would the public like vaccine equity to be achieved?

In line with the public debate, **donating a share and protecting the patents** is the most popular option to achieving vaccine equity.

Both aid supporters and aid opponents choose 'donate a share, protect patents' as the main method of achieving vaccine equity. The patterns are also consistent across PIDs.



WHAT DRIVES SUPPORT FOR/AGAINST VACCINE DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES?

- Respondents are presented with two different vaccine donation schemes, testing different dimensions that drive support for vaccine donation
- Prompt
 - *Imagine there are two possible COVID-19 vaccine donation schemes, where a portion of Germany's vaccines is donated to developing countries. Please indicate which scheme you are more likely to support.*

DIMENSIONS

Donation Scheme A		Donation Scheme B	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% • 10% • 15% • 20% 	% of Germany's vaccines to developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% • 10% • 15% • 20% 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Europe/Central Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Saharan Africa • Middle East and North Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asia/Southeast Asia • Latin America 	Region of vaccine recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Europe/Central Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Saharan Africa • Middle East and North Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Asia/Southeast Asia • Latin America 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After when everyone who wants it in Germany has gotten the vaccine • After those at high-risk have gotten the vaccine in Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donate now • Ask the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide a global timeline for vaccine distribution 	Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After when everyone who wants it in Germany has gotten the vaccine • After those at high-risk have gotten the vaccine in Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donate now • Ask the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide a global timeline for vaccine distribution 	



THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT VACCINE DONATION SCHEMES THAT

- Go to SSA & MENA
- After everyone who wants it in Germany have gotten the vaccine



THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT VACCINE DONATION SCHEMES THAT

- Donate 5% of the share
- Go to Europe/Central Asia or South Asia/Southeast Asia
- Would donate now



VACCINE COSMOPOLITANS ARE

More likely to support vaccine donation schemes that

- Donate a **higher share** of Germany's vaccines (15% and 20%)
 - Go to **SSA and MENA**,
- **Donate now** or **ask WHO** for a global timeline of distribution

Less likely to support schemes that

- Donate a **lower share** (5%)
- Go to **Europe/Central Asia** or **South Asia/Southeast Asia**
 - give priority to **Germans** (both whoever wants it and high risk)



GERMANY FIRST ADVOCATES ARE

More likely to support donation schemes that:

- go to **SSA/MENA**
- donate after those in **Germany** (both those who want it & high-risk) have gotten the vaccine

Less likely to support schemes that

- donate a **high share** (20%) of vaccines
- go to **SA/SEA**
- donate **now** or ask **WHO** for a timeline





Where is the public on distribution & equity?

On average, the plurality choose 'Germany first' in distribution, but are divided. They think vaccine equity is the right thing to do, but are again divided.

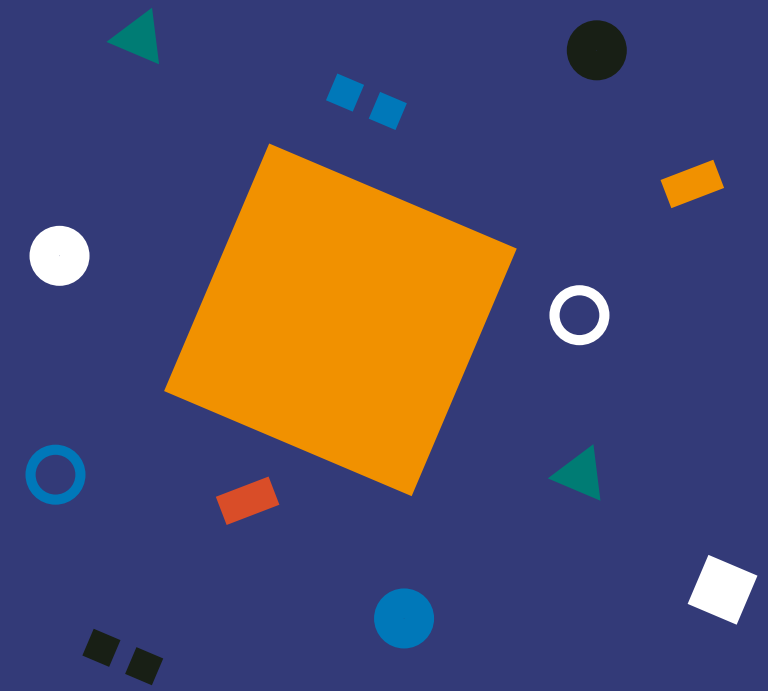


*Why do the public support vaccine equity – domestic and international?
Moral and health reasons are the most compelling for both domestic vaccine equity and international vaccine equity*

How does the German public want to achieve vaccine equity?

- *By donating a share, but protecting patents*
- *By donating to SSA/MENA, after all Germans who want it & are high-risk have been vaccinated*

SDGS



Section 3

THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THE SDGS BUT UNDERSTANDING IS VAGUE



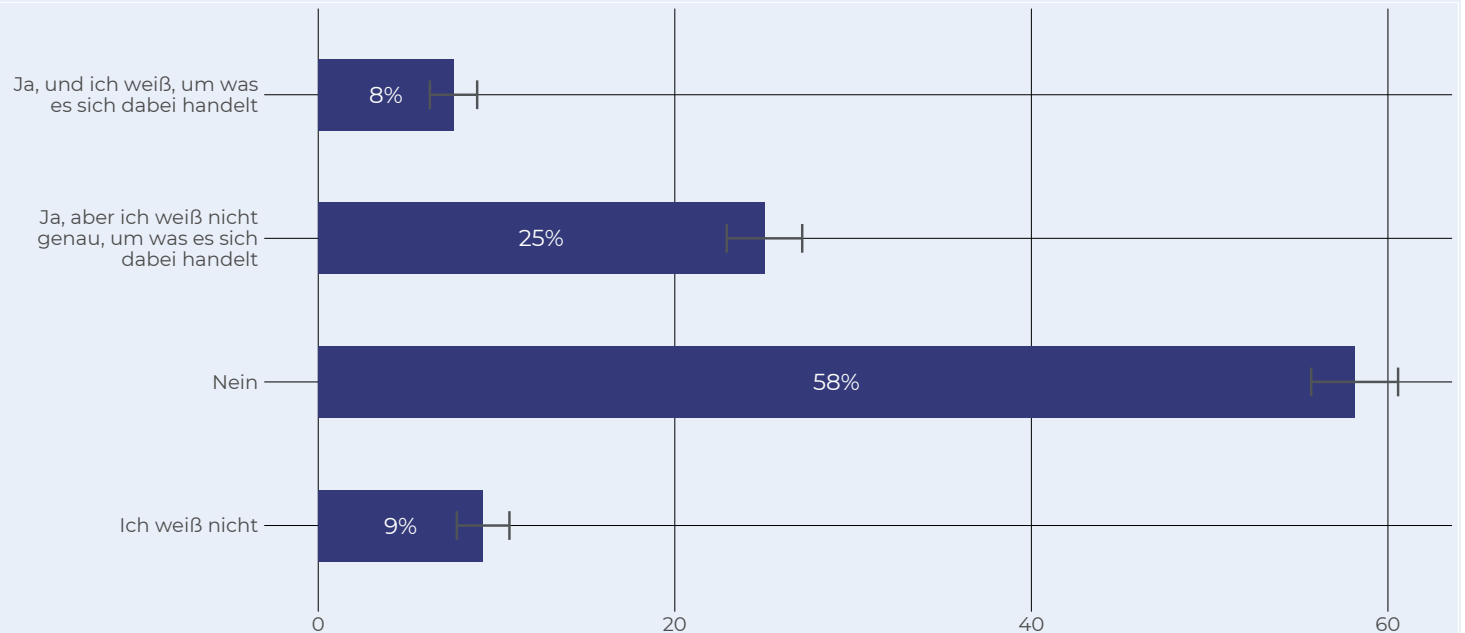
8%

say that they have heard about the SDGs and know what they are

How aware is the German public of the SDGs?

Informed awareness is low with only 8% saying that they know what they are. But a full 25% – a quarter of respondents – say that they have heard of them.

While this might seem low, it is an increase in awareness from previous polling showing that there is value in continuing to communicate and spread the message about the SDGs. Some of it is getting through.

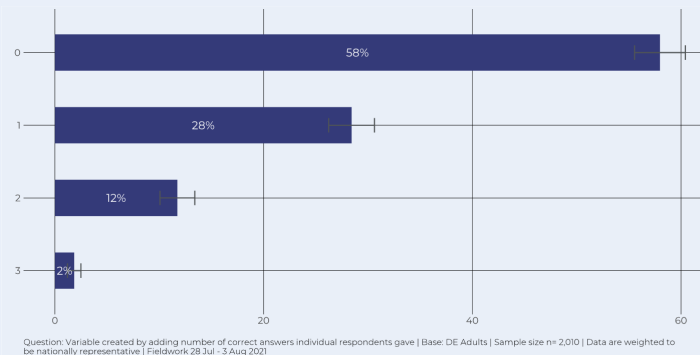
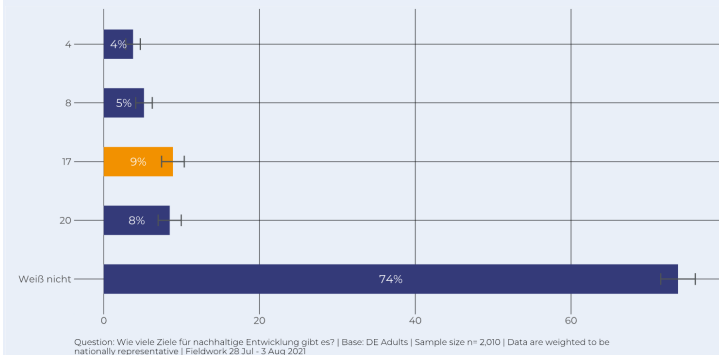
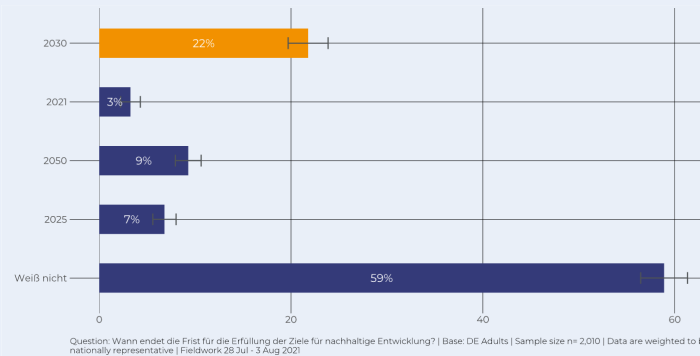
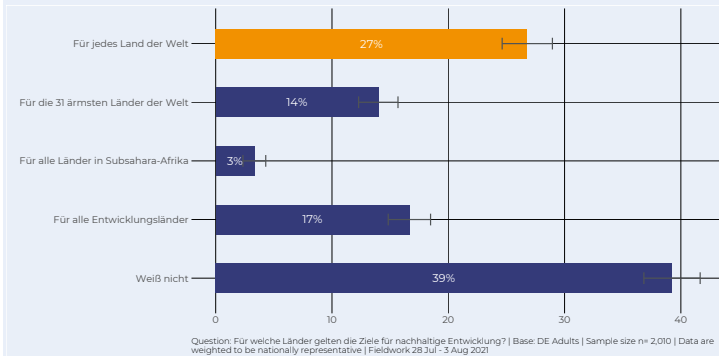


Question: Haben Sie schon einmal etwas von den Zielen für nachhaltige Entwicklung („Sustainable Development Goals“) der Vereinten Nationen gehört oder etwas über diese gelesen? | Base: DE Adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

BUT DO CITIZENS *REALLY* KNOW ABOUT THE SDGS?

- So we decided to ask them a little bit about their *knowledge* of the SDGs
- We asked them three basic, but relatively specific and technical questions about the SDGs
 - Which countries do the SDGs apply to?
 - How many goals are there?
 - When is the deadline for meeting them?
- Let's see how they did ...

KNOWLEDGE IS LOW, AS EXPECTED, BUT IT'S NOT ENTIRELY ABSENT



What does the public know about the SDGs?

27% of respondents correctly said that the SDGs apply to all countries in the world and identified their **universal nature**.

A similar 22% of people correctly identified **2030** as the deadline for achieving the SDGs. The notion of a 2030 agenda is clearly a common one.

Only 9% of respondents know that there are 17 goals, which is probably less important than the other two questions.

While there may be some guessing going on, given the Don't knows are so high, we have reason to believe this is a relatively good estimate of knowledge.

42% of respondents got at least one right.

ARE THE SDGS A GOOD IDEA? IN PRINCIPLE AND IN PRACTICE?

- We now told respondents the following ...
 - The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs, also known as the Global Goals) are 17 goals that all UN Member States have agreed to work towards achieving by the year 2030. They set out a vision for a world free from poverty, hunger and disease.
- And then we asked them:
 - In principle, do you think the SDGs are a good or bad idea?
 - In practice, do you think the Sustainable Development Goals generally will or will not be achieved?

THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS POSITIVE TOWARDS THE IDEA OF THE SDGS



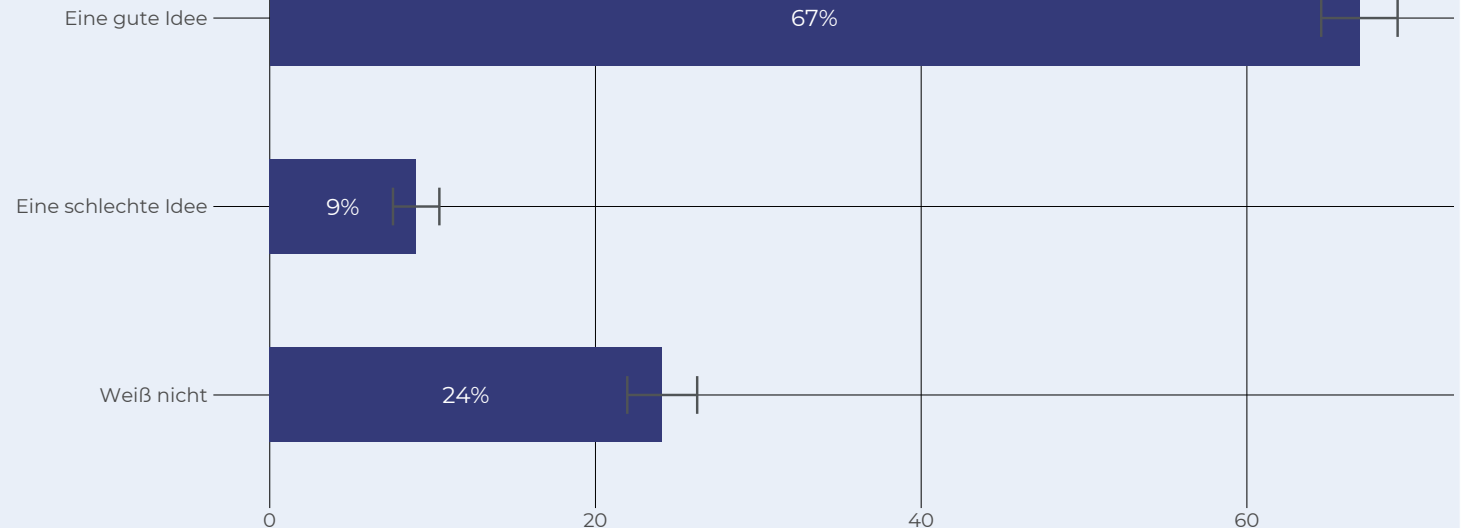
67%

say that they think the SDGs are a good idea

In principle, do you think the SDGs are a good or bad idea?

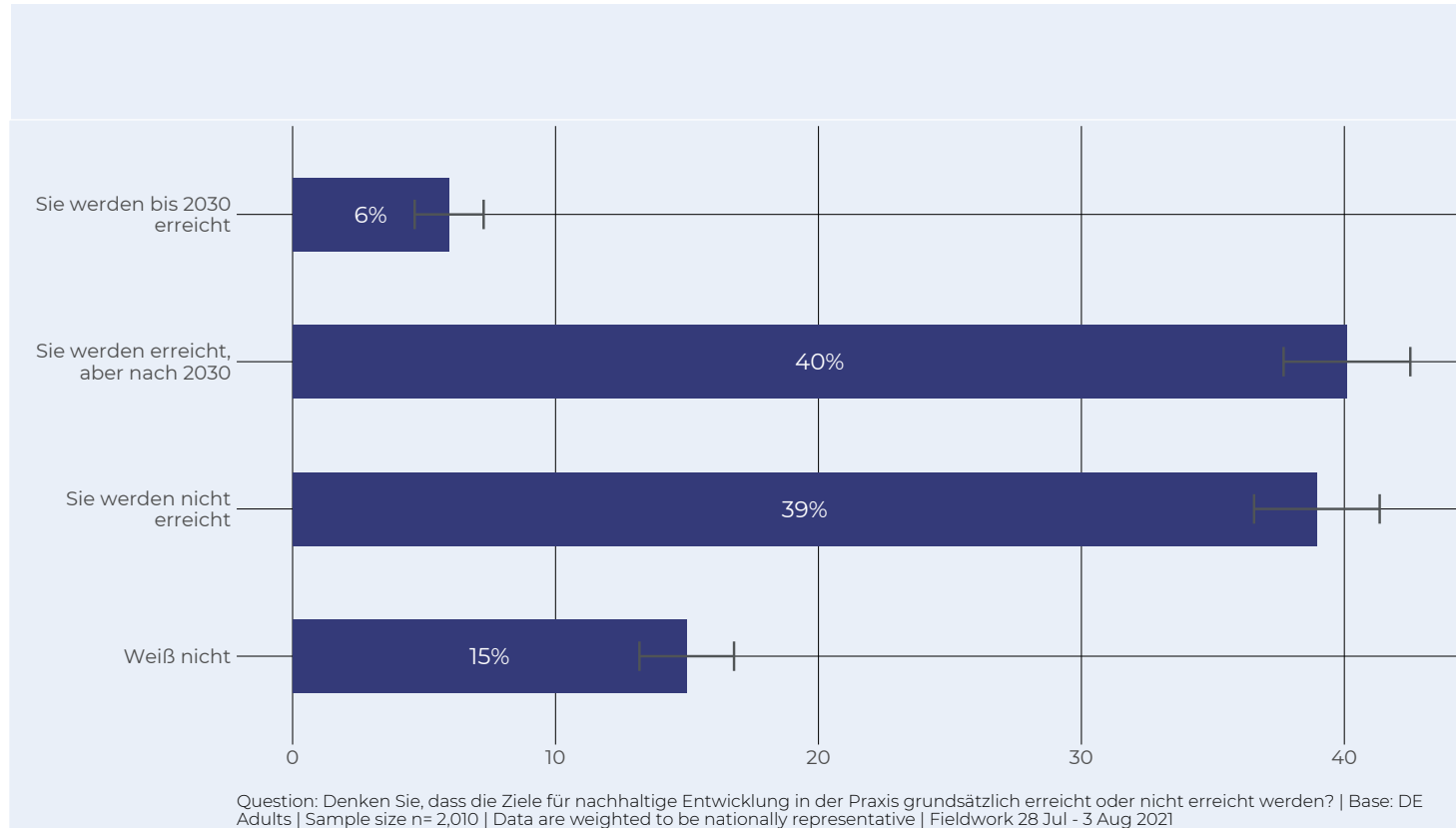
A good idea! Two thirds of the public, when told what the SDGs are – the UN agenda for a world free from poverty, hunger and disease – say that they think they are a good idea. Only 9% of the public say that they think the SDGs sound like a bad idea.

