DEVELOPMENT ENGAGEMENT LAB

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES, G7 PRESIDENCY, VACCINE EQUITY, & CLIMATE VERSUS DEVELOPMENT

/ 30 March 2022

// German Partner Meeting

/// www.developmentcompass.org

@DevEngageLab

David Hudson

Soomin Oh

Jennifer Hudson

DATA, USE & CITATION

DATA

The data for this analysis comes from German March Sandbox. Data are weighted to be nationally representative. Fieldwork conducted by YouGov, 11 – 23 March 2022.

USE

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

FUNDING

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 funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

CITATION

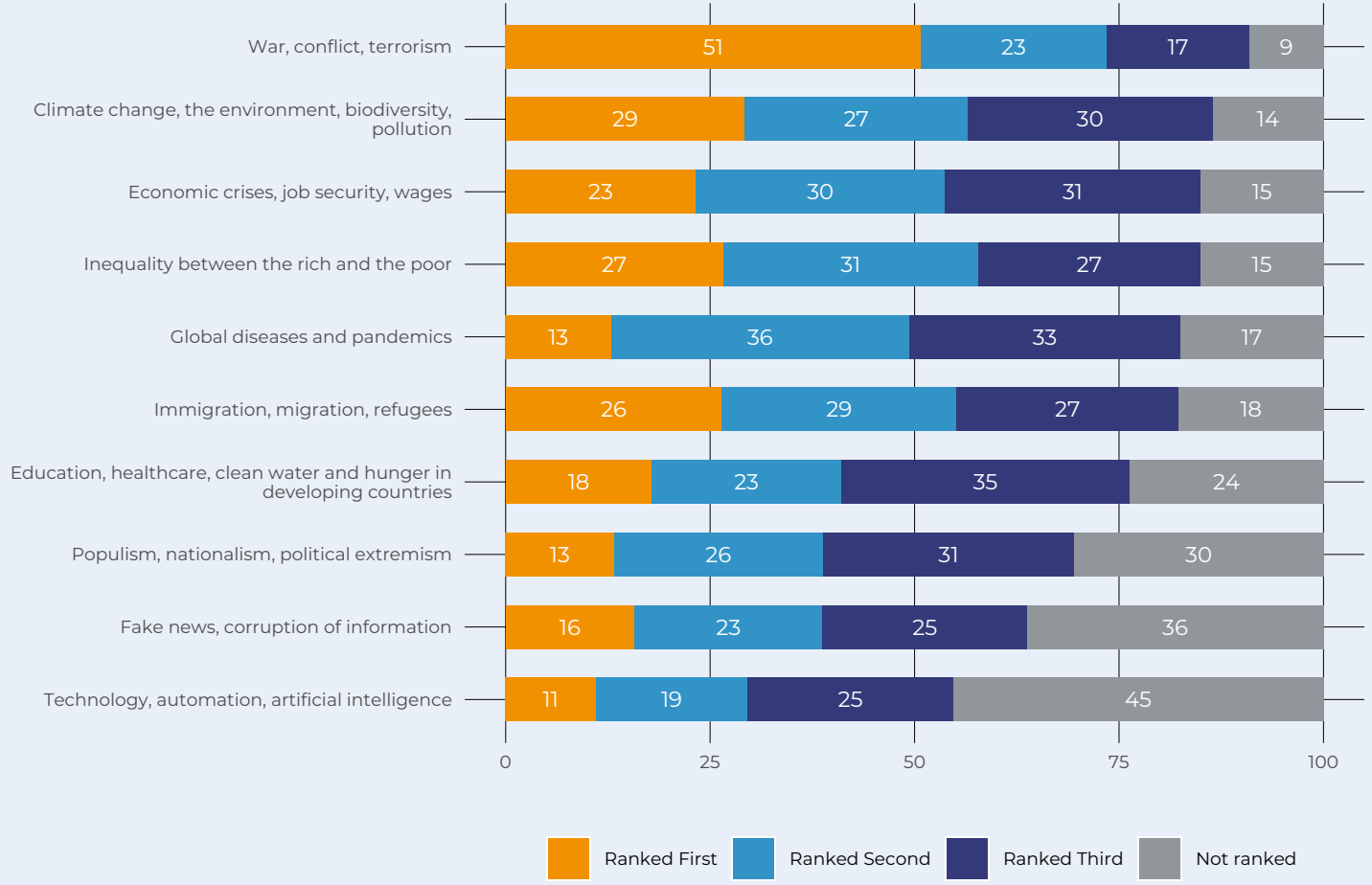
Hudson, David, Oh, Soomin & Hudson, Jennifer. 2022. *German government priorities, G7 Presidency, Vaccine equity, & Climate versus Development*. London: Development Engagement Lab.

NEW GOVERNMENT ROLE AND PRIORITIES

MOTIVATION

- A new coalition government – made up of the Social Democrats, Greens and the Free Democrats – was sworn in on 8 December 2021
- What are the German public's preferences for the government's priorities?
  - Domestic vs international
  - Foreign policy priorities and Germany's international leadership

WHAT SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PRIORITISE?



Question: Which of the following goals, if any, should the German government prioritise? Please rank which of the following you think should be the first, second, and third priorities to achieve. German government should prioritise policies... Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

51%

of the sample say that war, conflict and terrorism should be prioritised

Bearing in mind when this survey was in the field and events in Ukraine. And we know that this question (versions of) is sensitive to events. But even so, this is almost unequivocal with only 9% of respondents *not* placing 'war, conflict and terrorism' in their top 3 priorities.

Equally, roughly a third (29%) of respondents indicated 'climate change, the environment, biodiversity and pollution' was their top priority, 86% of respondents had it in their top 3.

Economic crises and inequality were ranked as higher priorities than 'global diseases and pandemics' indicating that the citizens' preferences for the government are now more on the consequences of the pandemic than the pandemic itself.

'Climate change' received relatively greater support among the 18-24 group. While 'Immigration' jumps to second priority for the 45-54 group. 'War conflict, terrorism' top priority for all party supporters, except Greens ('Climate change') and AfD ('Immigration') where war remains second.

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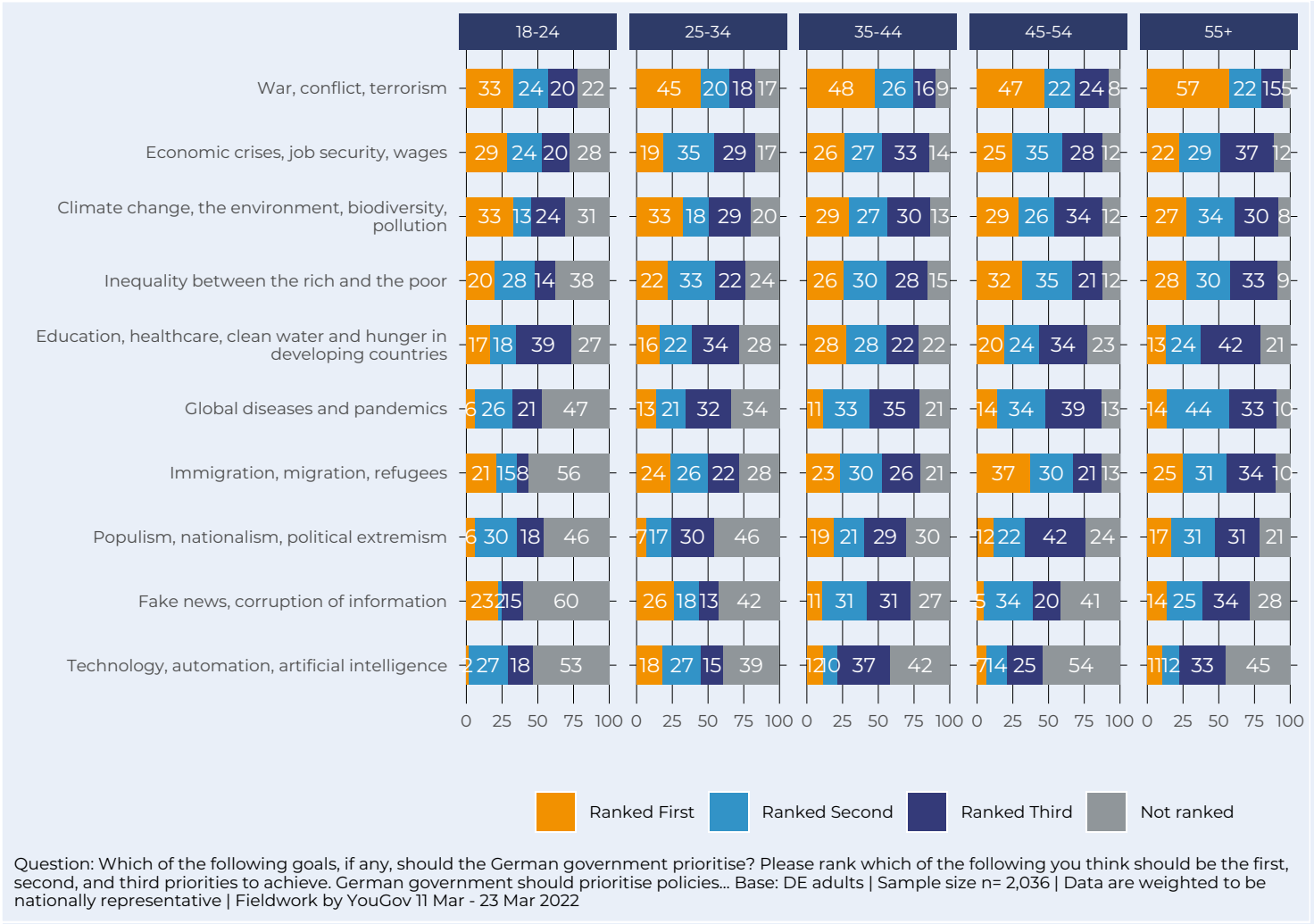
BY AGE GROUP