In general, then, support for the principle of the SDGs, once informed about what they are, is high (A quarter of respondents say that they don't know whether they are a good or bad idea).



Question: Bei den Zielen der Vereinten Nationen für nachhaltige Entwicklung (UN-SDG, auch bekannt als Globale Ziele) handelt es sich um 17 Ziele, auf die alle Mitgliedstaaten der Vereinten Nationen vereinbarungsgemäß hinarbeiten, um sie bis zum Jahr 2030 zu erre? | Base: DE Adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

SCEPTICISM TOWARDS THE SDGS BEING MET



6%

of the German public believe that the SDGs will be met by the 2030 deadline

In practice, do you think the Sustainable Development Goals generally will or will not be achieved?

While many believe that the SDGs are a good idea **there is general scepticism towards the possibility that the goals can be met.**

4 in 10 believe they can be done, but after 2030, and another 4 in 10 don't think they can be done at all.

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INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE 17 SDGS

- A lot has been written on the make-up of the SDGs, can they all be achieved. The 2030 agenda stresses the presence of inter-linkages and interactions among the SDGs
- But some goals could potentially jeopardise other goals, for example using coal to improve energy access (SDG target 7.1), which contributes to climate change (SDG 13) and acidifies the oceans (SDG target 14.3) through carbon emissions (Zhao et al 2021)
- There are 17 SDGs, but which ones are seen as going well together and which are seen as in tension with one another? Is it possible to reach the triple bottom line of economic development, environmental sustainability and social inclusion?
- There are 272 possible combinations, if ordering matters, which it seems to

AS IF YOU HAVEN'T MEMORIZED THEM .. BUT ...

- 1 Armut in all ihren Formen beenden
- 2 Den Hunger beenden, Ernährungssicherheit und eine bessere Ernährung erreichen und eine nachhaltige Landwirtschaft fördern
- 3 Ein gesundes Leben für alle Menschen jeden Alters gewährleisten und ihr Wohlergehen fördern
- 4 Inklusiv, gerechte und hochwertige Bildung gewährleisten und Möglichkeiten des lebenslangen Lernens für alle fördern
- 5 Geschlechtergleichstellung erreichen und alle Frauen und Mädchen zur Selbstbestimmung befähigen
- 6 Sauberes Wasser und sanitäre Einrichtungen bereitstellen
- 7 Nachhaltige, erschwingliche und zuverlässige Energie gewährleisten
- 8 Produktive Vollbeschäftigung und menschenwürdige Arbeit fördern
- 9 Belastbare Infrastruktur aufbauen
- 10 Ungleichheit verringern
- 11 Städte inklusiv, sicher und nachhaltig gestalten
- 12 Nachhaltigen Konsum fördern
- 13 Dringende Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels und dessen Auswirkungen ergreifen
- 14 Die Meere erhalten und nachhaltig nutzen
- 15 Wälder schützen und den Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt aufhalten
- 16 Frieden, Gerechtigkeit und Integration fördern
- 17 Die Zusammenarbeit und Partnerschaften für nachhaltige Entwicklung verbessern

THE STRONGEST POSITIVE CONNECTIONS LINKED TO CLIMATE ACTION AND NO POVERTY

Which are the top combinations of goals that respondents see a positive connection between?

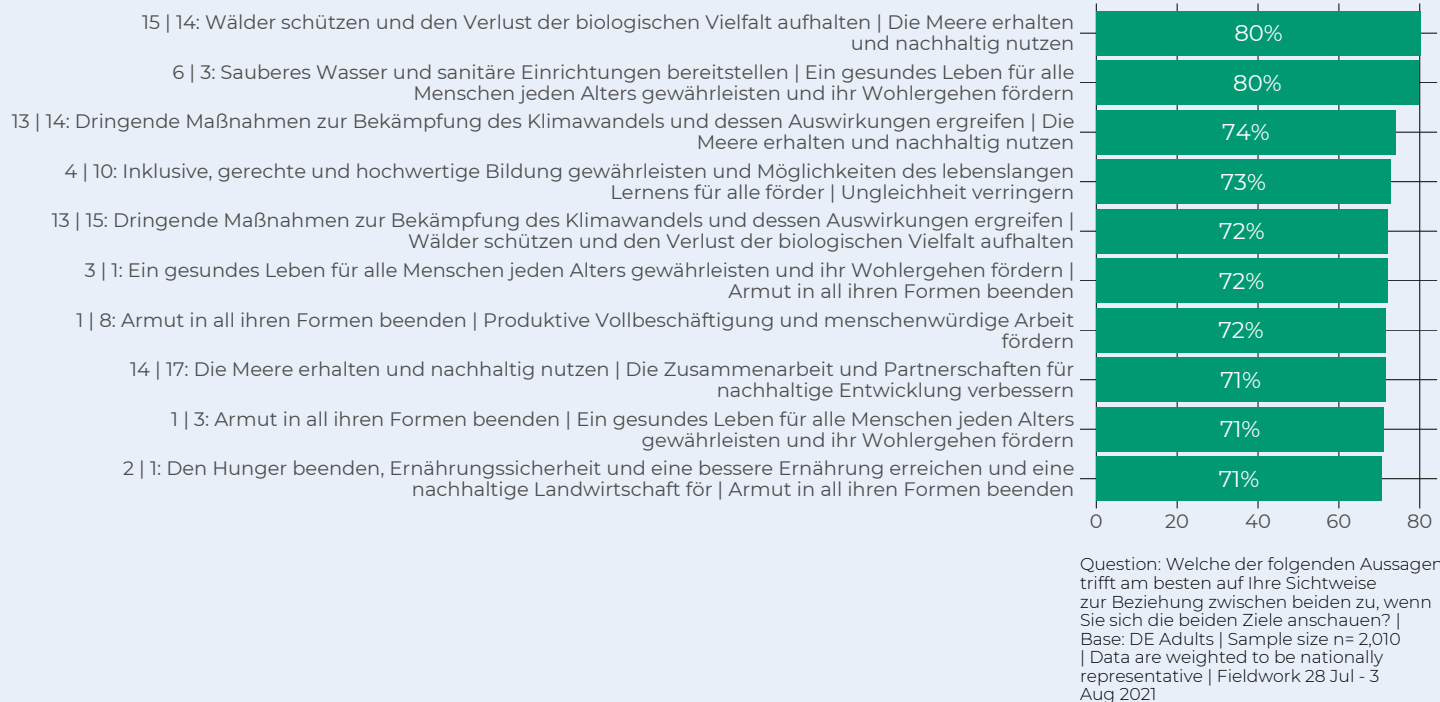
When shown the combinations to the left, respondents were most likely to say that the goals work together, i.e. the gains in one benefit the other.

Life on land and life under water were seen as synergistic 80% of the time, as were good health and clean water. This makes sense.

Climate action (13) positively links with both life on land and life under water.

Promisingly, three quarters (73%) see positive connections between quality education and reducing inequality.

Poverty reduction positively links with good health, zero hunger, and decent work and economic growth.



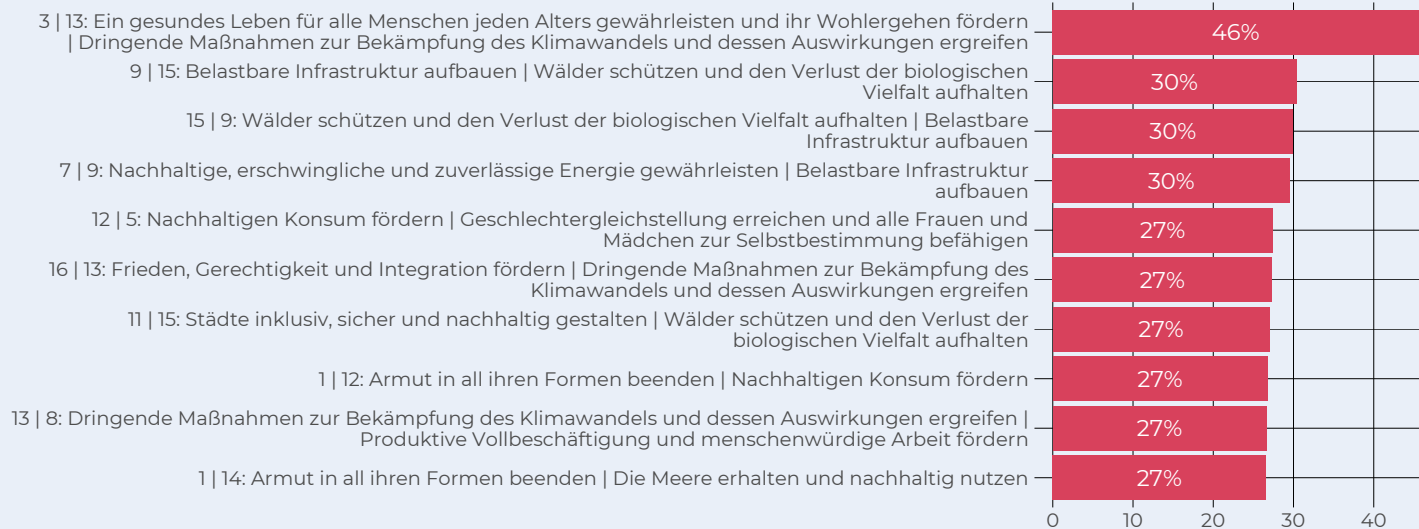
THE STRONGEST NEGATIVE CONNECTIONS LINKED TO CLIMATE ACTION AND HEALTH

Which are the top combinations of goals that respondents see a negative connection between?

When shown the combinations to the left, respondents were most likely to say that the goals work against each other, i.e. the gains in one come at the expenses of the other.

Surprisingly, good health and wellbeing and climate action comes out as the top trade-off. We will investigate this further, because if true it cuts against much of what we know about these linkages and also current campaigning efforts.

More intuitively, the public sees the tension between industry and life on land (30%), and industry and clean energy (30%).



Question: Welche der folgenden Aussagen trifft am besten auf Ihre Sichtweise zur Beziehung zwischen beiden zu, wenn Sie sich die beiden Ziele anschauen? | Base: DE Adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



FOR THE GERMAN PUBLIC THE SDGS ARE...

- Still largely unfamiliar, though increasingly known
 - In principle, a good idea and enjoy support
 - But also are judged very sceptically about the possibility of them being met
- There are certain combinations of SDGs that look good to the public and make sense to communicate on as a group (more analysis to come)

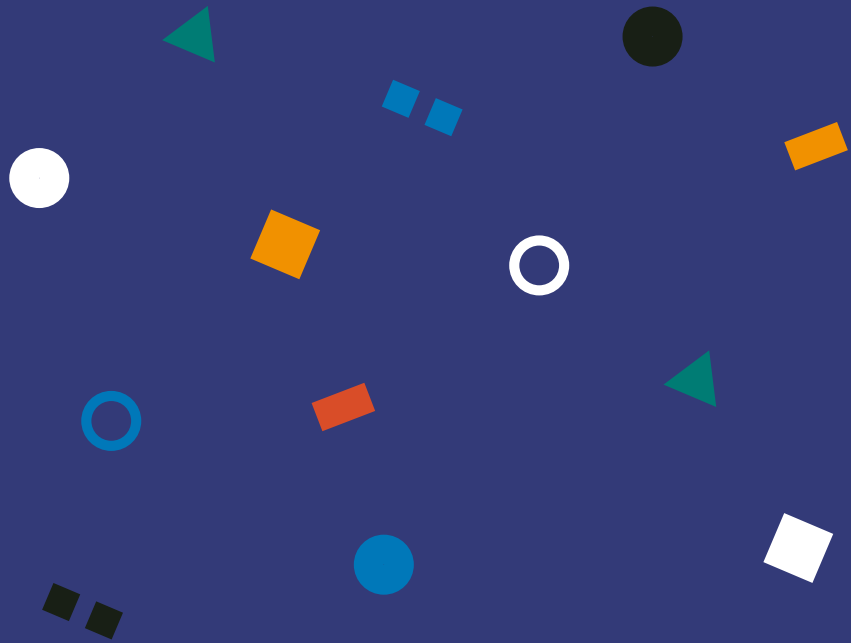


BREAKOUT SESSION #2

Group 1 on Vaccine Equity: What are the implications of these findings for your communication efforts? Would this influence your thinking about educating or messaging to potential supporters?

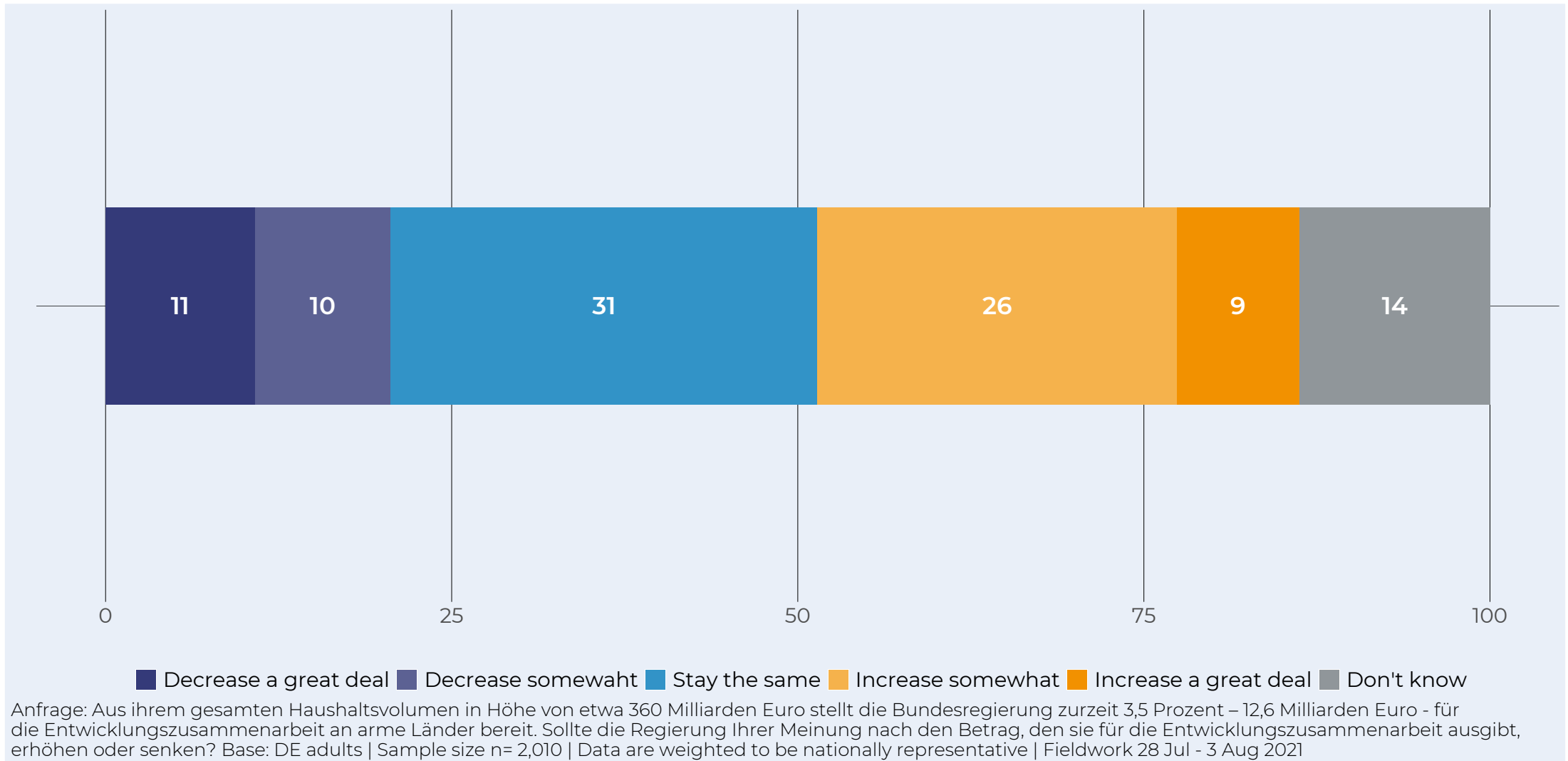
Group 2 on SDGs: What are the implications of these findings for your communication efforts? Would this influence your thinking about educating or messaging to potential supporters?

APPENDIX

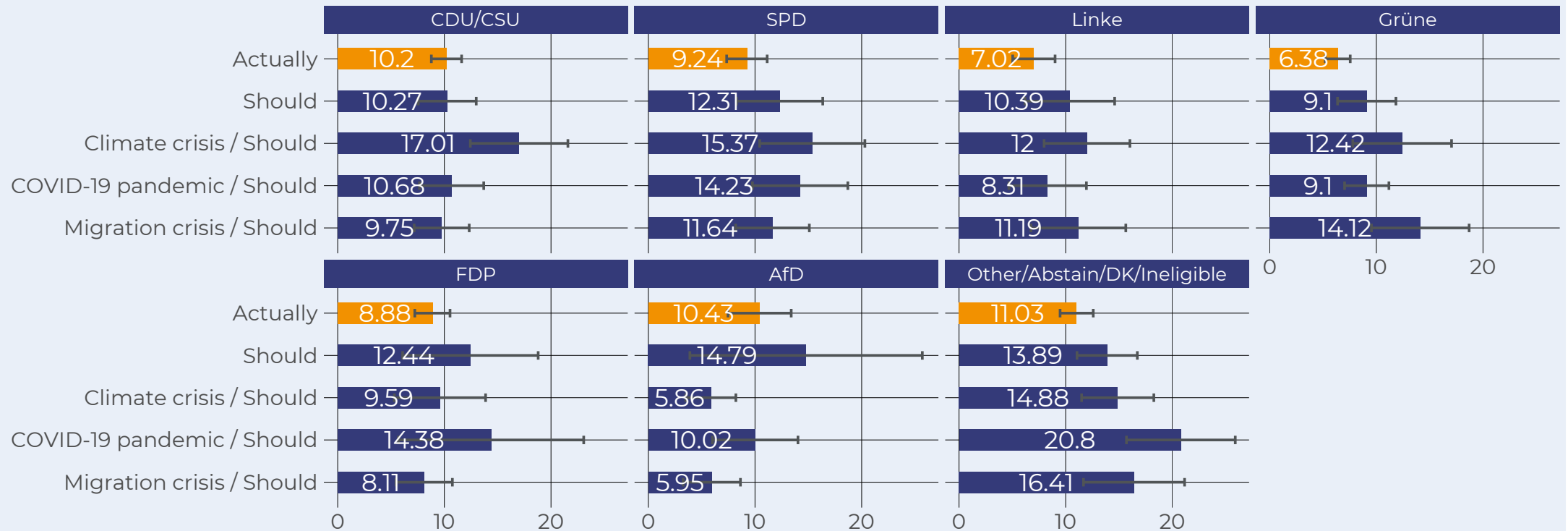


Section 4

SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: 66% WANT TO KEEP SPENDING AT CURRENT LEVELS OR INCREASE IT



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SPENDING BY PARTY



Question:

Actual: To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the national budget do you think Germany *actually* spends each year on development cooperation?

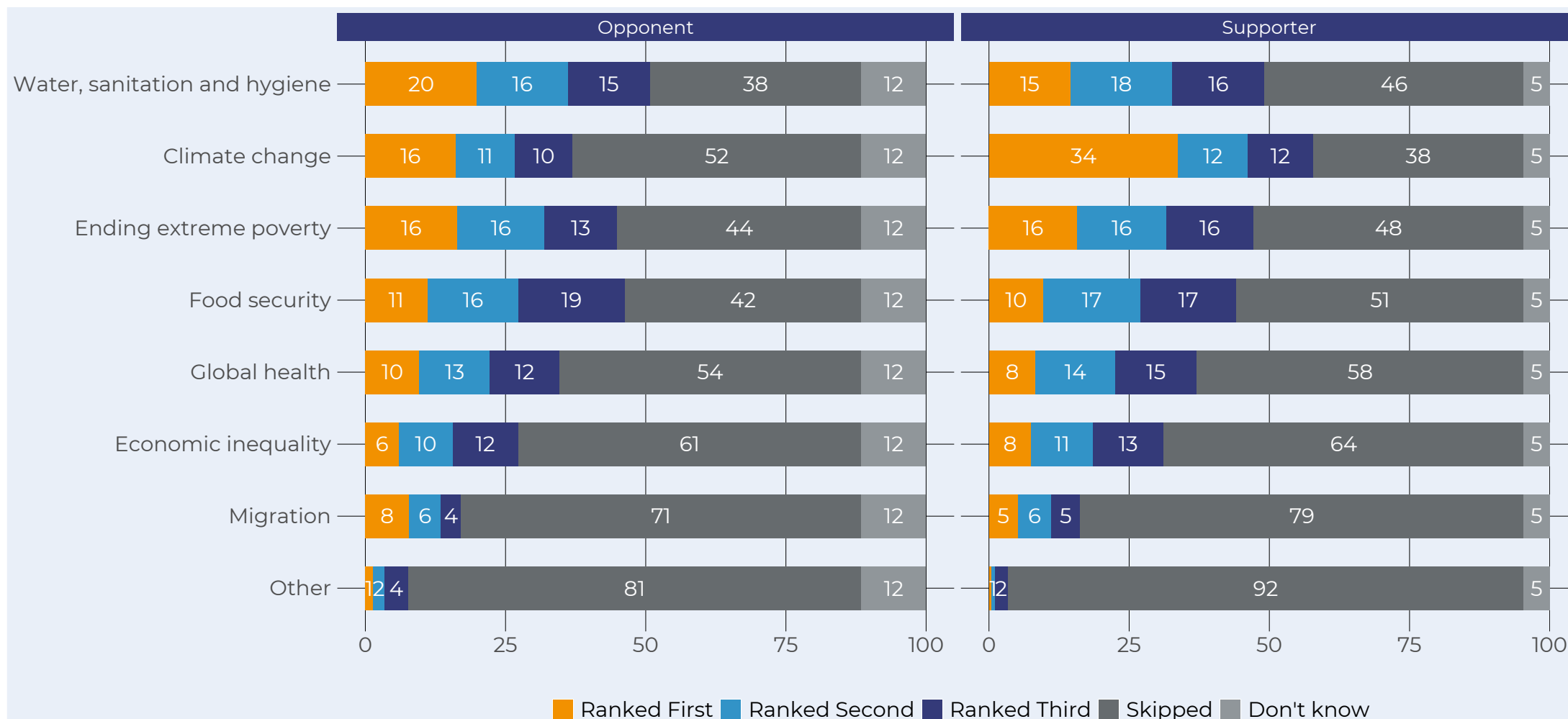
Should: What percentage of the national budget do you think Germany *should* spend each year on development cooperation?

Should: Thinking about ... facing Germany and the world, what percentage of the national budget do you think Germany *should* spend each year on development cooperation?

| Base: DE Adults | Sample size n = 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



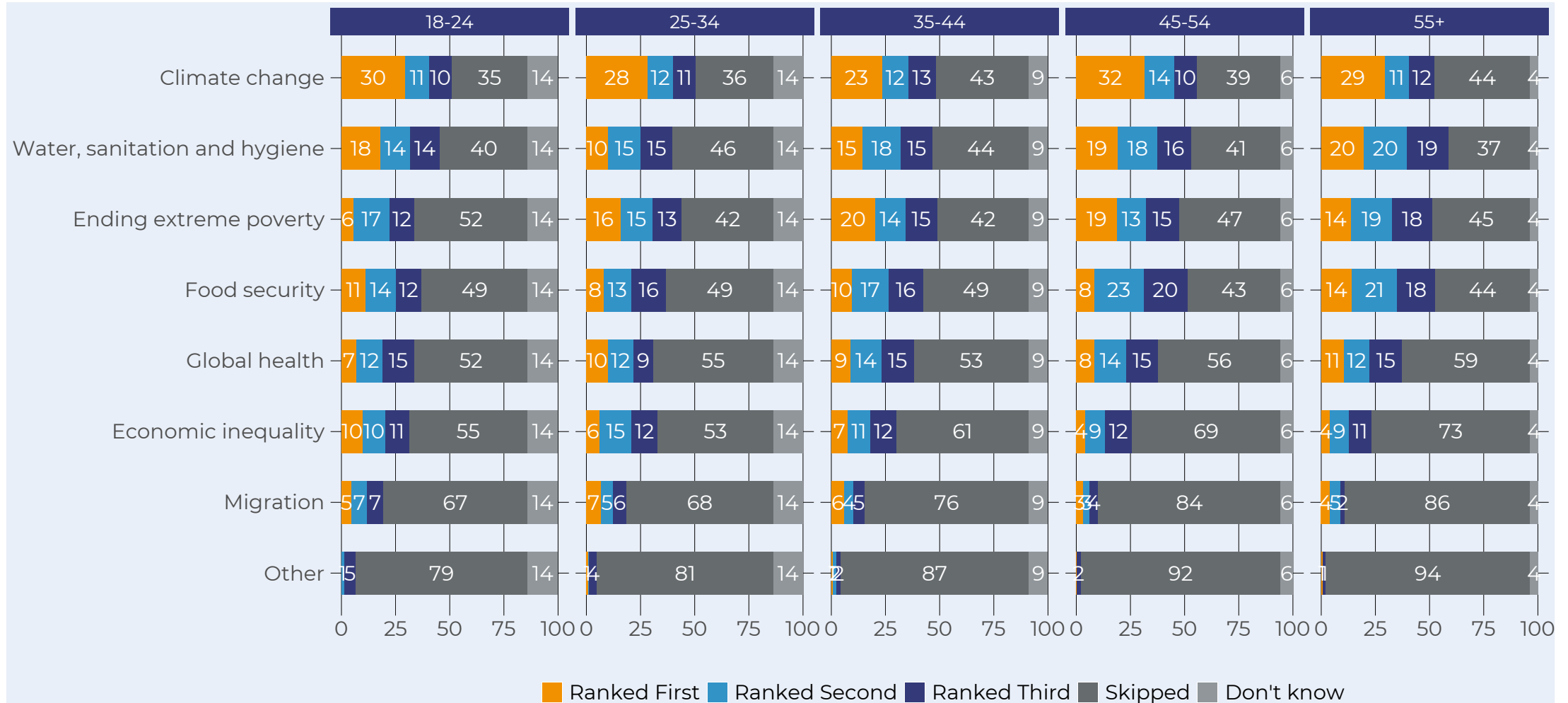
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SPENDING PRIORITIES BY PRIORITY BY AID SUPPORTERS & OPPONENTS



Question: Which of the following, if any, do you think should be priorities for German development cooperation spending over the next couple of years? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



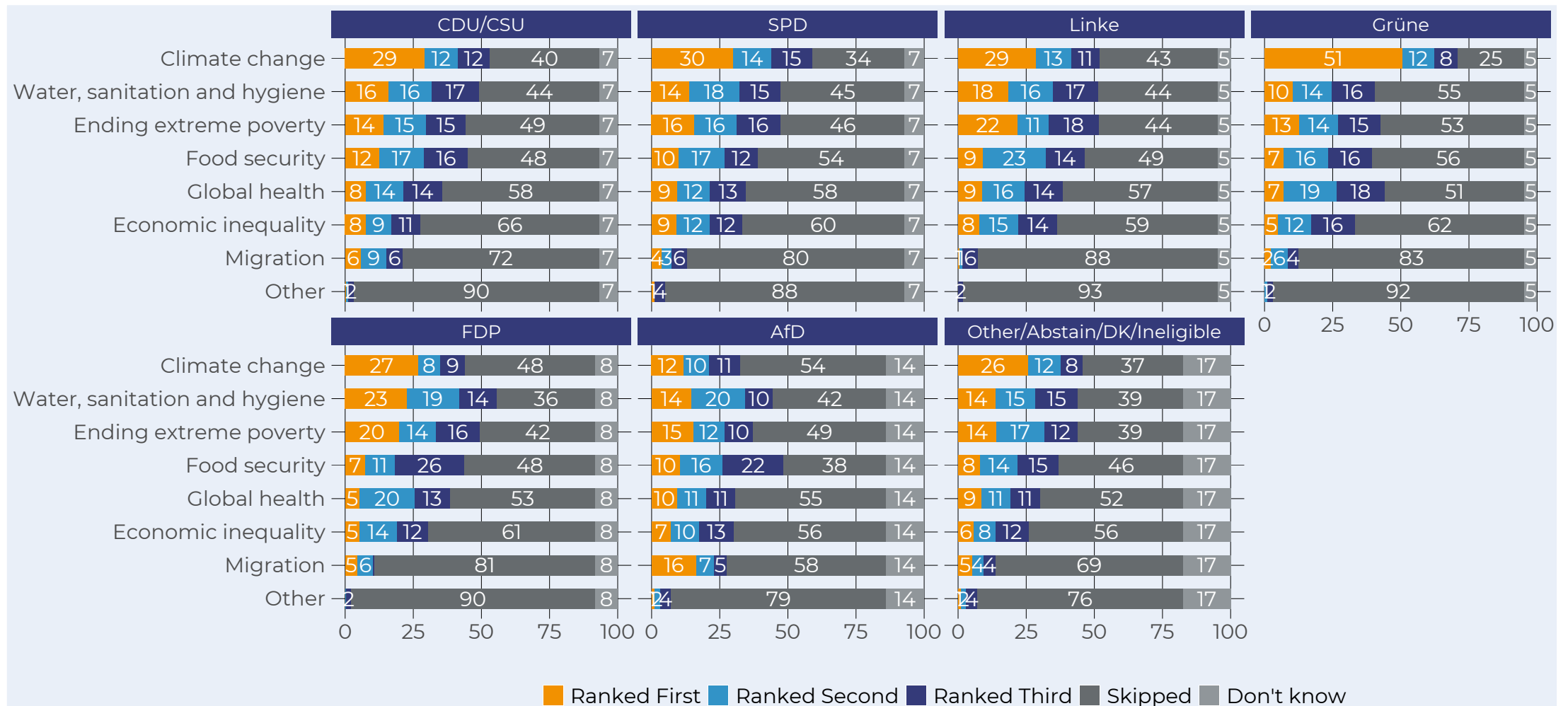
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SPENDING PRIORITIES BY PRIORITY BY AGE GROUPS



Question: Which of the following, if any, do you think should be priorities for German development cooperation spending over the next couple of years? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



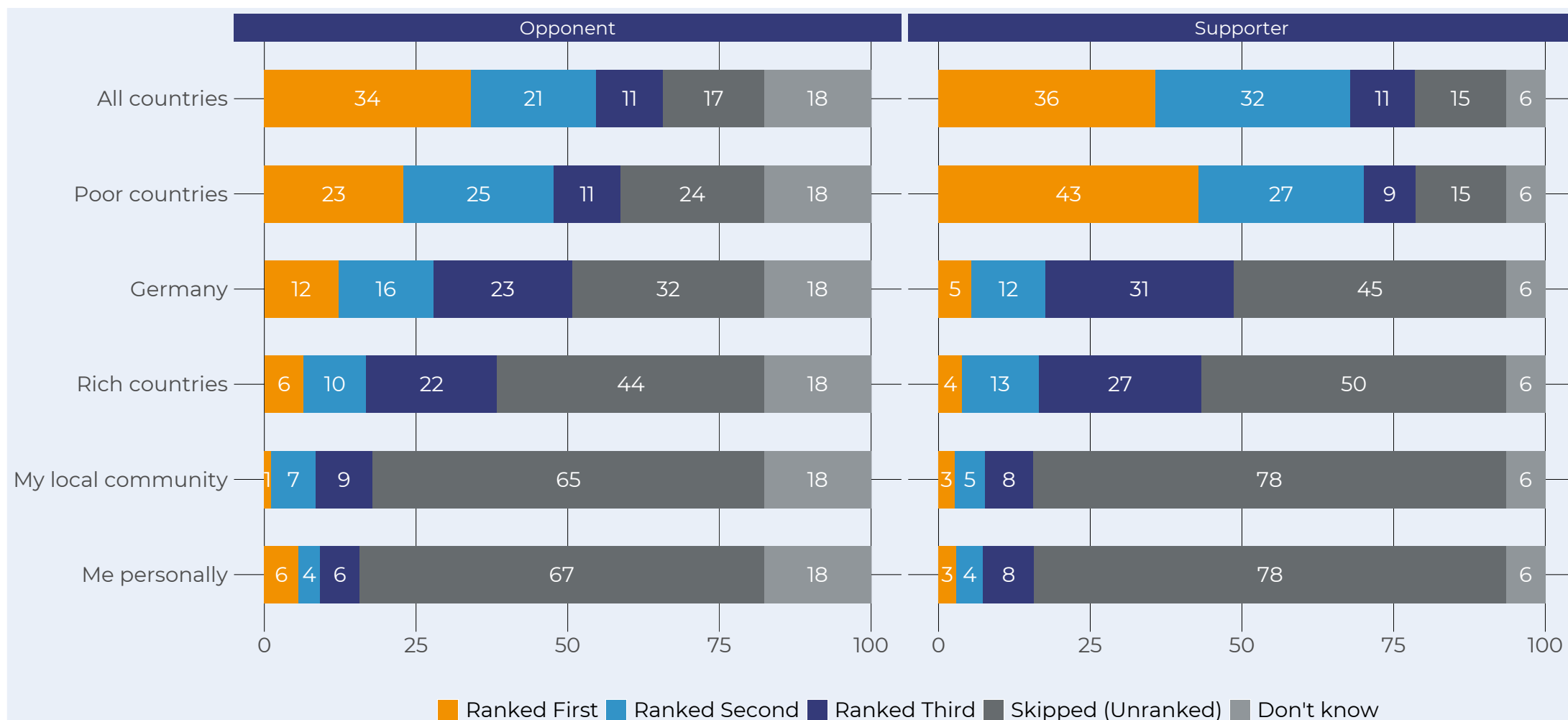
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION SPENDING PRIORITIES BY PRIORITY BY PARTY SUPPORT