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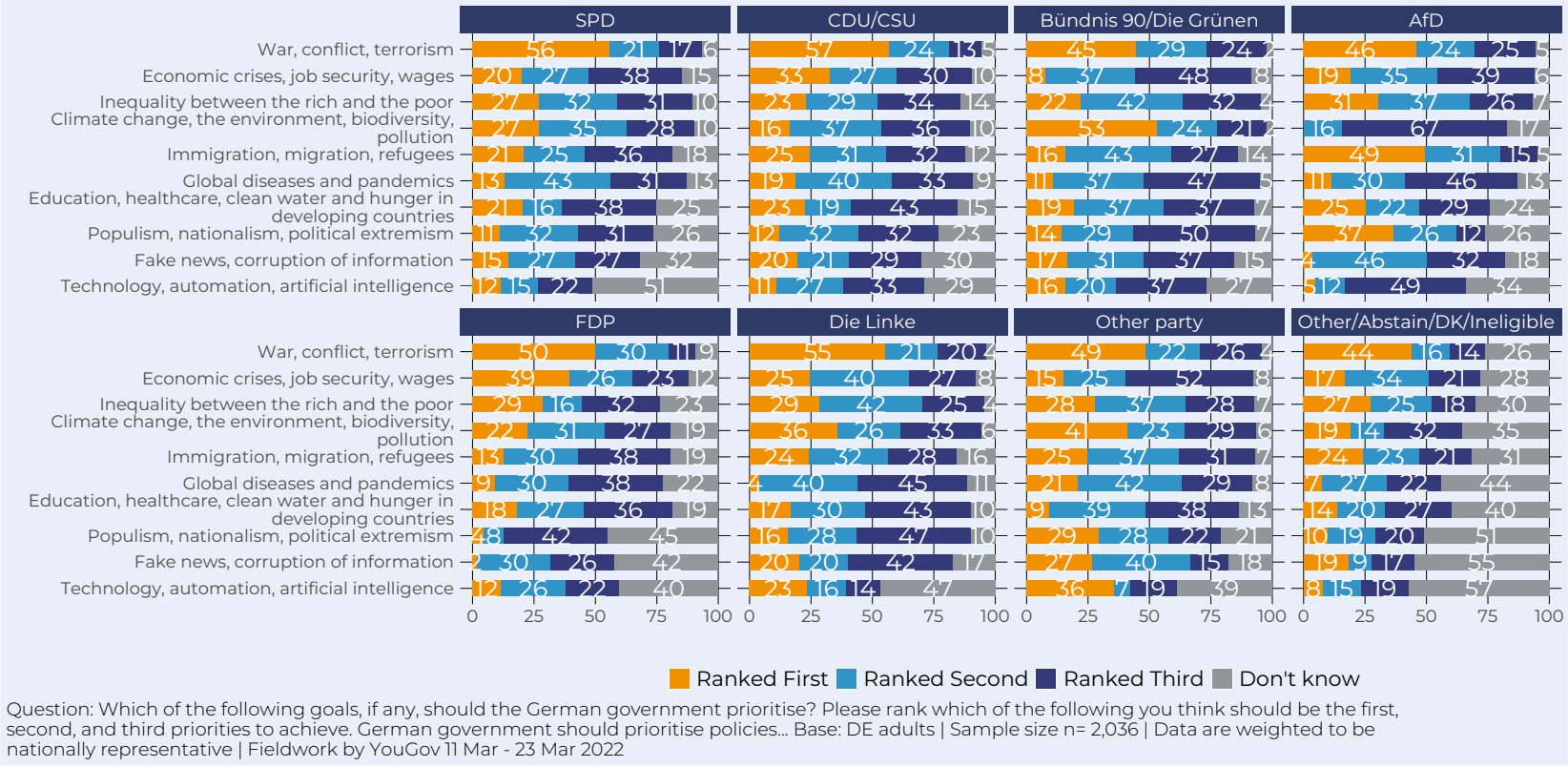
BY PARTY ID



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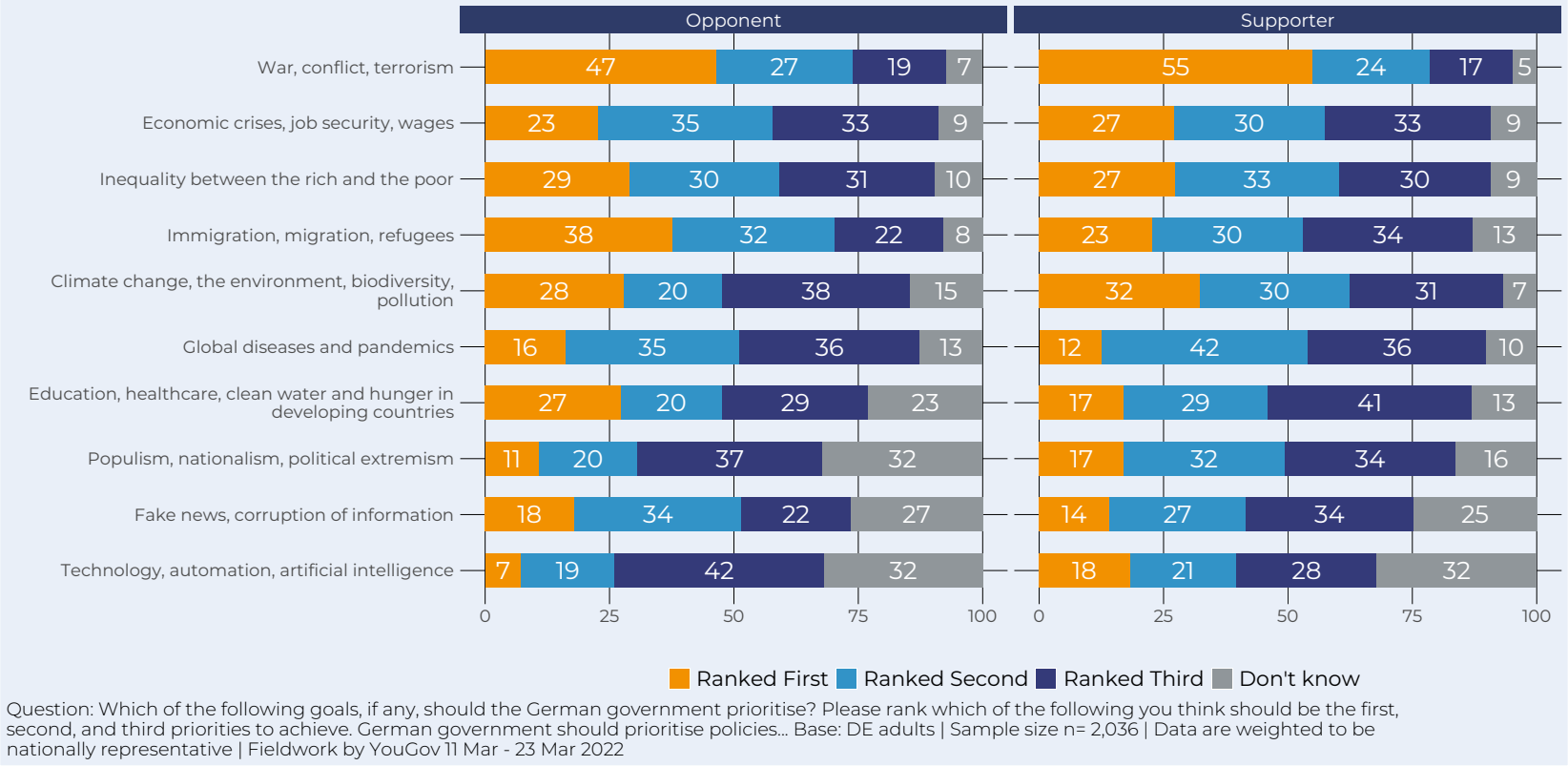
BY AID SUPPORT



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THE STATED COALITION AGREEMENT PRIORITIES

- Modern state, digital awakening and innovations
  - Climate protection in a social-ecological market economy
  - Respect, opportunities and social security in the modern world of work / on the modern labour market
  - Opportunities for children, strong families and the best education throughout life
- Freedom and security, equality and diversity in modern democracy
- Germany's responsibility for Europe and the world
  - Investments in the future and sustainable finances

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GERMAN PUBLIC'S MANIFESTO PRIORITIES