Question: Which of the following, if any, do you think should be priorities for German development cooperation spending over the next couple of years? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



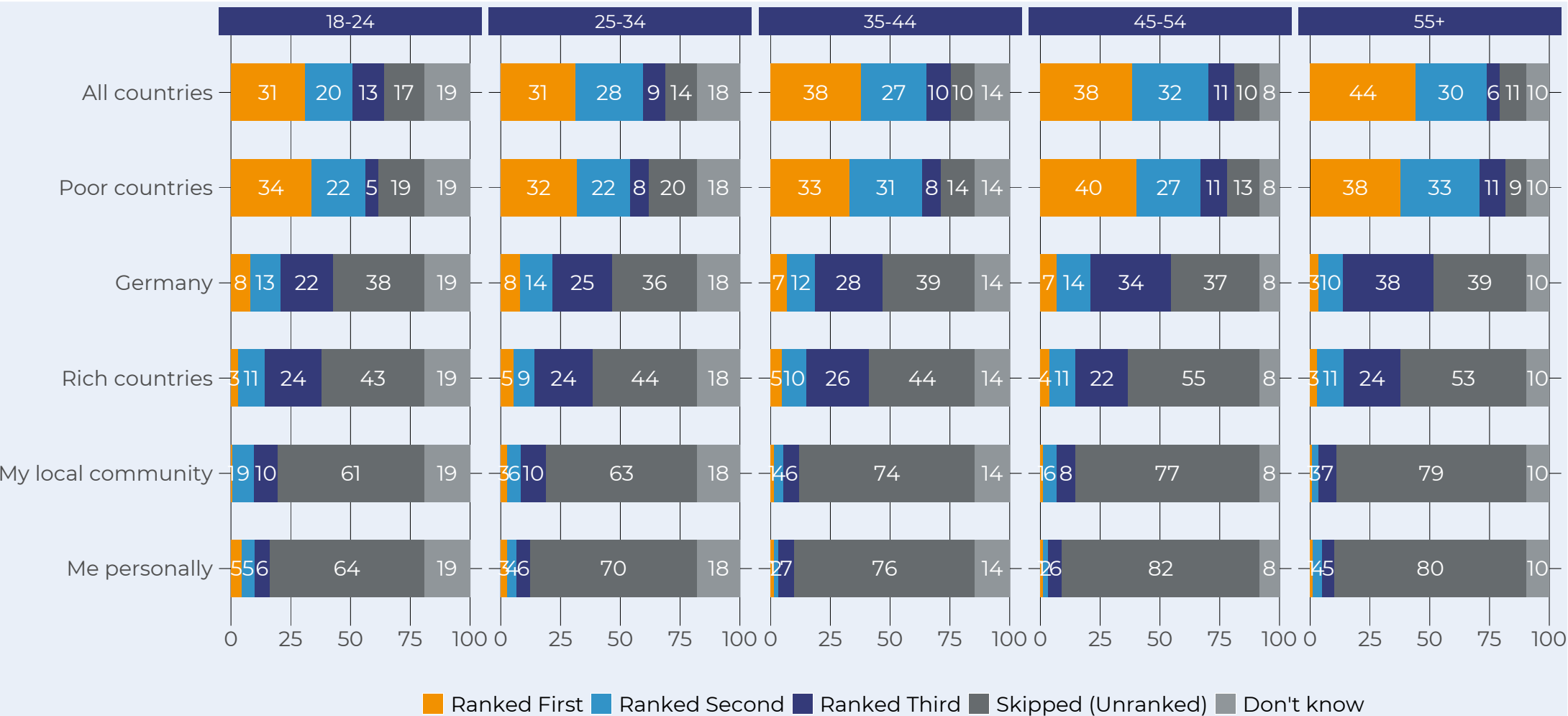
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BY AID SUPPORT



Question: Thinking about the impacts of climate change, please indicate where you think the effects are being felt the most, second most, and third most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

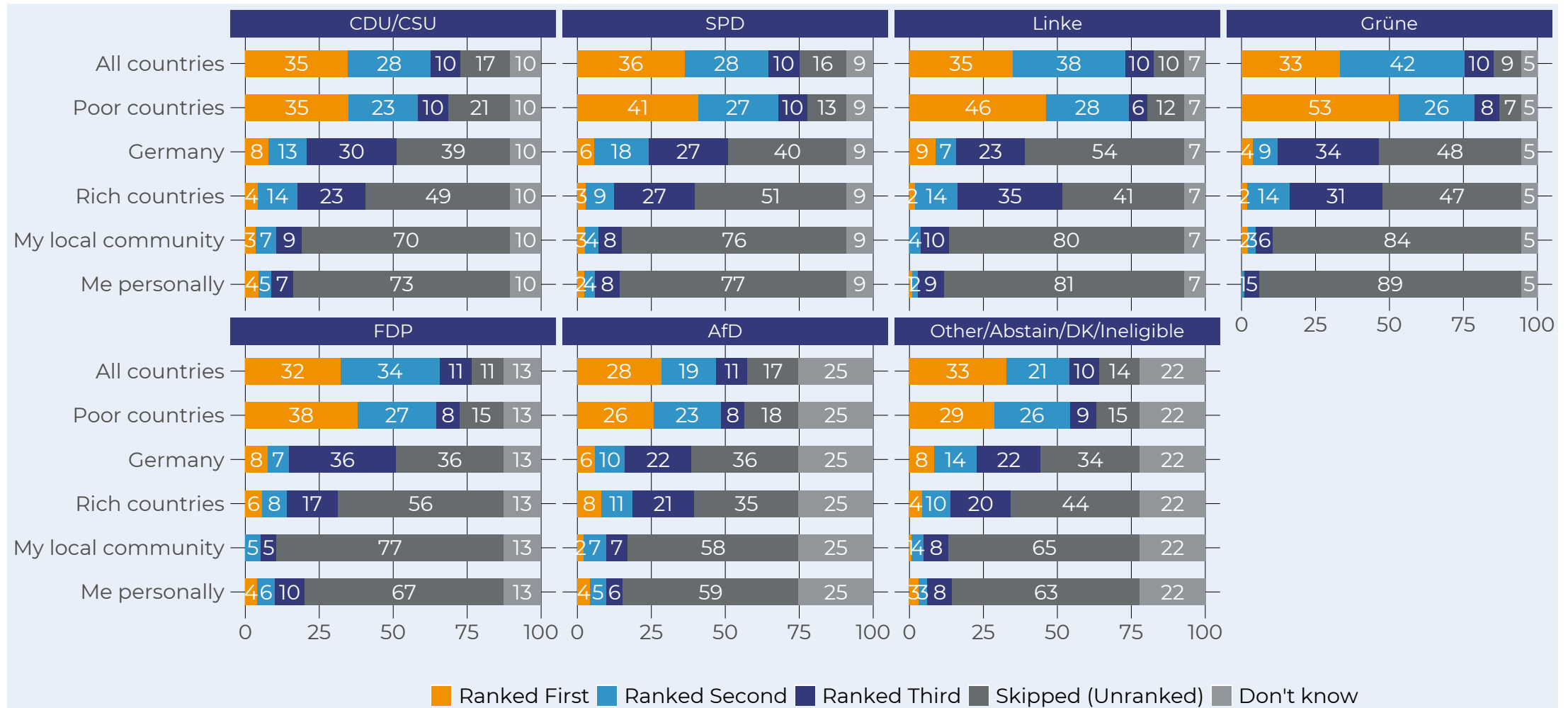


EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BY AGE GROUP



Question: Thinking about the impacts of climate change, please indicate where you think the effects are being felt the most, second most, and third most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n = 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

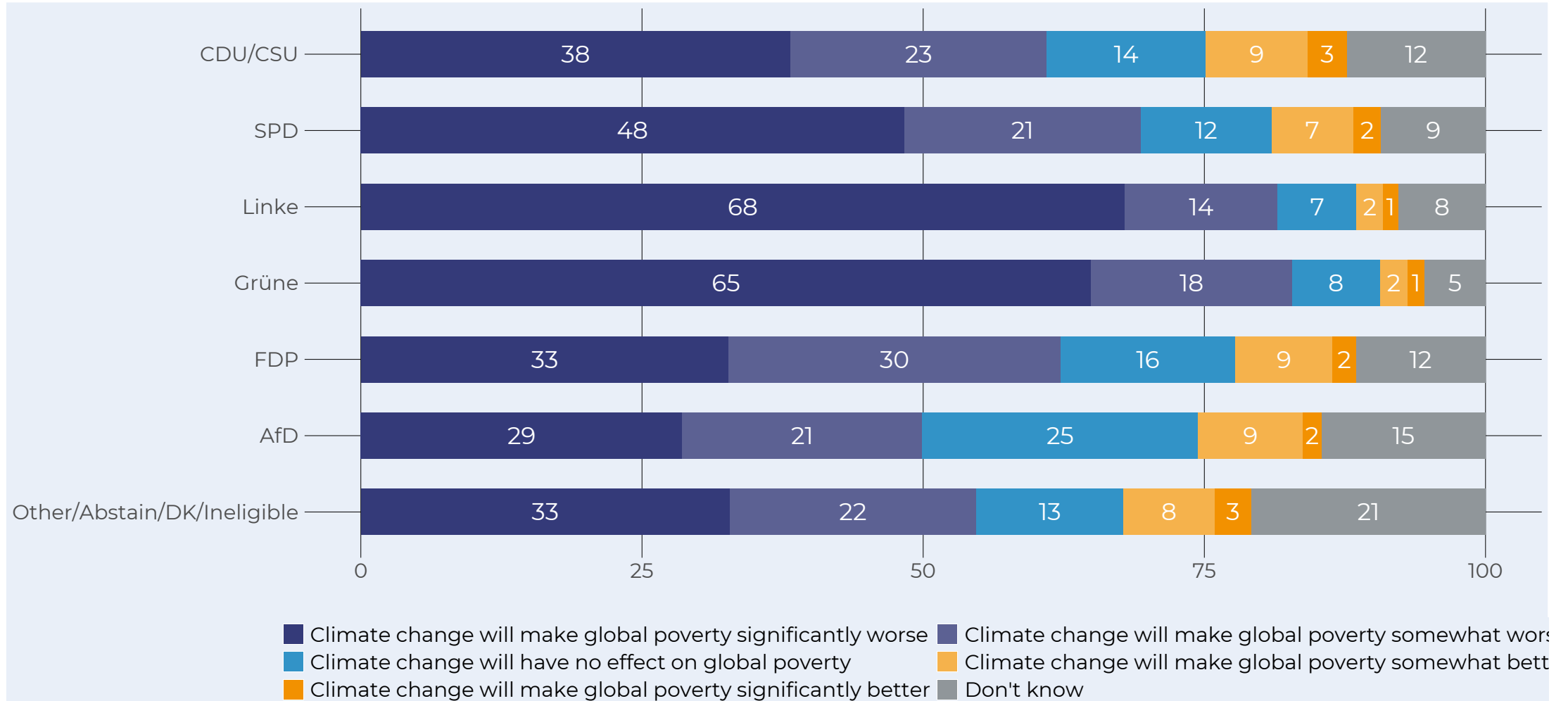
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BY PARTY SUPPORT



Question: Thinking about the impacts of climate change, please indicate where you think the effects are being felt the most, second most, and third most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



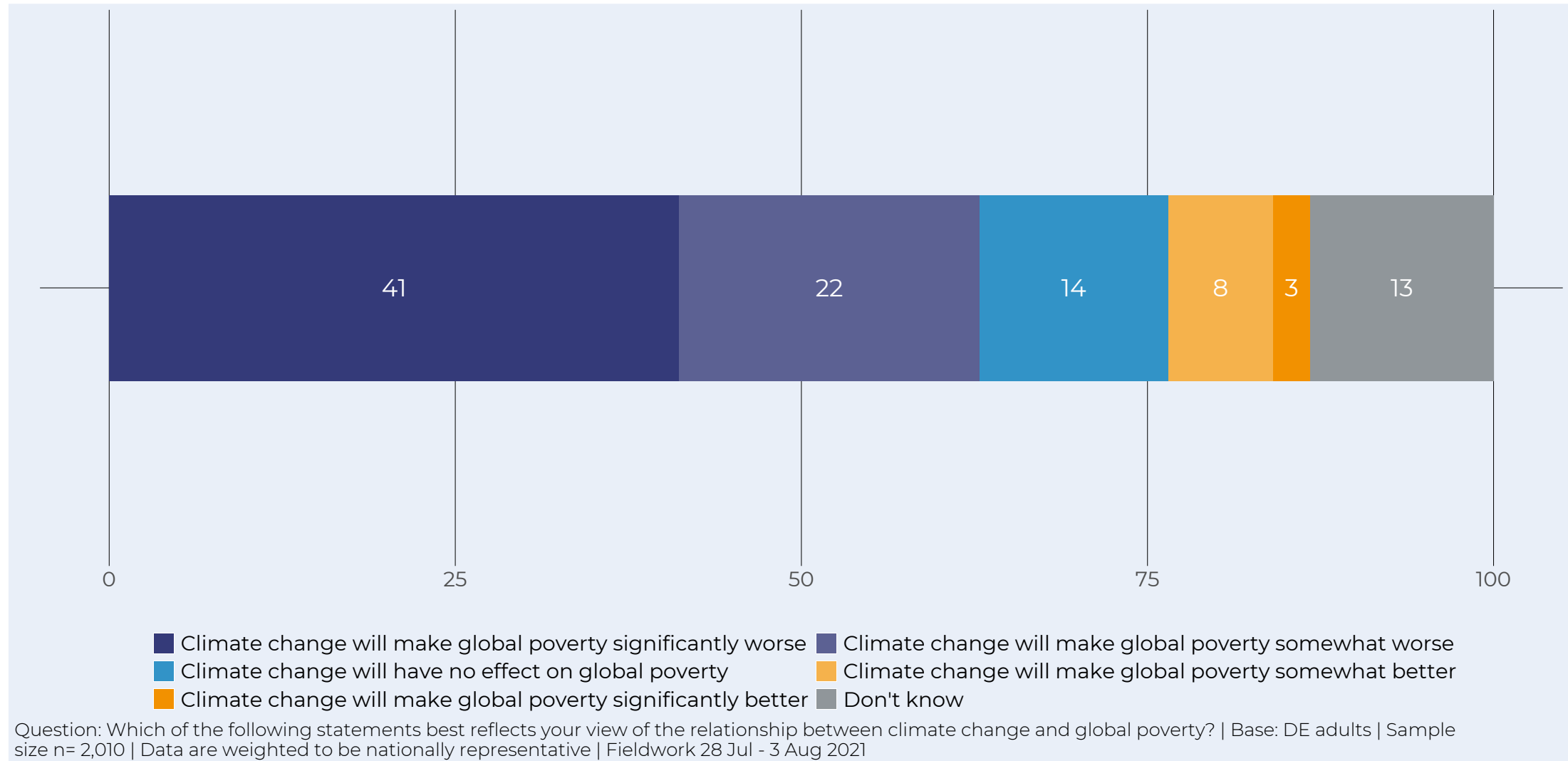
CLIMATE CHANGE ON GLOBAL POVERTY BY PARTY SUPPORT



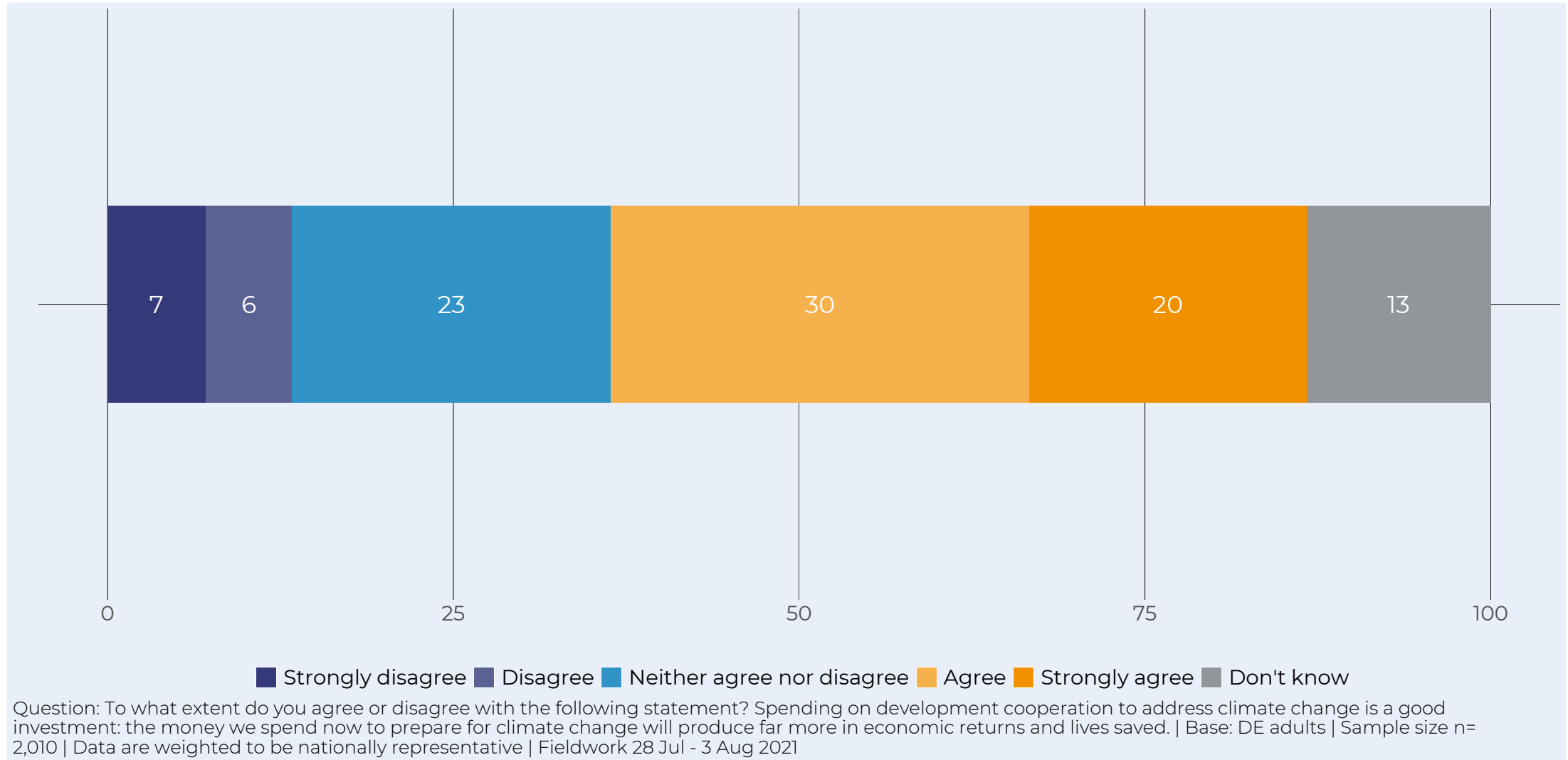
Question: Which of the following statements best reflects your view of the relationship between climate change and global poverty? | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



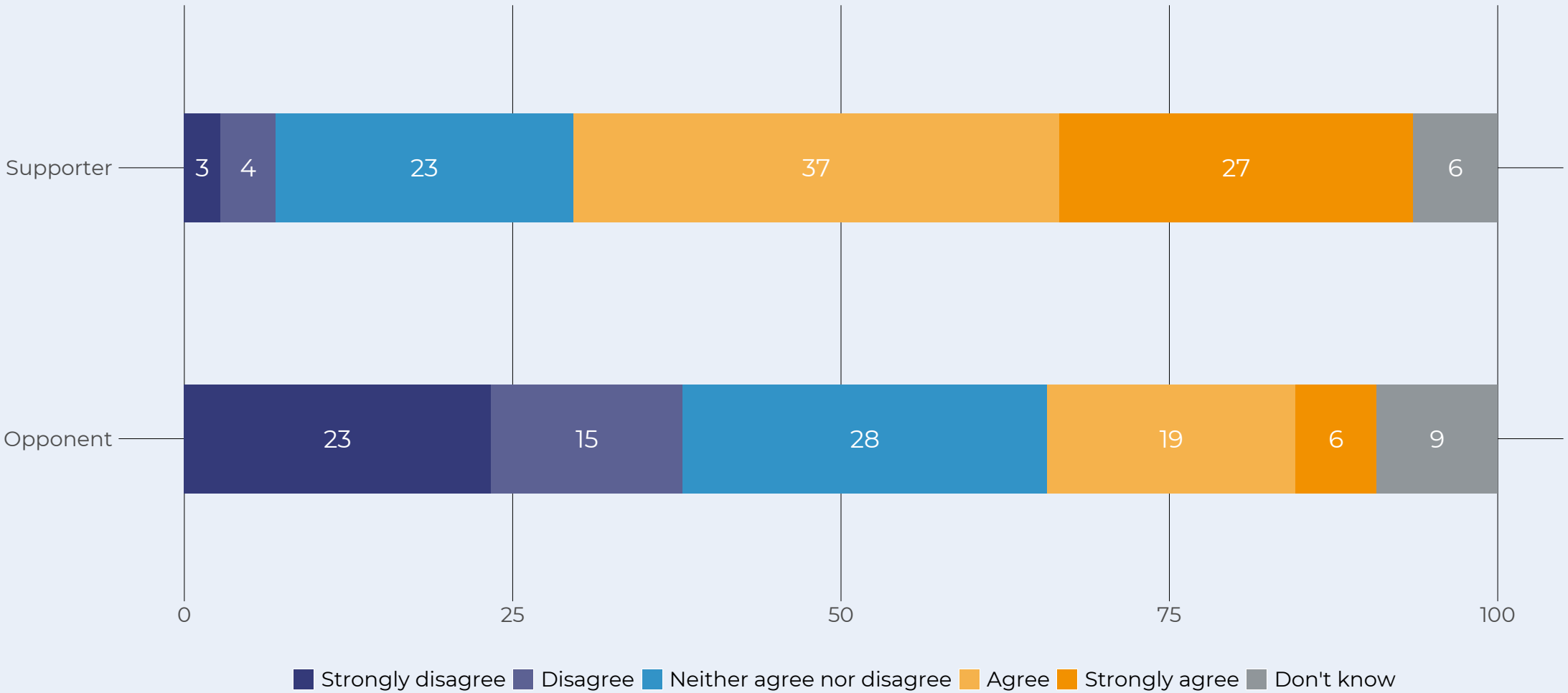
NEARLY 2/3 OF THE GERMAN PUBLIC SAY CLIMATE CHANGE WILL MAKE GLOBAL POVERTY SIGNIFICANTLY WORSE



50% OF GERMANS SAY USING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

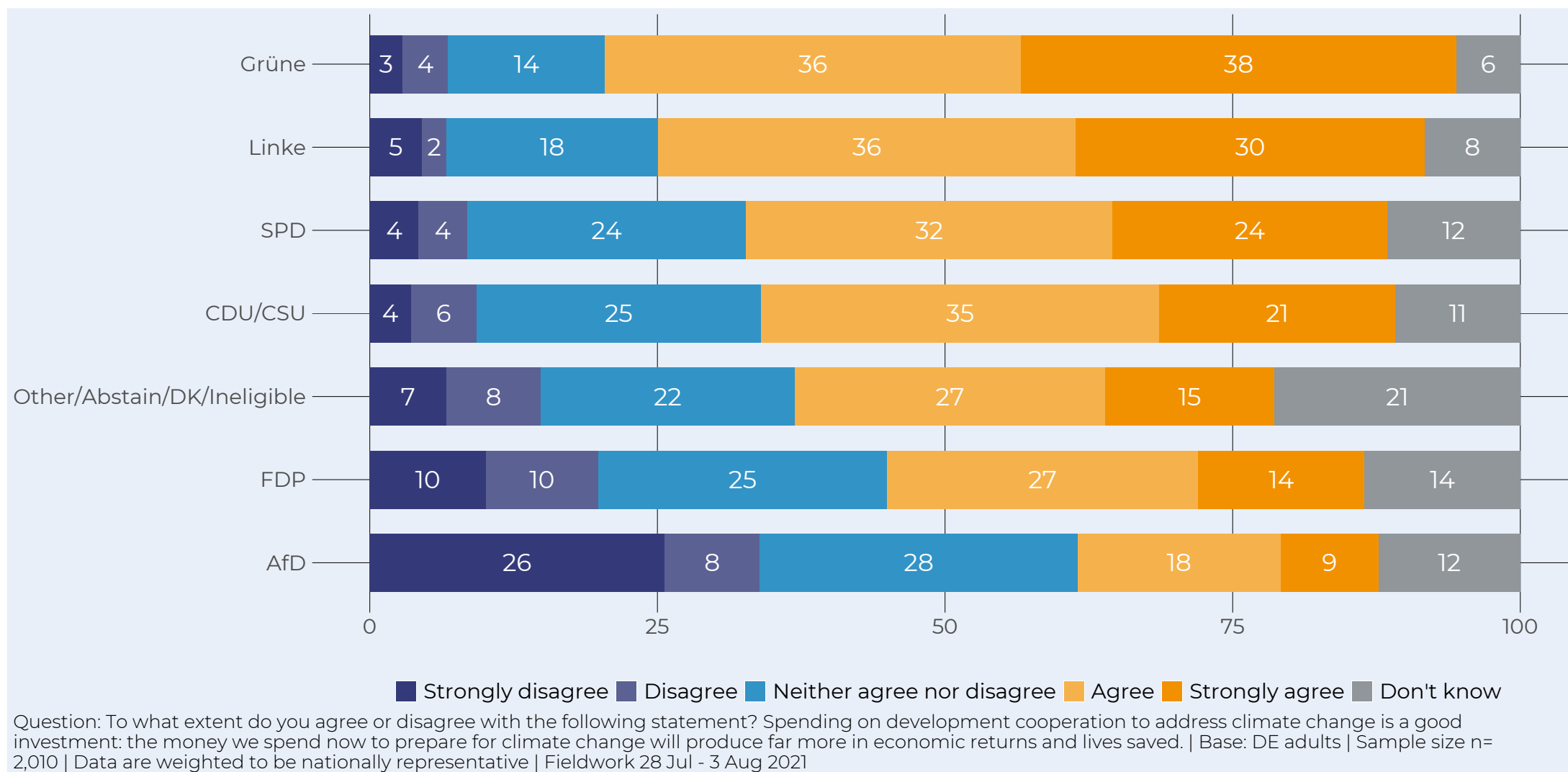


INVESTMENT BY AID SUPPORT

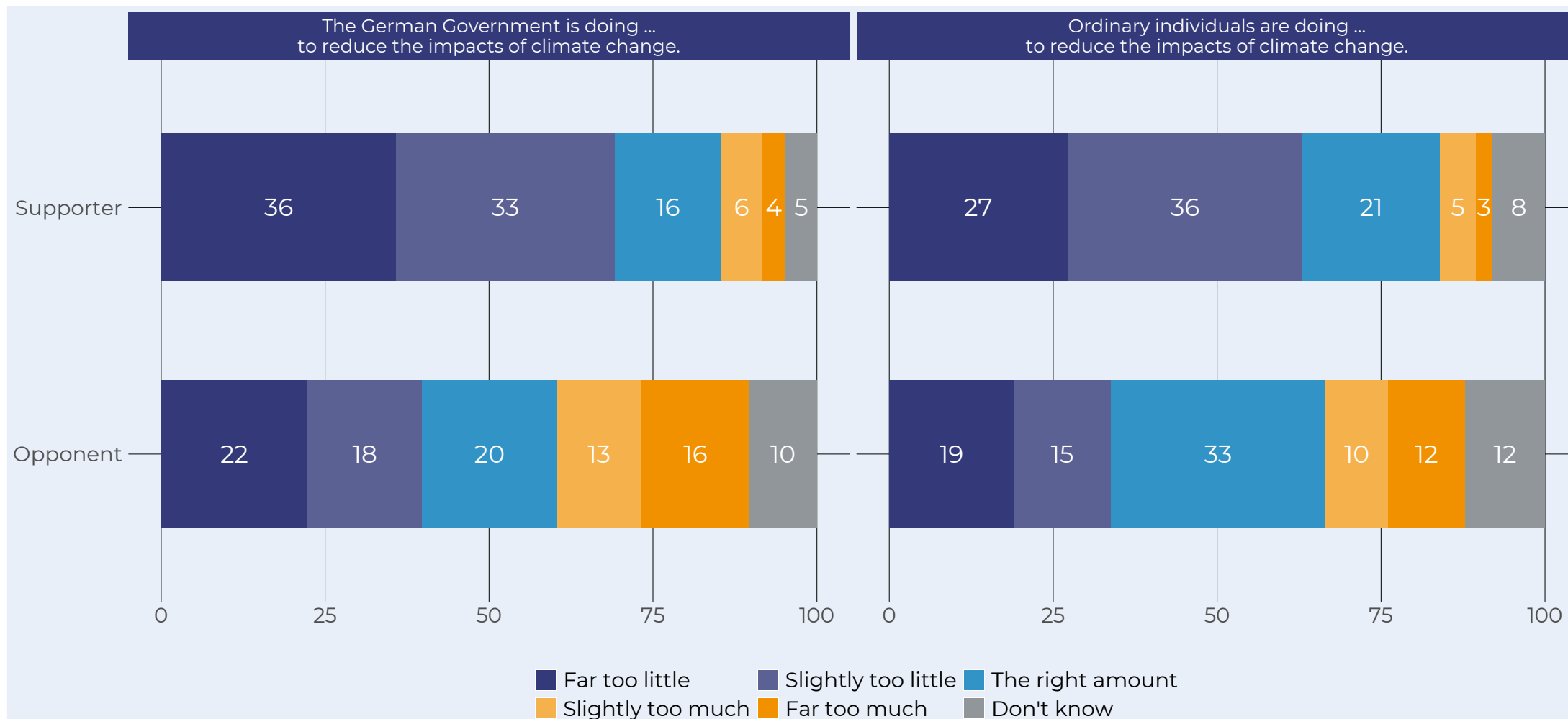


Question: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Spending on development cooperation to address climate change is a good investment: the money we spend now to prepare for climate change will produce far more in economic returns and lives saved. | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

INVESTMENT BY PARTY SUPPORT



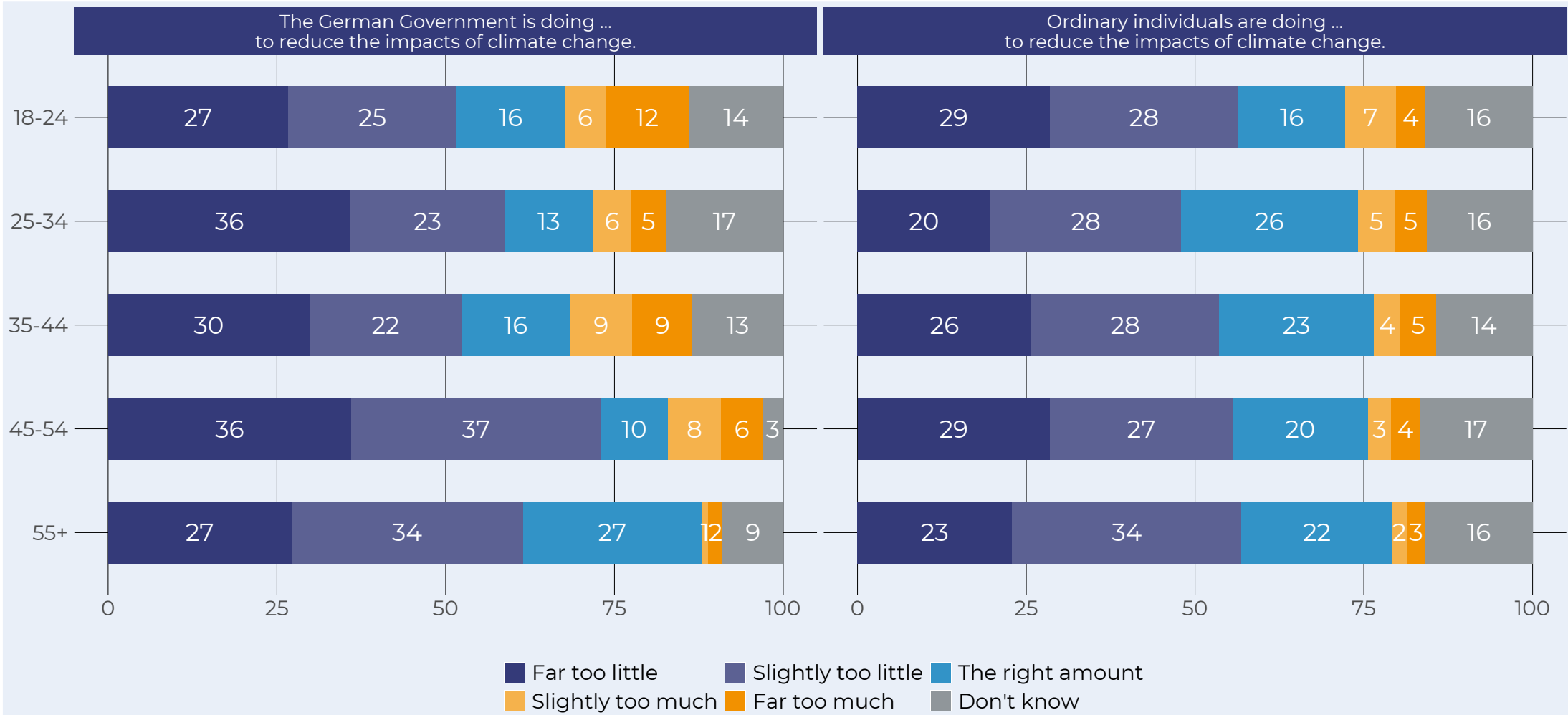
DOING MORE TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE BY AID SUPPORT



Question: For each of the following, please say whether you think each of the following are doing too much or little to reduce the impacts of climate change, or are they doing the right amount?. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