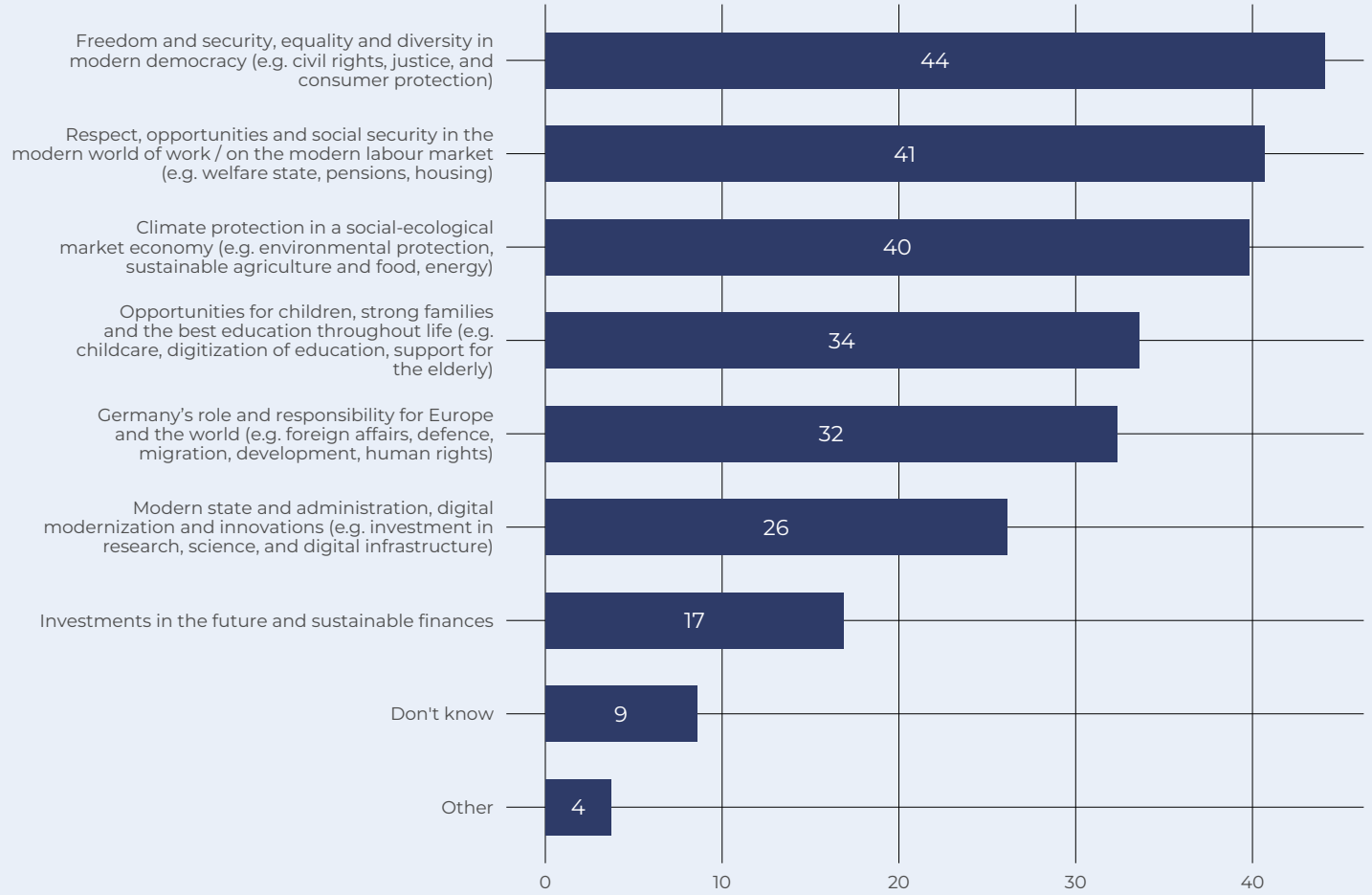
44%

want to prioritise protecting freedom, security, equality and diversity

Protecting freedom, security, equality and diversity (44%) is the top priority from the manifesto. This is followed by labour rights (41%) and climate protection (40%)

Germany's leadership role for (Europe and) the world – i.e. foreign affairs, migration and development – is selected 32% of the time. So lower than others, but 1 in 3 believe that it should be a government priority.

Support for Germany's international leadership role is highest among the 55+, the Berlin region, and development cooperation supporters – as you'd expect.



Question: Thinking about the new government's coalition agreement, what do you personally think the top three priorities should be? | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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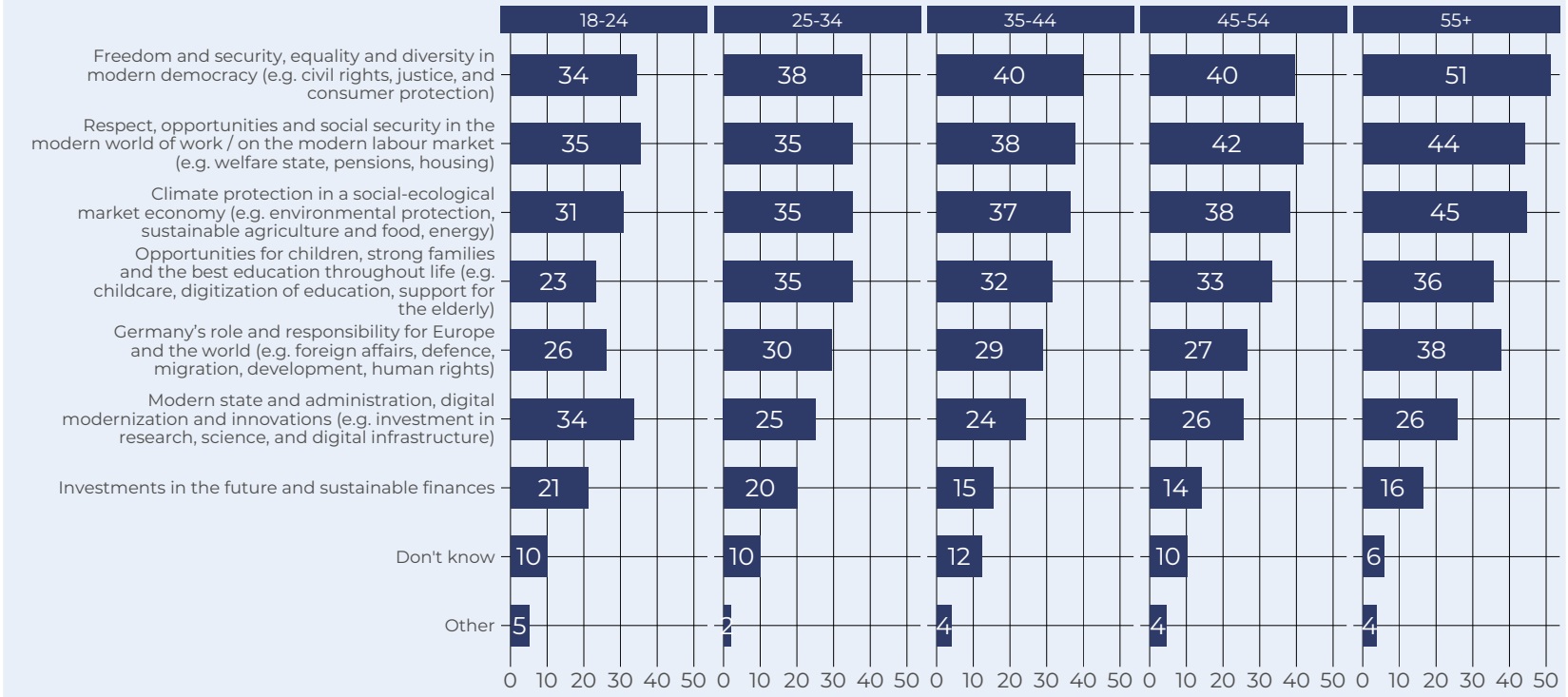
WHAT SHOULD BE THE COALITION GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES? AGE GROUP