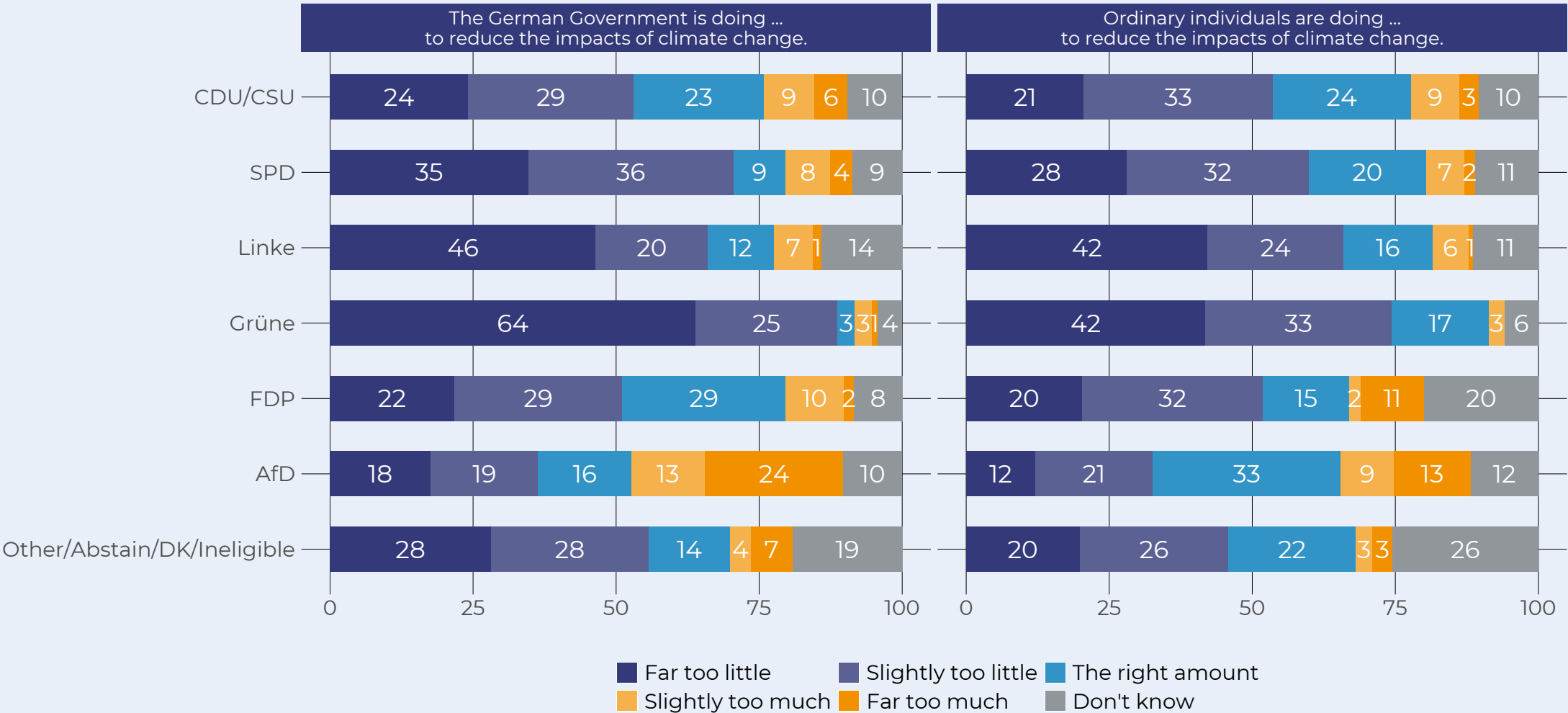


DOING MORE TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE BY AGE



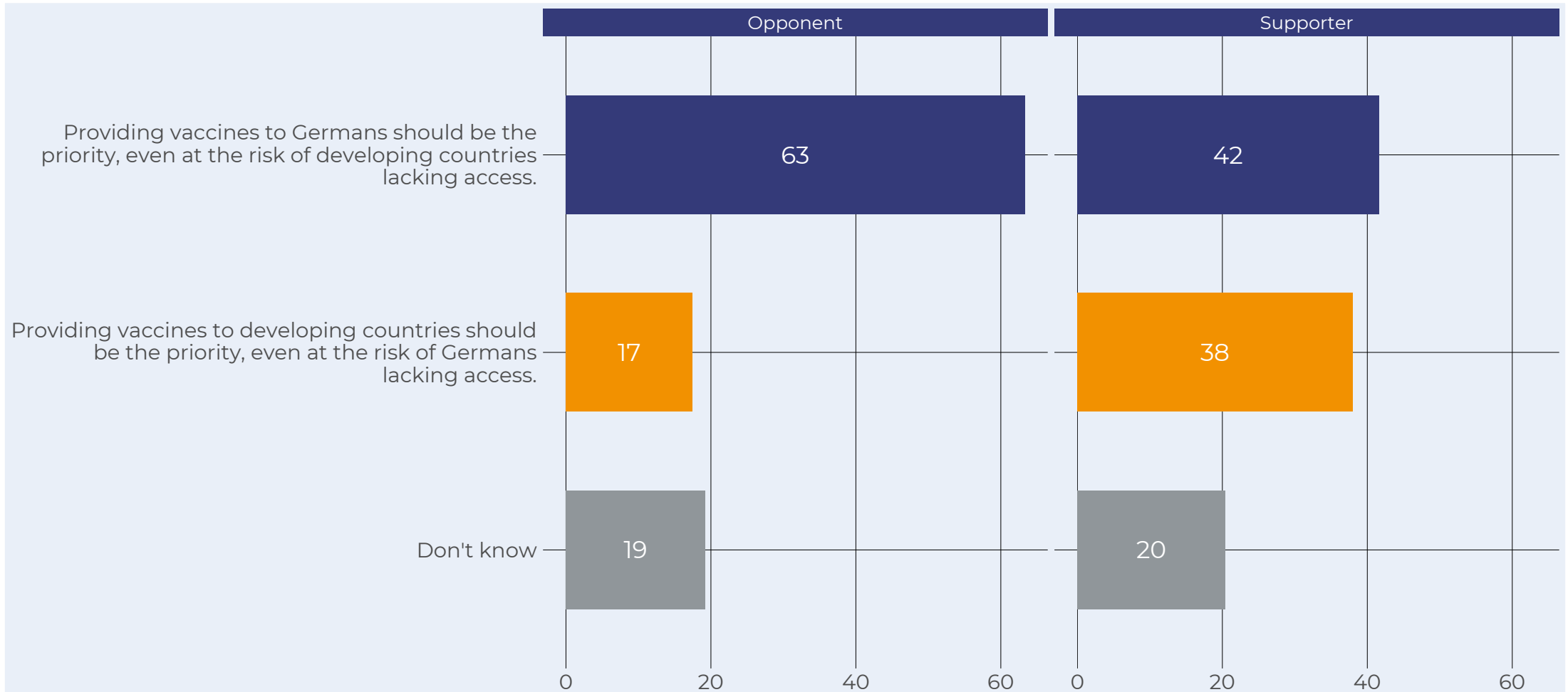
Question: For each of the following, please say whether you think each of the following are doing too much or little to reduce the impacts of climate change, or are they doing the right amount?. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

DOING MORE TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE BY PARTY SUPPORT



Question: For each of the following, please say whether you think each of the following are doing too much or little to reduce the impacts of climate change, or are they doing the right amount?. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

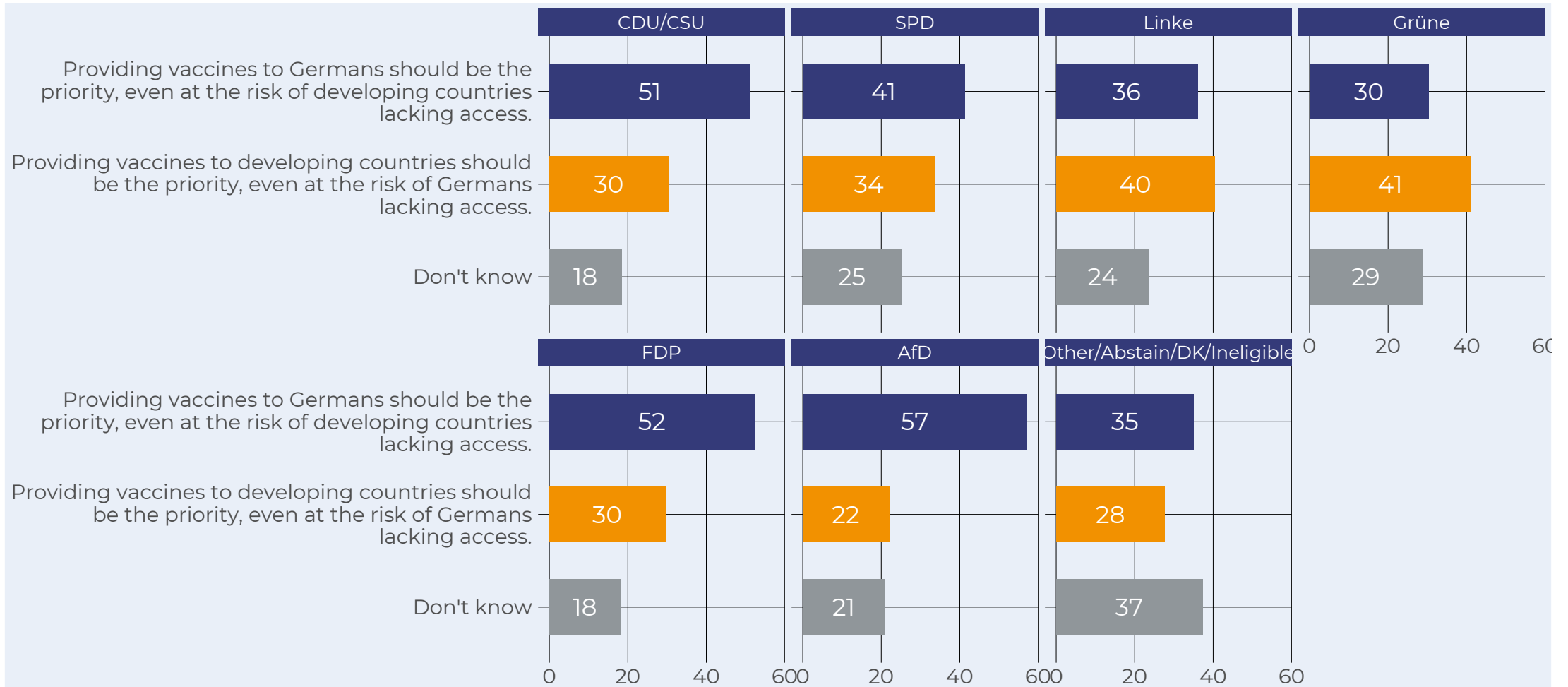
VACCINE TRADE-OFF BY SUPPORT FOR AID



Question: Thinking about the following two statements, please indicate which of the two you agree with the most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



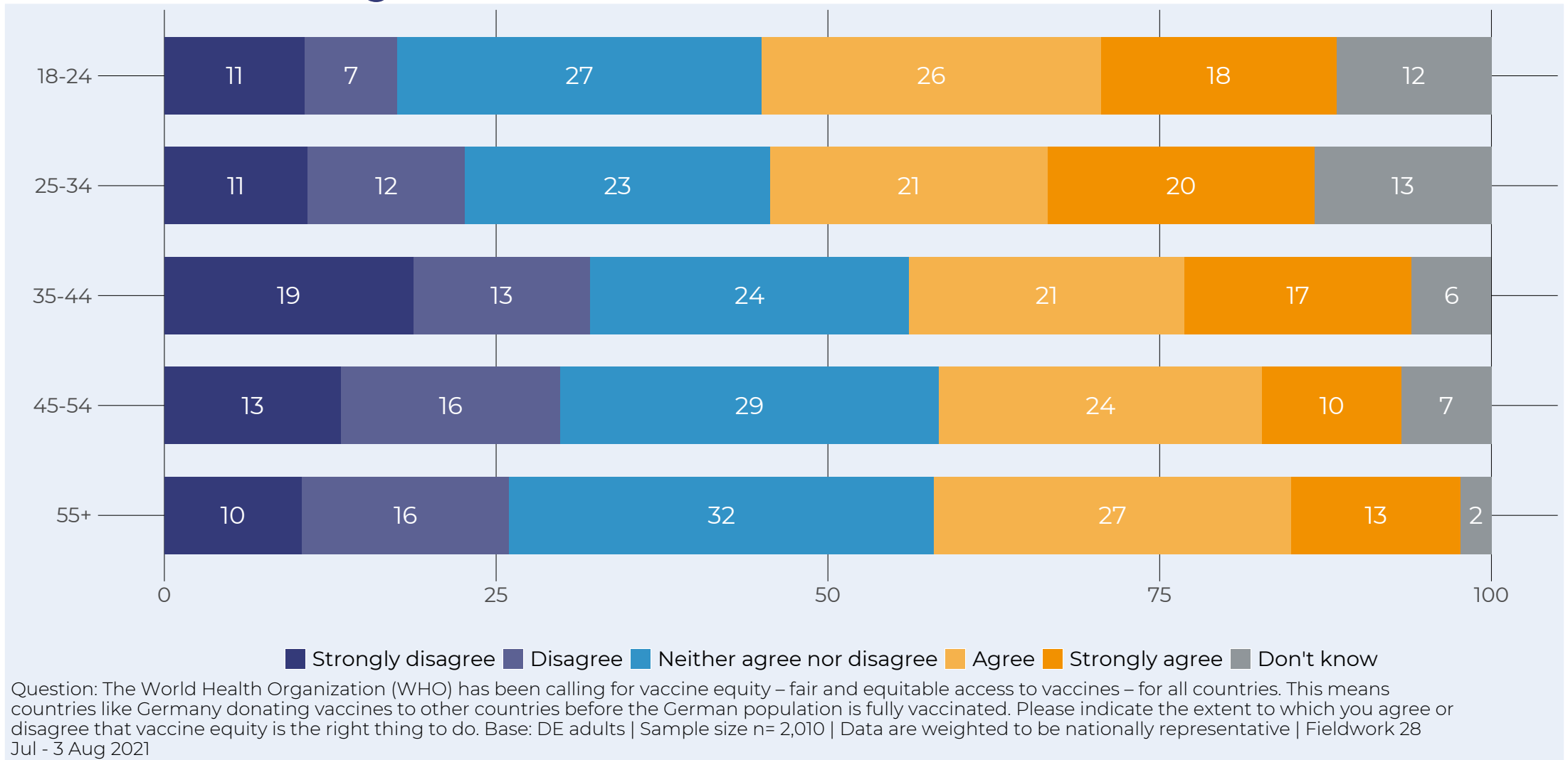
VACCINE TRADE-OFF BY PID



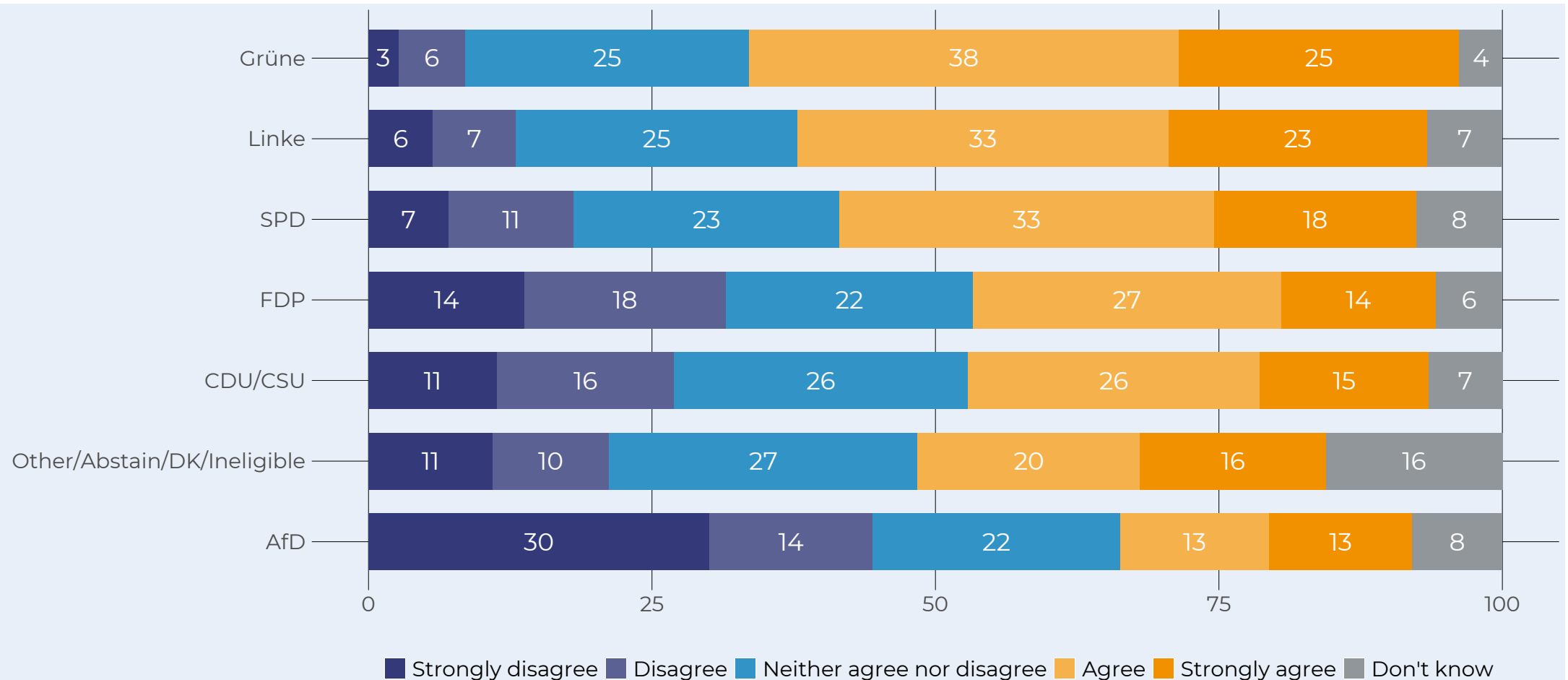
Question: Thinking about the following two statements, please indicate which of the two you agree with the most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



VACCINE EQUITY BY AGE GROUPS



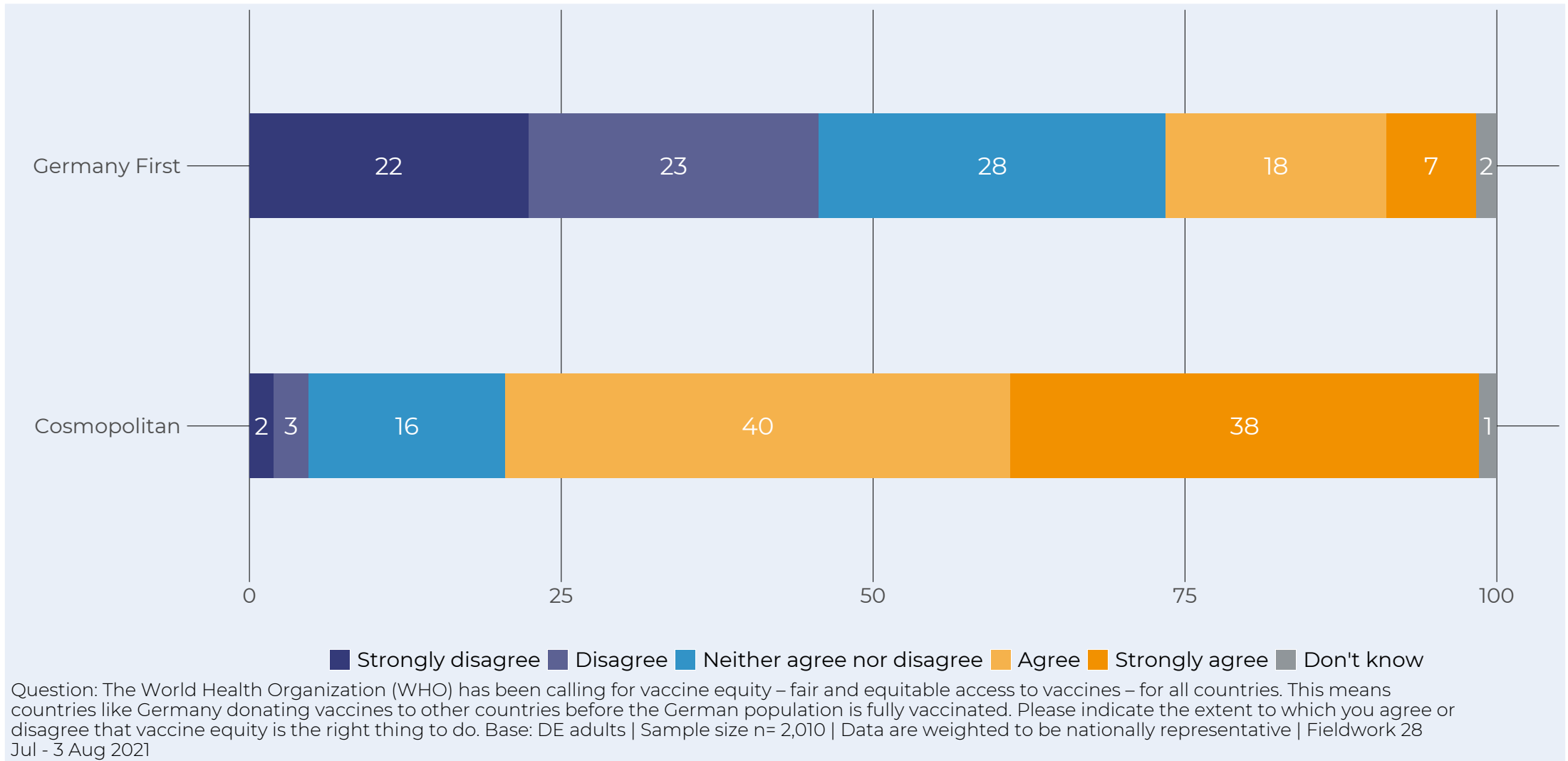
VACCINE EQUITY BY PID



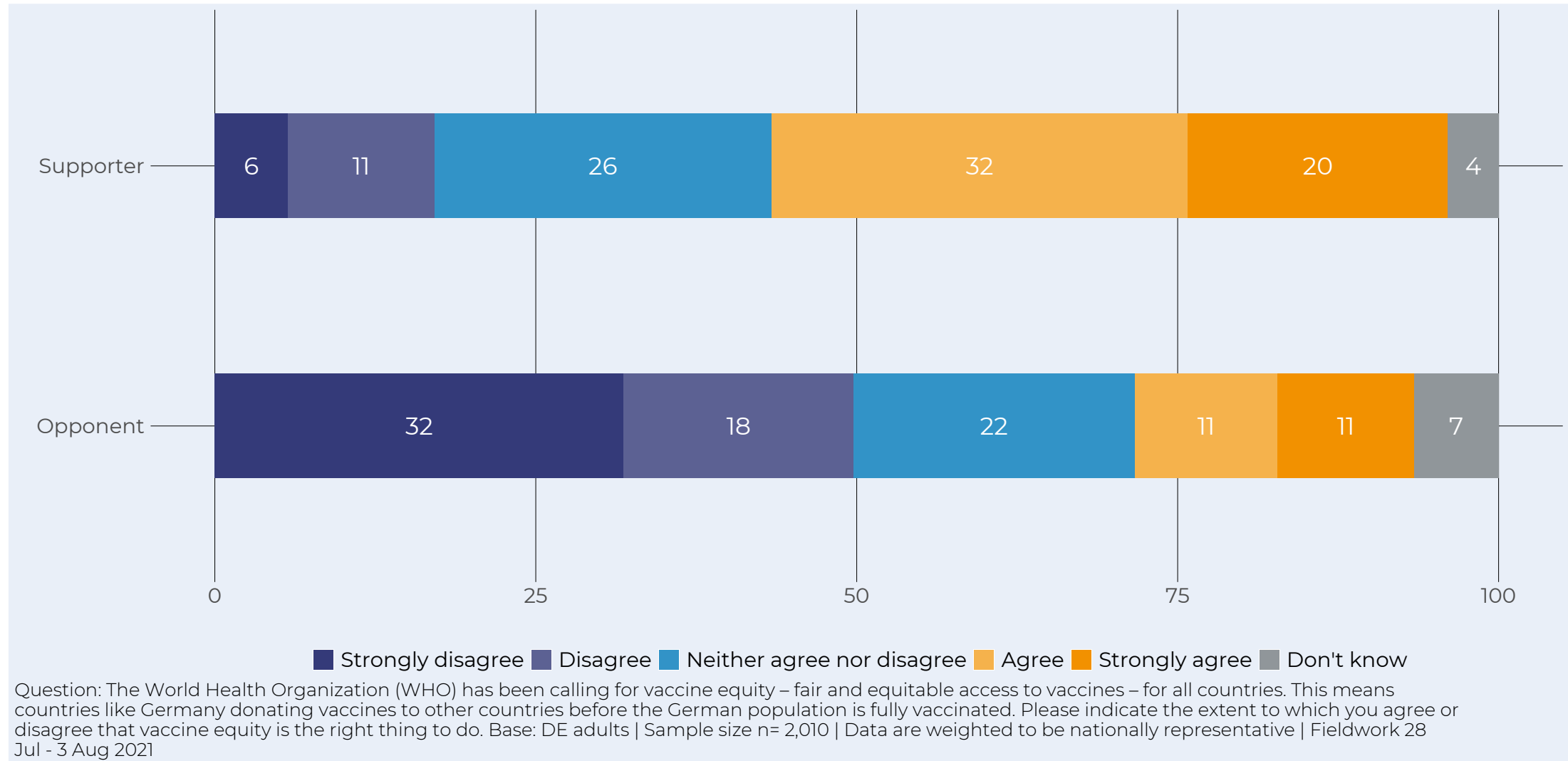
Question: The World Health Organization (WHO) has been calling for vaccine equity – fair and equitable access to vaccines – for all countries. This means countries like Germany donating vaccines to other countries before the German population is fully vaccinated. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that vaccine equity is the right thing to do. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



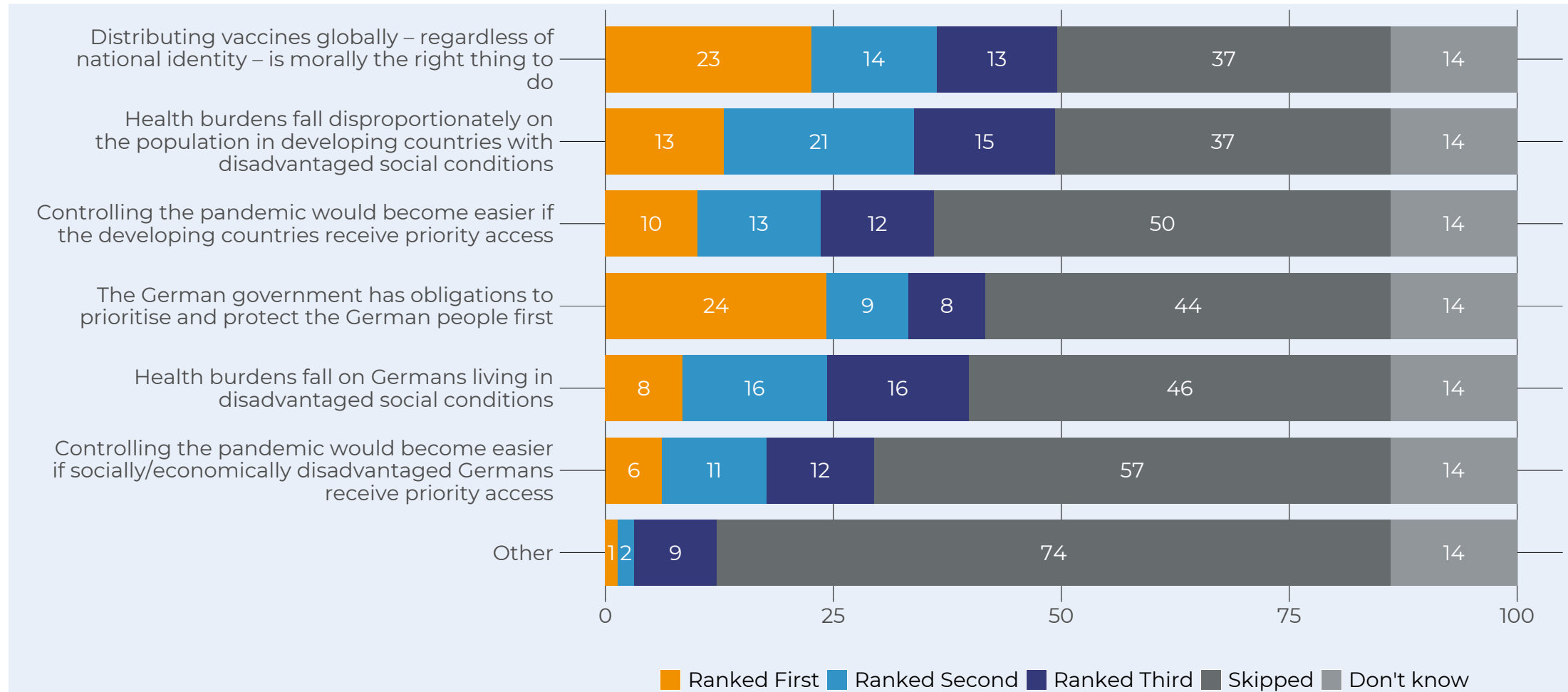
VACCINE EQUITY BY GERMANY FIRST/COSMOPOLITAN



VACCINE EQUITY BY AID SUPPORTER VS OPPONENT

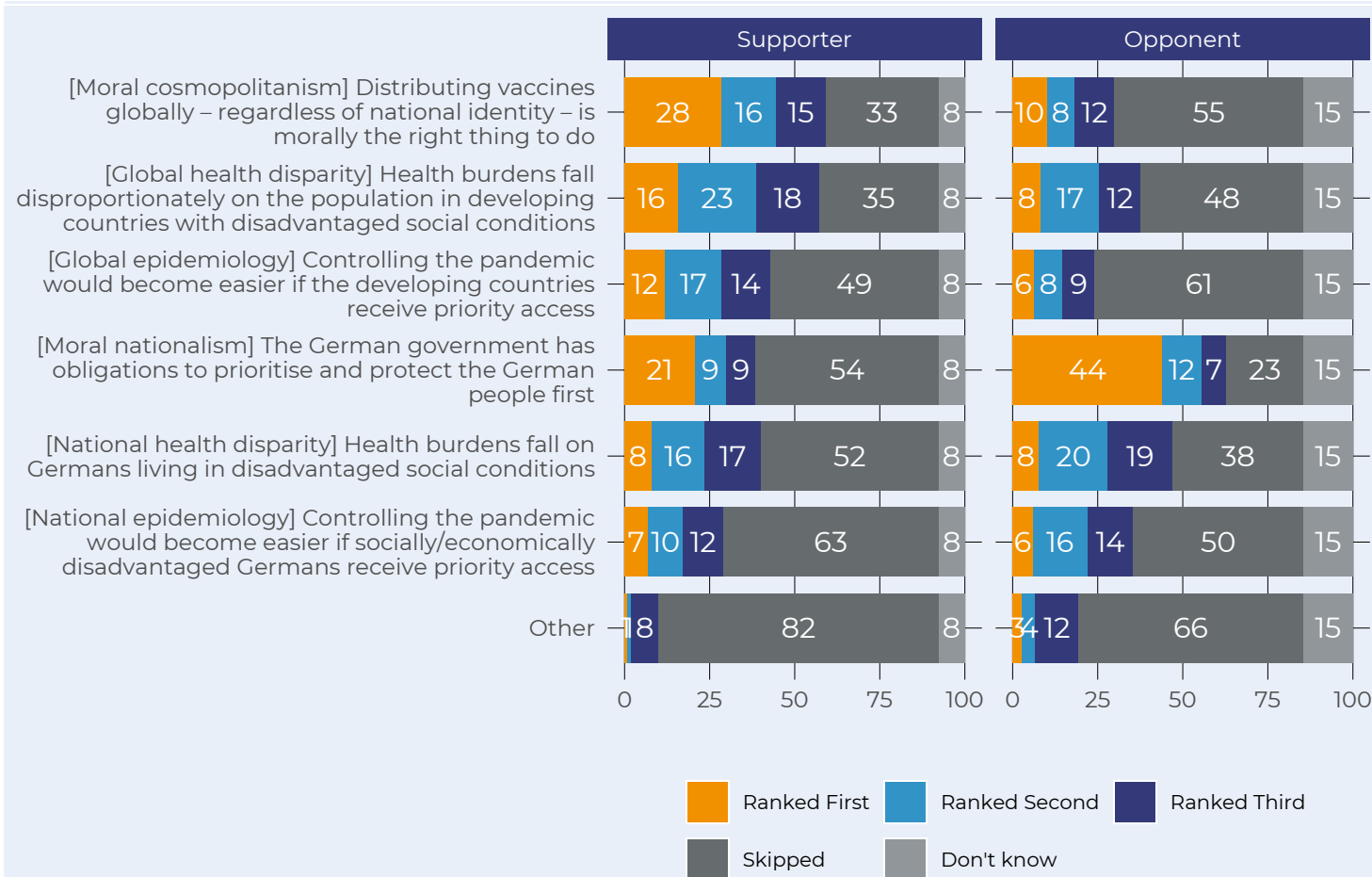


VACCINE FRAMING



Question: Below are some reasons that someone might support vaccine equity. Please rank the three statements you personally think are the most compelling reasons to distribute vaccines fairly, if any. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021

A DIVIDE IN REASONS FOR VACCINE EQUITY – DOMESTIC OR INTERNATIONAL – IS EVIDENT ACROSS AID SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS



Most compelling reasons for vaccine equity – internationally or domestically – for aid supporters are based on **moral cosmopolitanism** and **global health disparity**

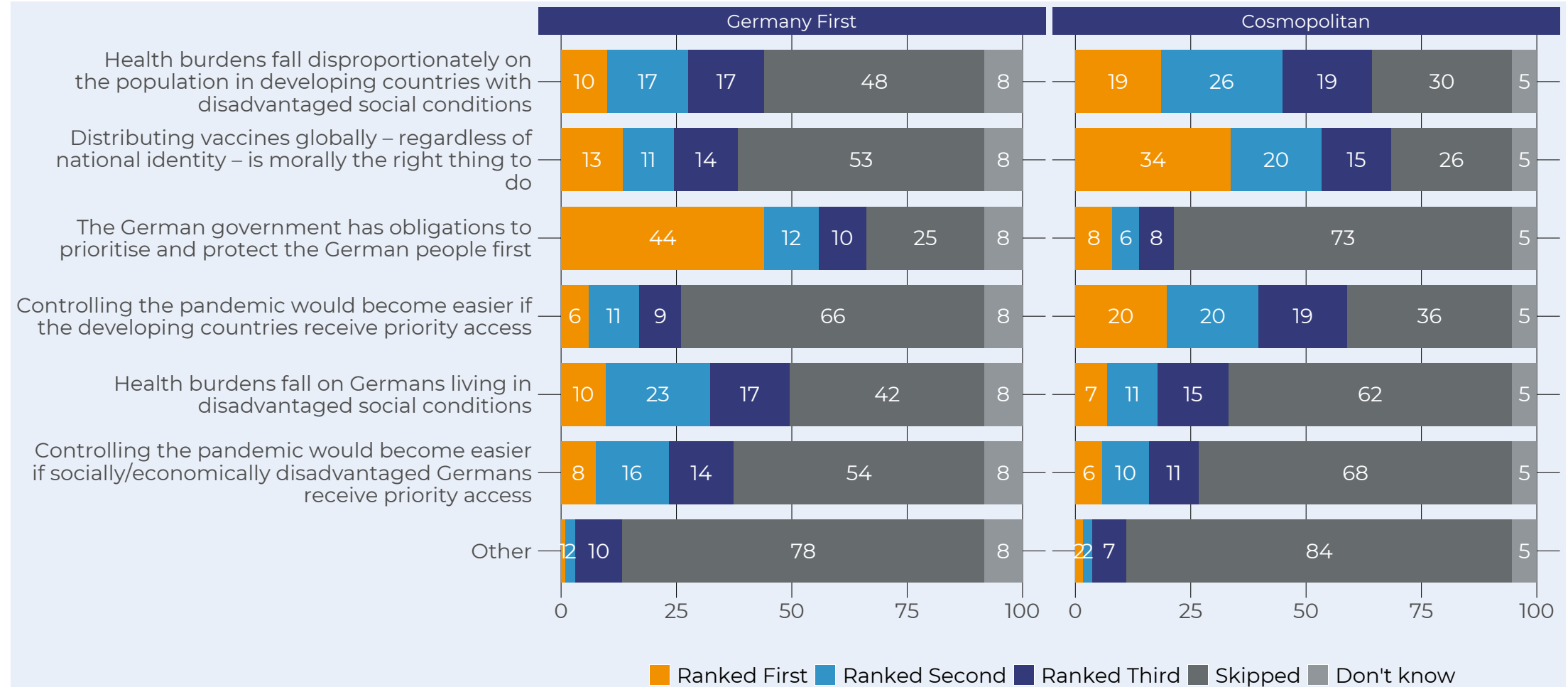
Most compelling reasons for vaccine equity – internationally or domestically – for aid opponents are based on **moral nationalism** and **national health disparity**