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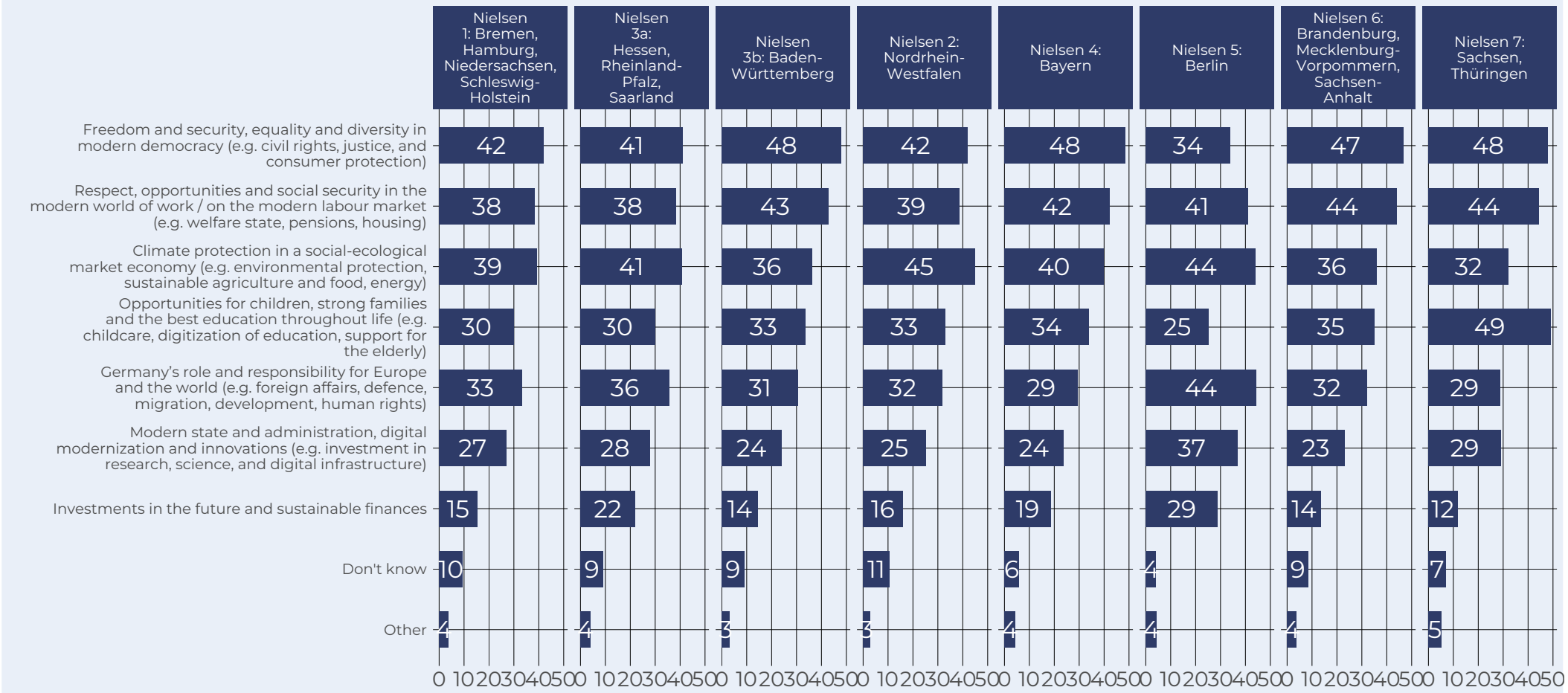

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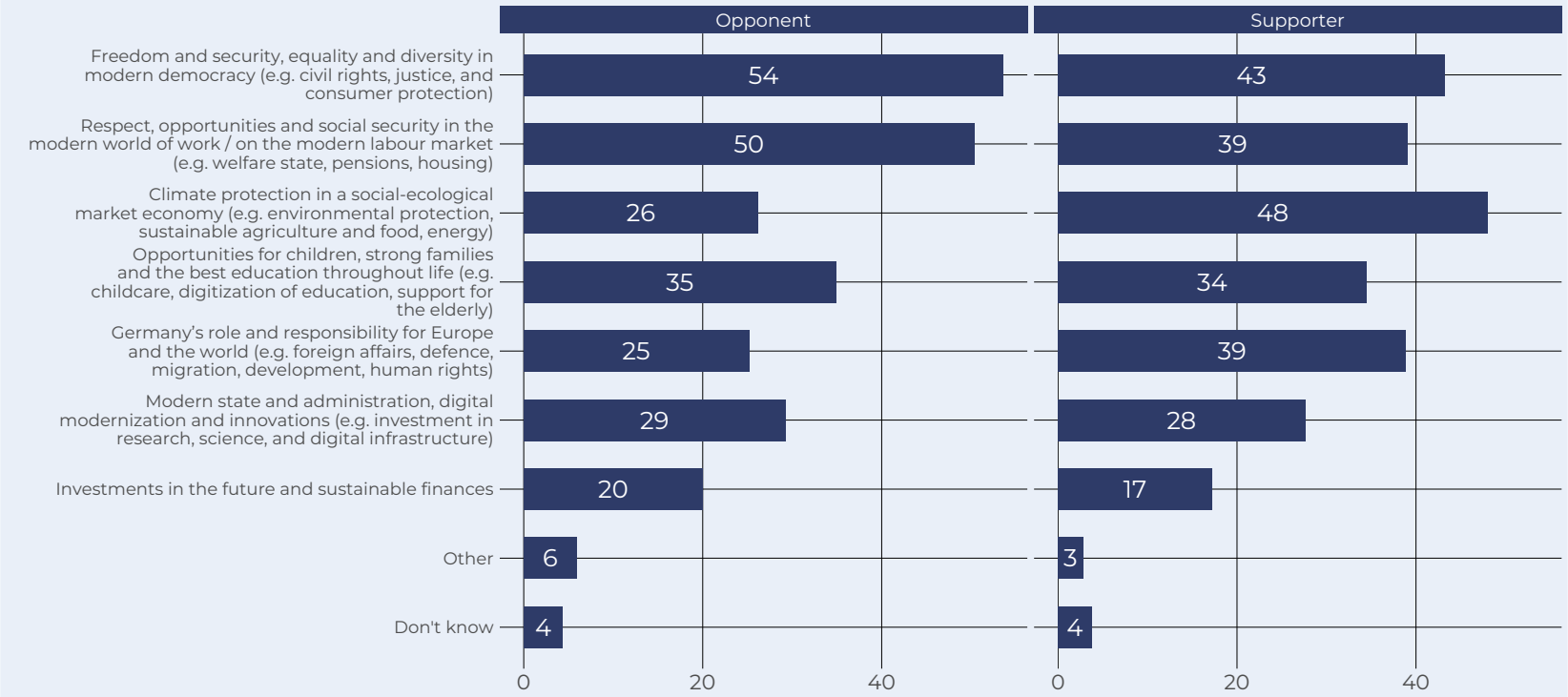
WHAT SHOULD BE THE COALITION GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES? AID SUPPORT



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GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES

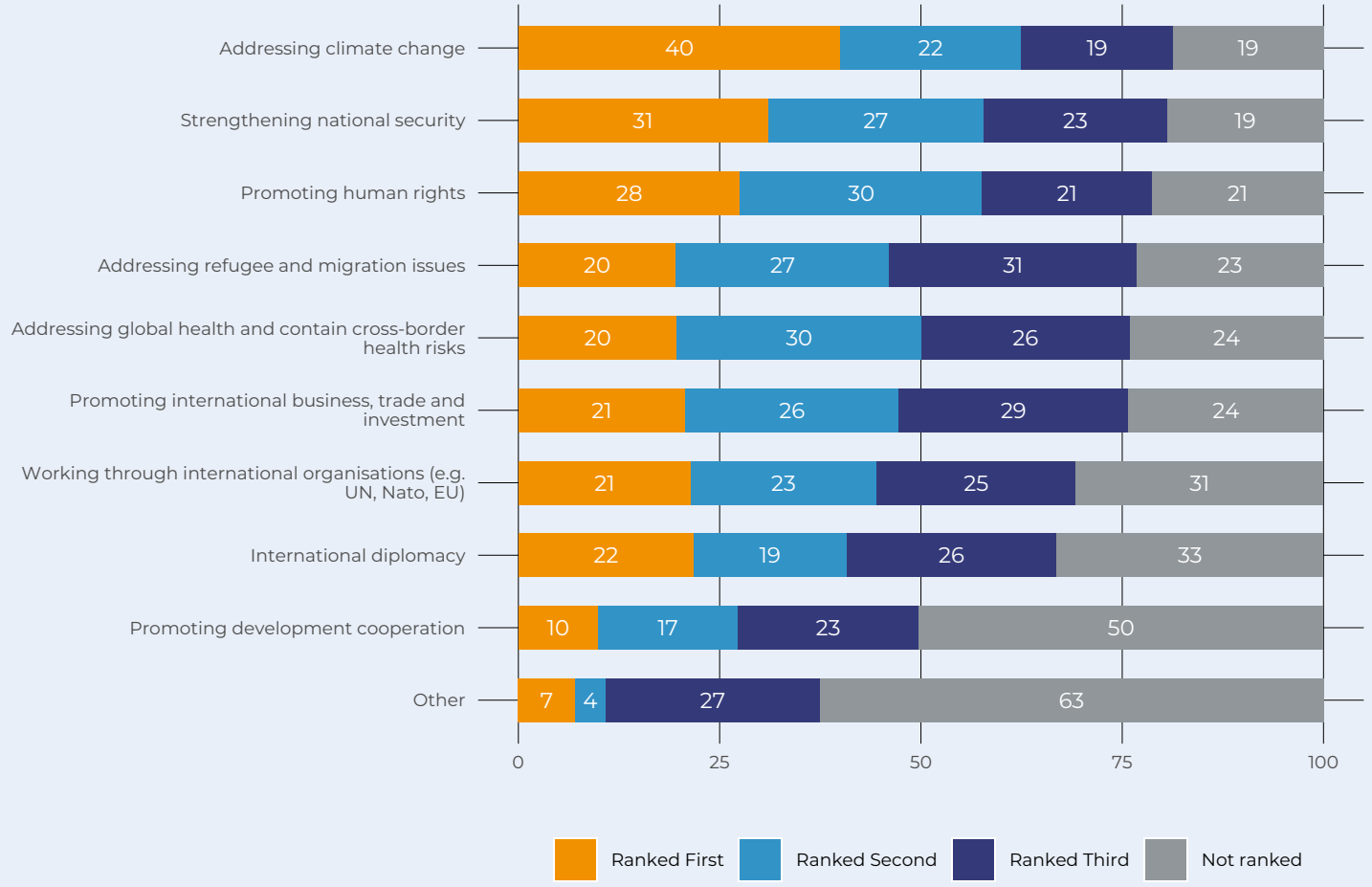
We then asked respondents what their priorities are for Germany's international role. The top priority for the German public is addressing climate change – 40% of respondents ranked it first, 81% placed it in the top 3 priorities.