The patterns are parallel for 'developing world first' and 'Germany first'

Question: Below are some reasons that someone might support vaccine equity. Please rank the three statements you personally think are the most compelling reasons to distribute vaccines fairly, if any. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



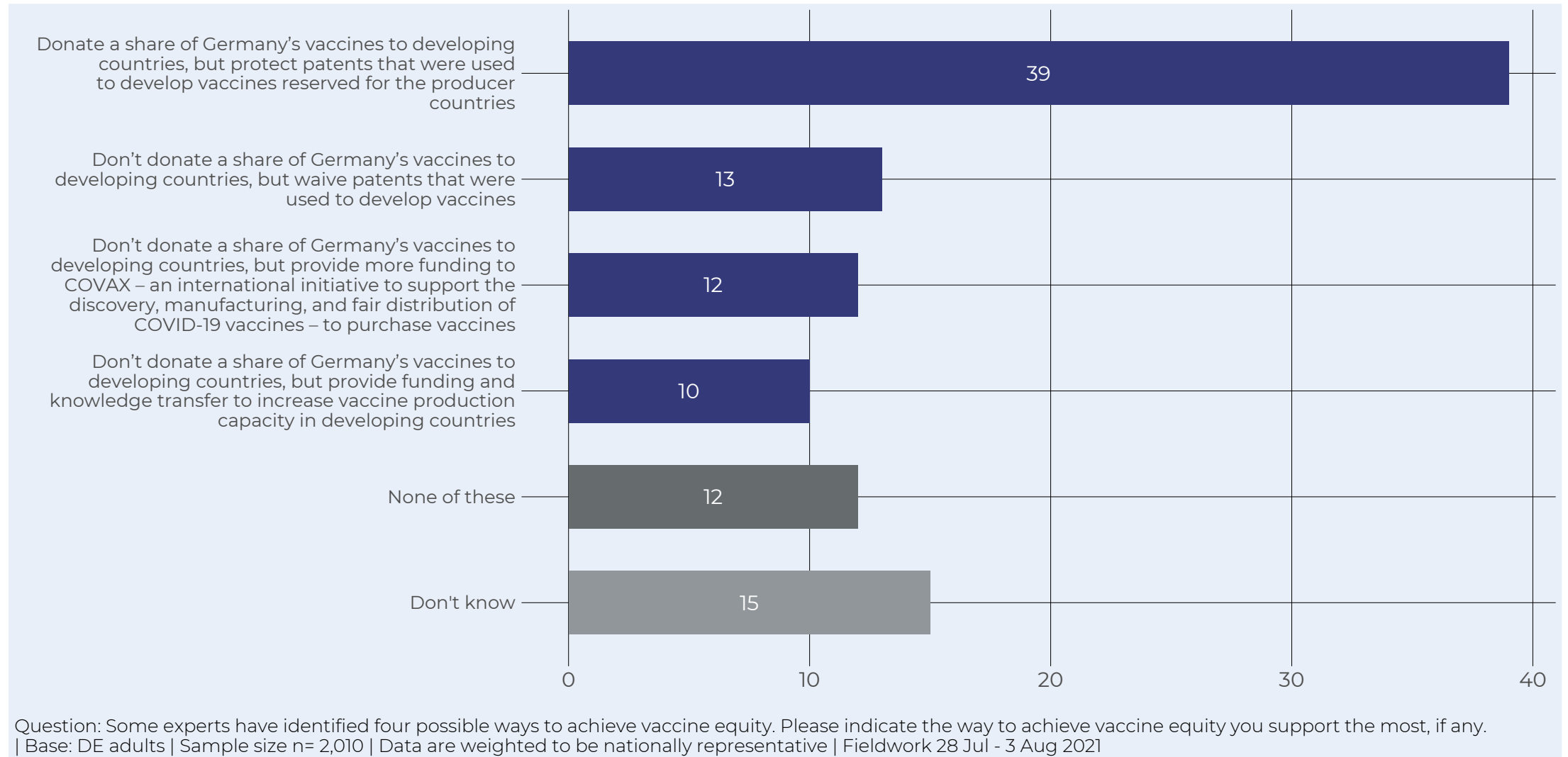
VACCINE FRAMING BY GERMANY FIRST/COSMOPOLITAN



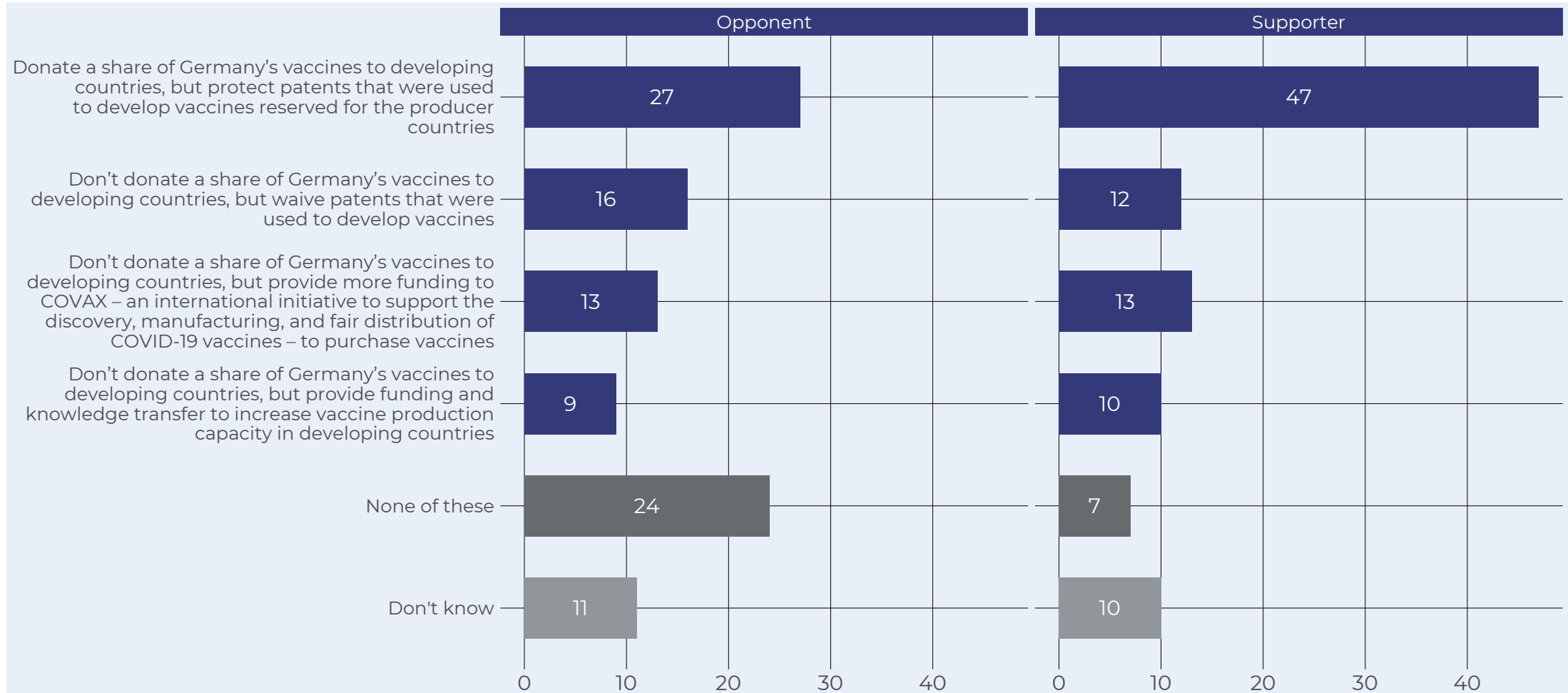
Question: Below are some reasons that someone might support vaccine equity. Please rank the three statements you personally think are the most compelling reasons to distribute vaccines fairly, if any. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



VACCINE EQUITY METHOD



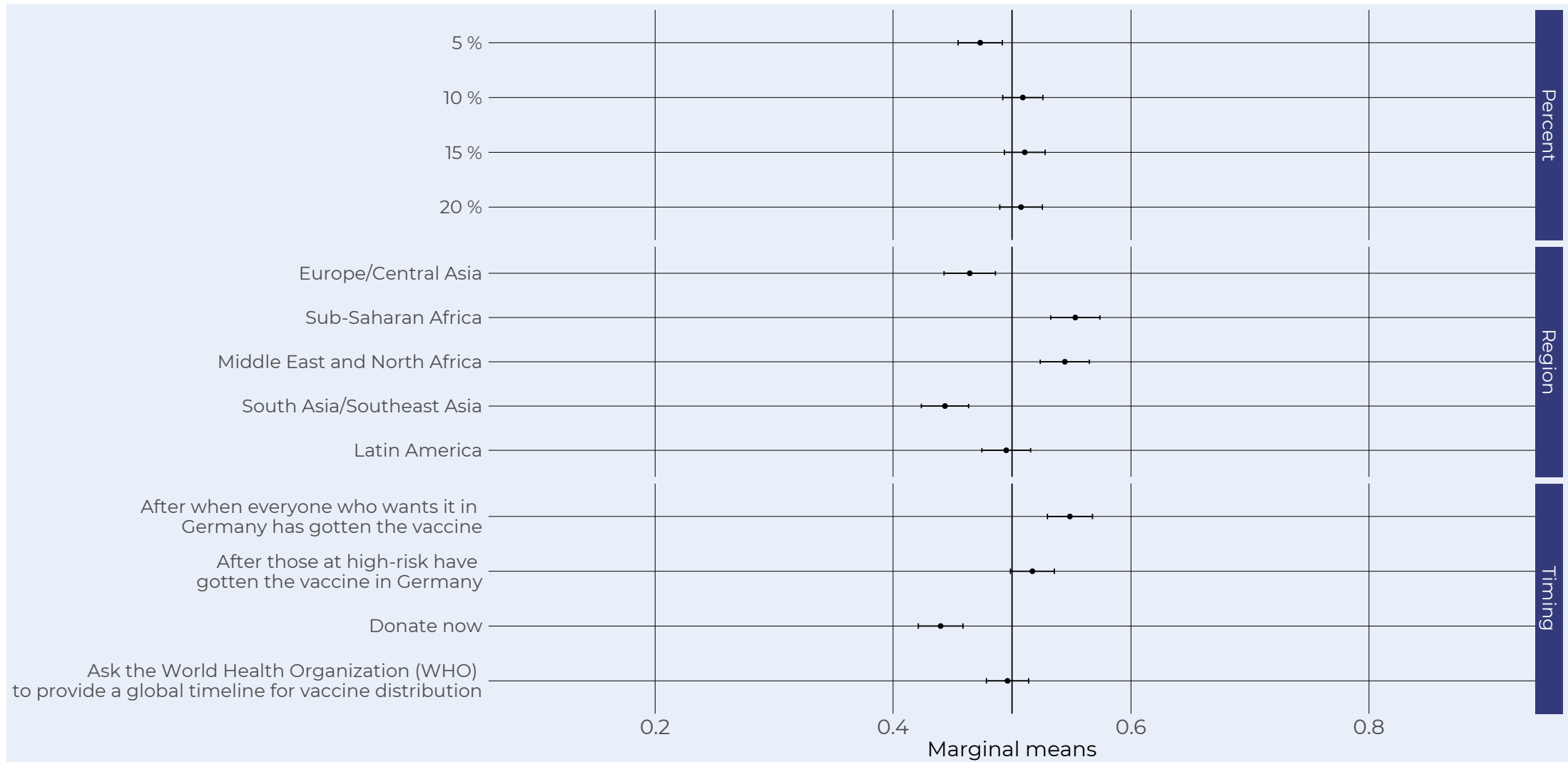
VACCINE EQUITY METHODS BY AID SUPPORTERS/OPPONENTS



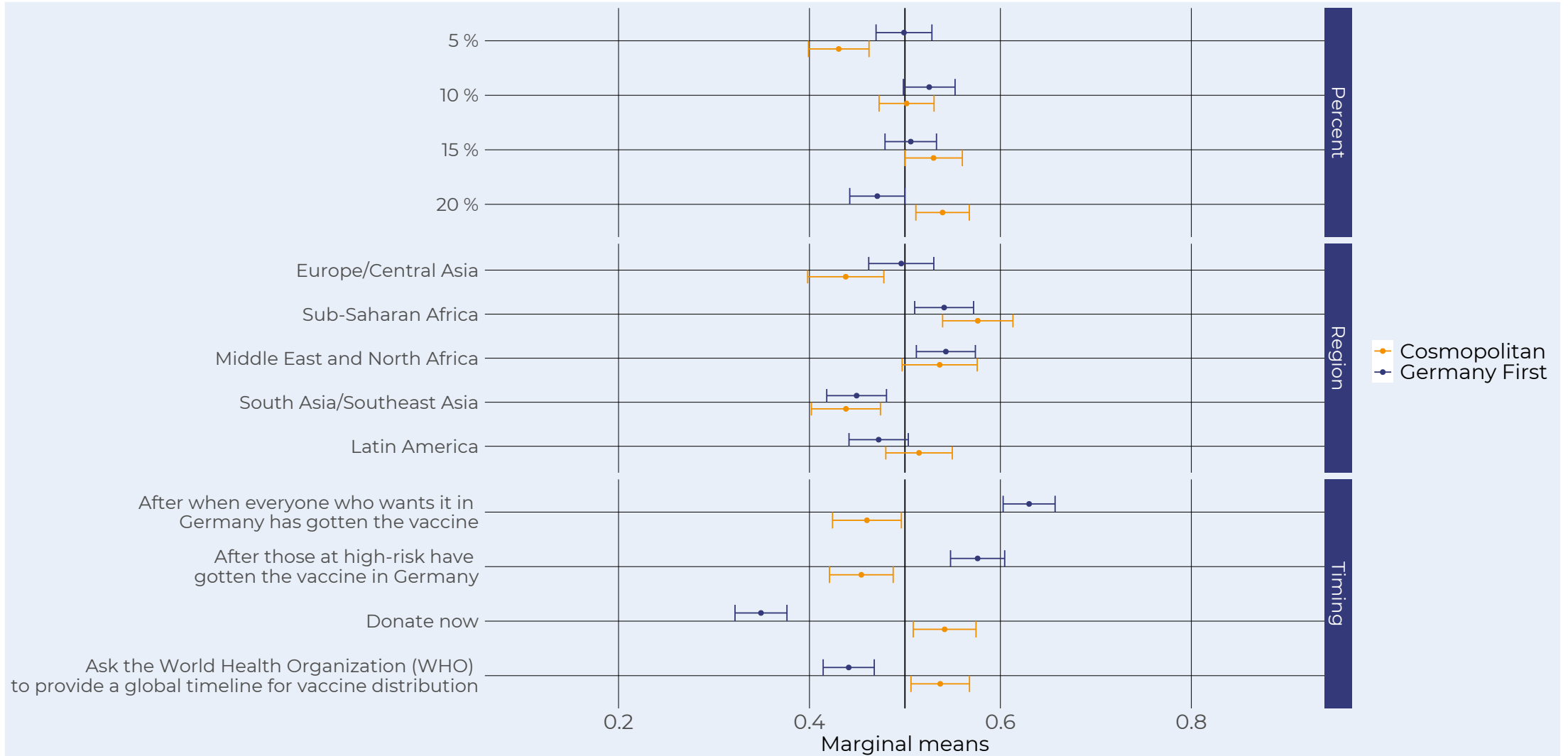
Question: Some experts have identified four possible ways to achieve vaccine equity. Please indicate the way to achieve vaccine equity you support the most, if any.
 | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,010 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork 28 Jul - 3 Aug 2021



VACCINE DONATION EXPERIMENT



VACCINE DONATION EXPERIMENT BY COSMOPOLITANS VS GERMANY FIRST



ABOUT DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT LAB (DEL)



DEL is a research organisation examining public attitudes and engagement with sustainable development and conducts research in France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Formerly known as the Aid Attitudes Tracker, DEL deploys three survey instruments: the Tracker, the Sandbox and the Panel.

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



DEL is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and based at University College London and the University of Birmingham.



You can find out more about DEL's publications on our website – www.developmentcompass.org – by following us on Twitter [@DevEngageLab](https://twitter.com/DevEngageLab), or get in touch at del@ucl.ac.uk.

DATA AND USE

DATA

The data for this deck come from DE sandbox (n=2,010). Data are weighted to be nationally representative. Fieldwork conducted by YouGov, 28 July – 3 August 2021.

USE

DEL data and analysis are a public good and can be used and shared with the appropriate citation.

CITATION

Oh, Soomin., Hudson, David & Hudson, Jennifer. 2021. *German Sandbox 2021*. London: Development Engagement Lab.



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

The Development Engagement Lab (DEL) is a five-year study of public attitudes and engagement with global development in France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States (2018-2023).

DEL is a partner focussed research programme, convening and co-producing research and insights with over 30 international development NGOs and government agencies to understand the drivers of engagement and inform development communications.

Fieldwork is carried out by YouGov and surveys are weighted to be a nationally representative of the adult population. DEL is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and led by Professor Jennifer Hudson (University College London) and Professor David Hudson (University of Birmingham).

The **Development Engagement Lab**

(Aid Attitudes Tracker Phase 2) has three goals:

1. Co-production of an evidence base for development campaigning
2. Enabling collaboration across the sector
3. Increasing advocacy capacity through the sharing of research and strategic insights

You can find out more information about DEL research at www.developmentcompass.org, follow us on Twitter [@DevEngageLab](https://twitter.com/DevEngageLab) or by contacting del@ucl.ac.uk.

Cover photo: Photo by [Rick Gebhardt](#) on [Unsplash](#)