Strengthening national security was the second placed priority (ranked first for 31%) and promoting human rights (ranked first for 28%).

There are then there is a series of five priorities 'similar', at least in terms of 1st priority.

Traditional framing of 'development cooperation' is not cutting through in terms of public priorities. And yet, all of the other things *can* be and often is development cooperation.

Notable that it remains bottom in terms of Ranked First *even for supporters*, (but they are much more likely to select it as a second or third priority)



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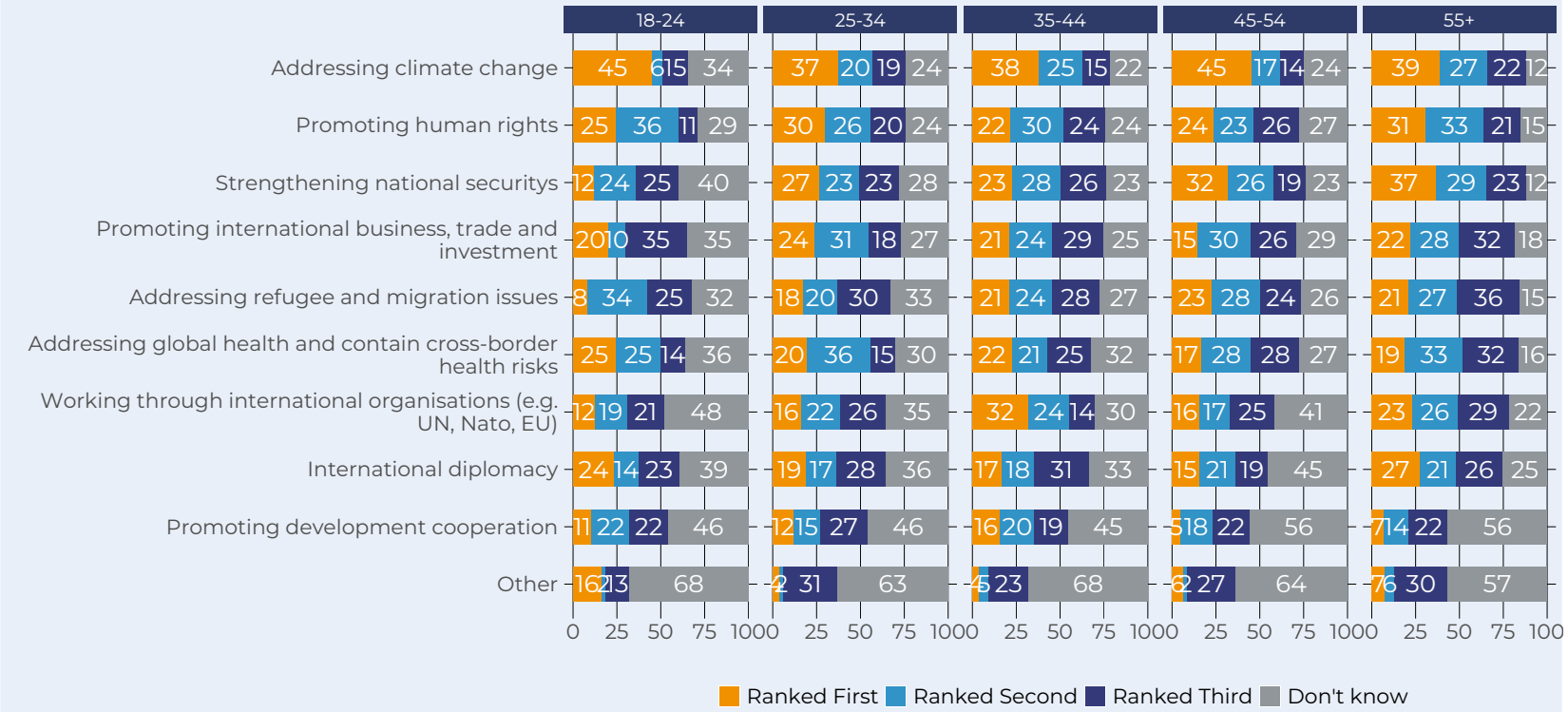
GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE AND PRIORITIES BY AGE GROUP



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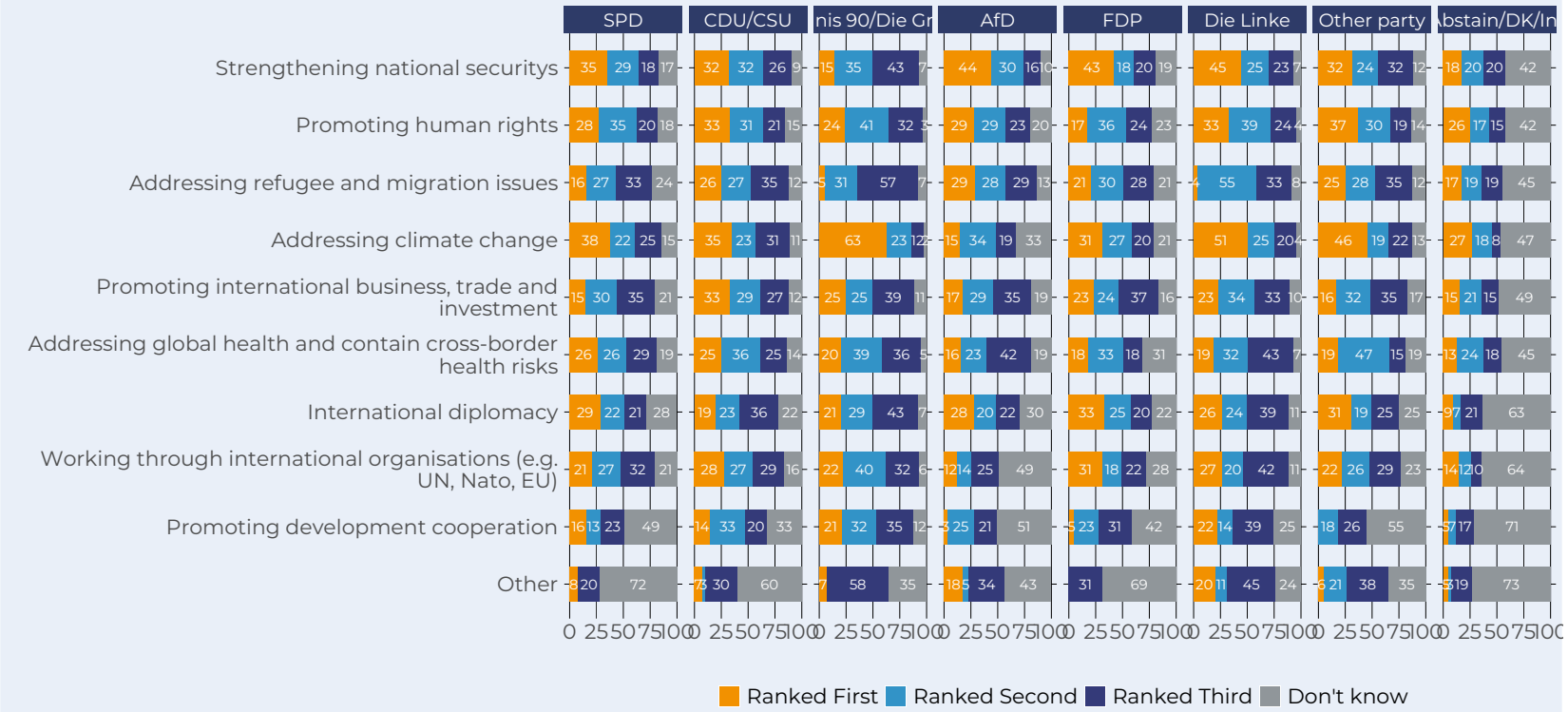
GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE AND PRIORITIES BY PARTY ID



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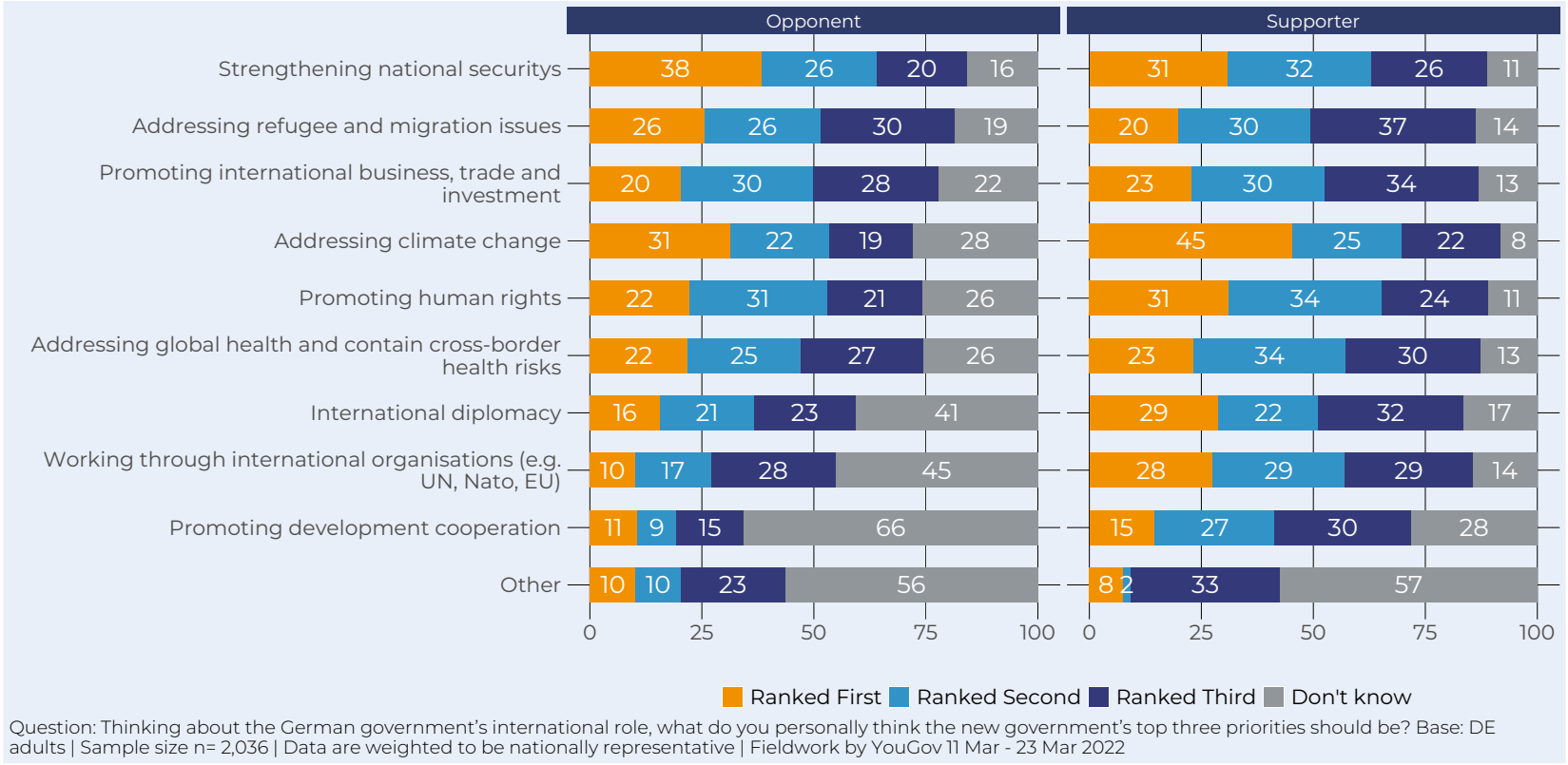
GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL ROLE AND PRIORITIES BY AID SUPPORT



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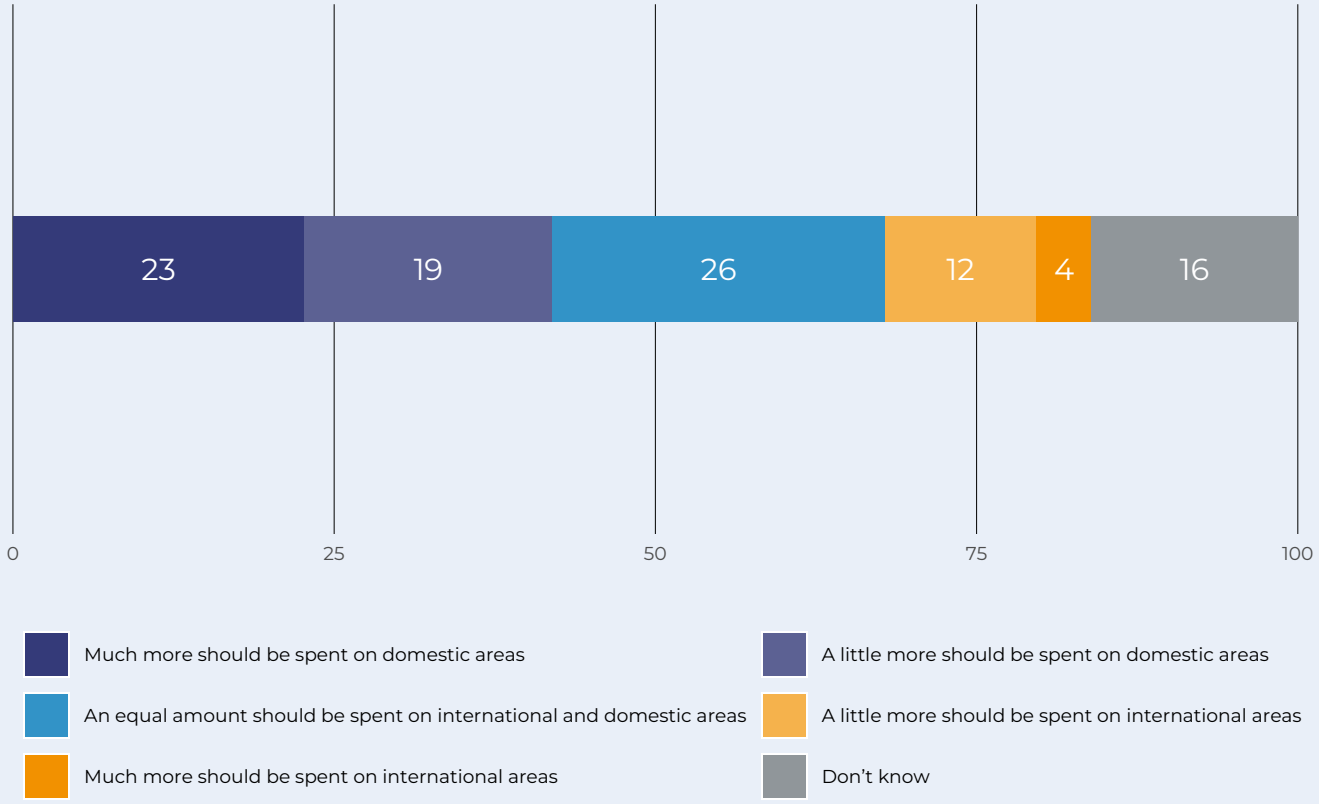
A DOMESTIC-GLOBAL BALANCE?



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26%

favour equal spending on domestic and international priorities

Meanwhile 42% favour spending more on domestic priorities. While 42% is a plurality, this is actually lower than we might have imagined, and is not a majority. One in four Germans wanted to see equal spending on domestic and international issues and 16% want to see more spending on international issues.

Support for a more international focus is highest in the 18-24 group, where 28% want to see more spent on international issues, and 29% on domestic and 29% equally - so a third, third, third split.

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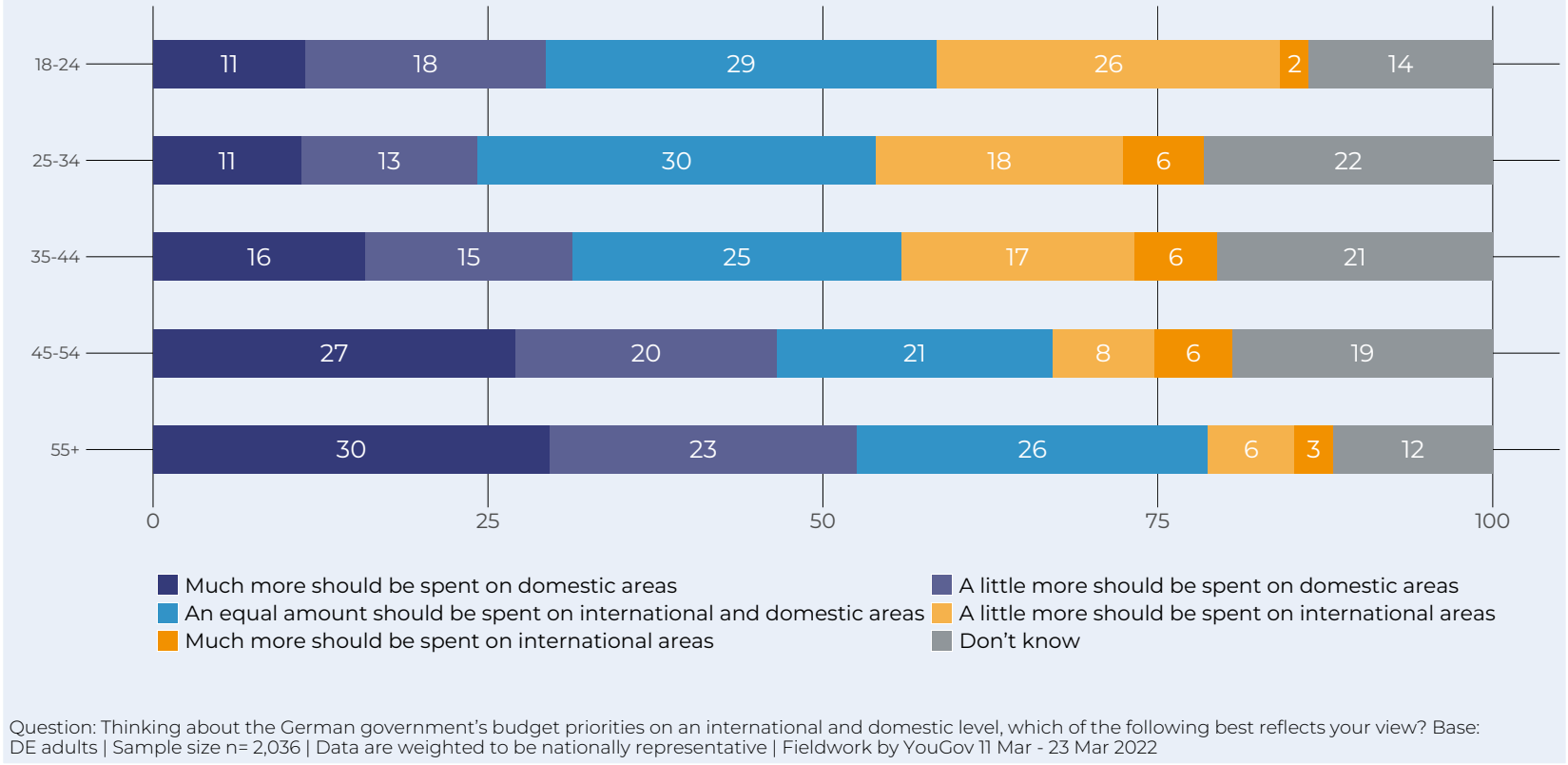
DOMESTIC-GLOBAL BALANCE BY AGE GROUP



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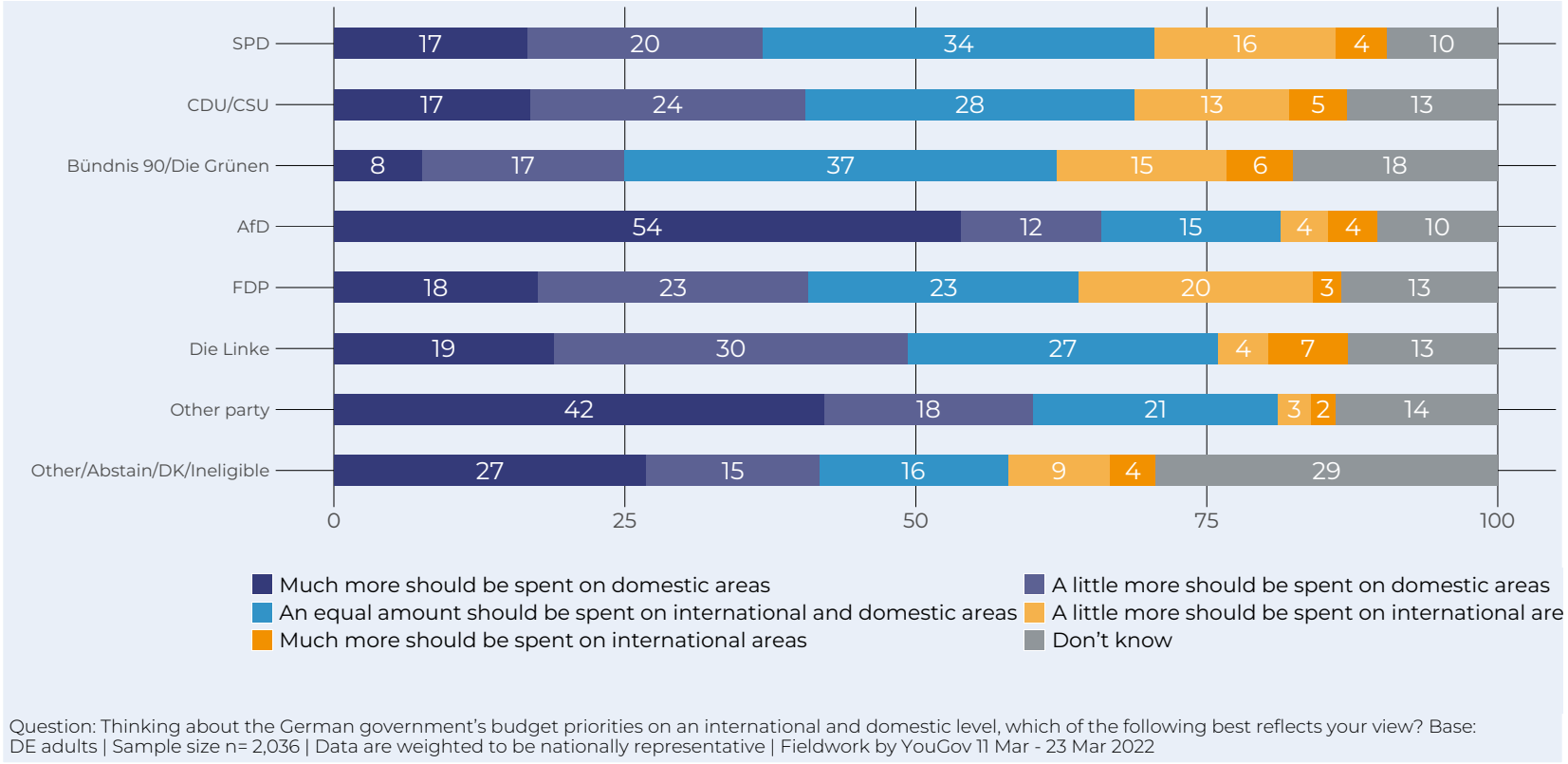
DOMESTIC-GLOBAL BALANCE BY PID



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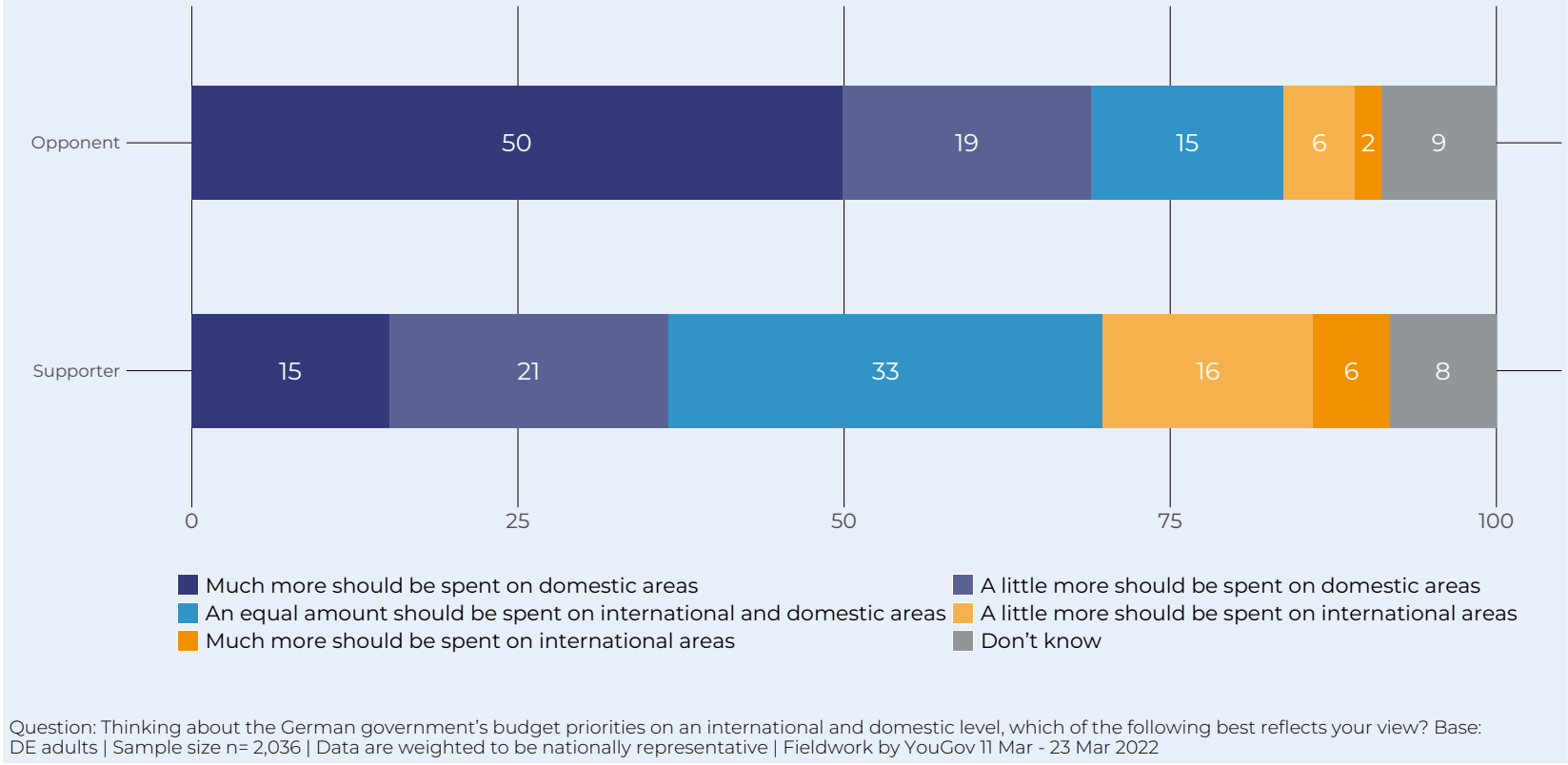
DOMESTIC-GLOBAL BALANCE BY DEV COOP



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GERMAN INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL STAGE

32%

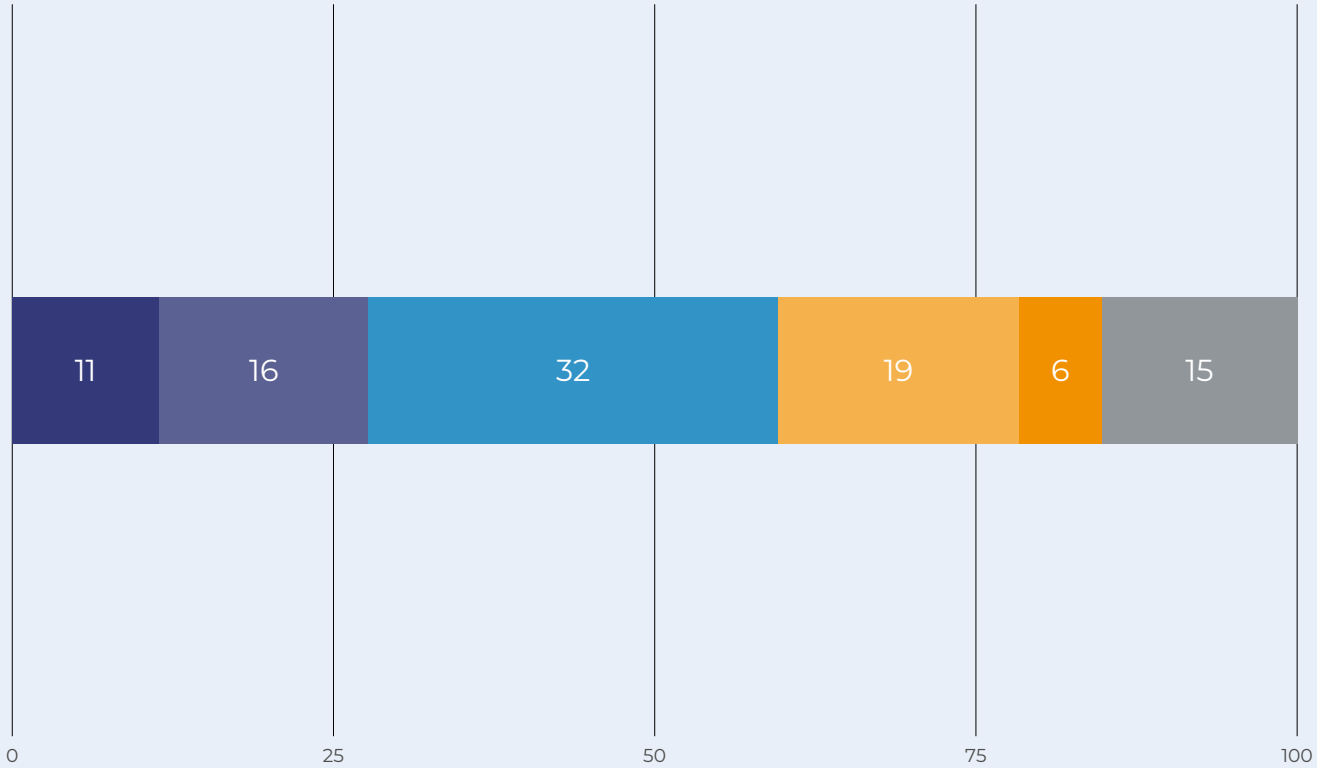
believe that Germany is neither more nor less influential than when Merkel took office

A plurality say that Germany is just as influential as when Merkel took office, which is one in three German citizens.

It is quite evenly split between those who believe Germany is now more more influential (25%) and those who believe Germany is now less influential (27%)

It is among 25-34 year olds where there is the greatest belief that Germany is now more influential on the global stage, with 37% saying more influential

Meanwhile, in terms of political affiliation: 32% of CDU/CSU supporters say that Germany is now more influential, while 38% of The Greens say that Germany is now more influential



Question: In your opinion, is Germany more or less influential on the global stage than it was in 2005, when Merkel first took office? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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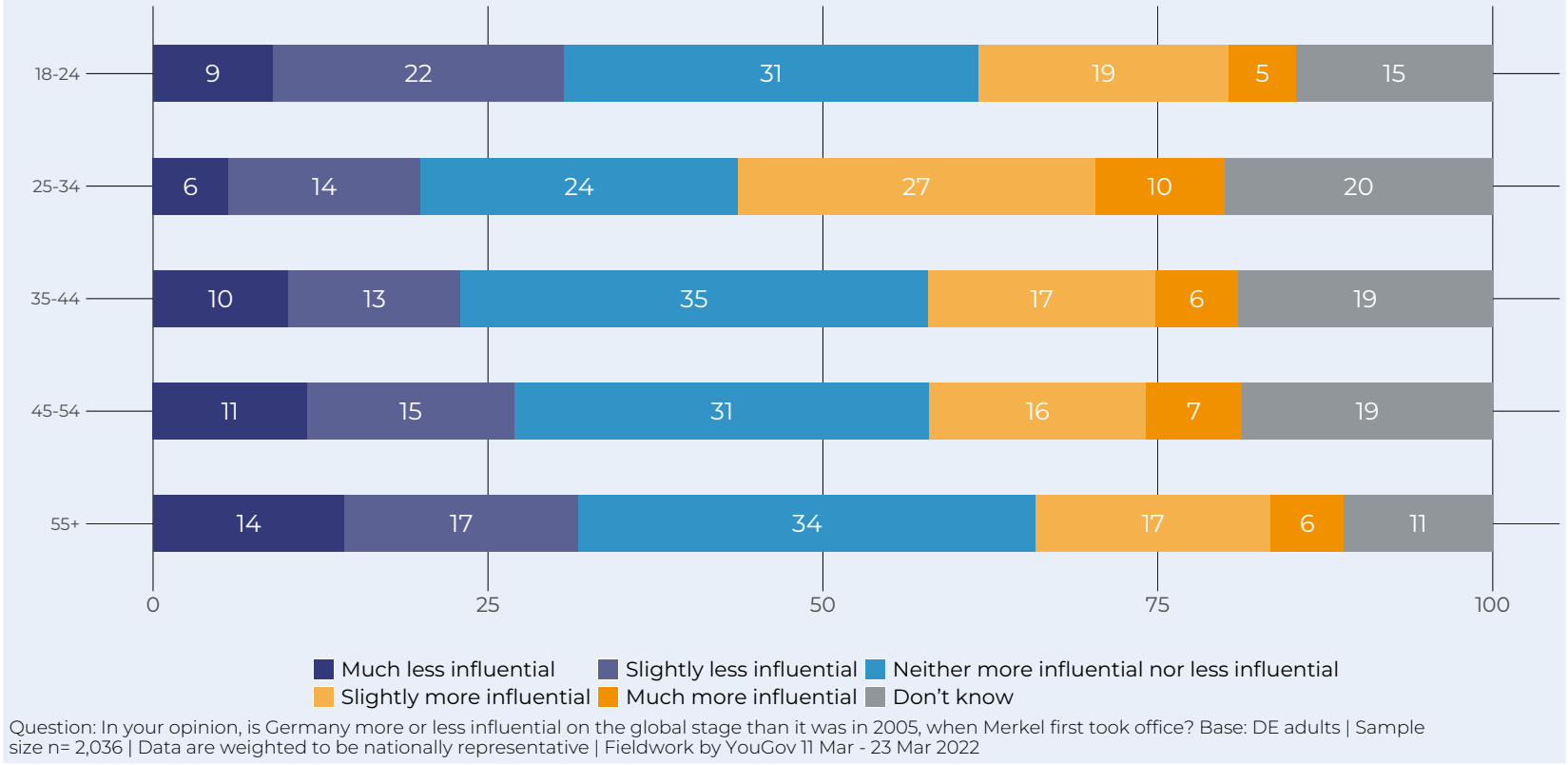
GERMAN INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL STAGE BY AGE GROUP



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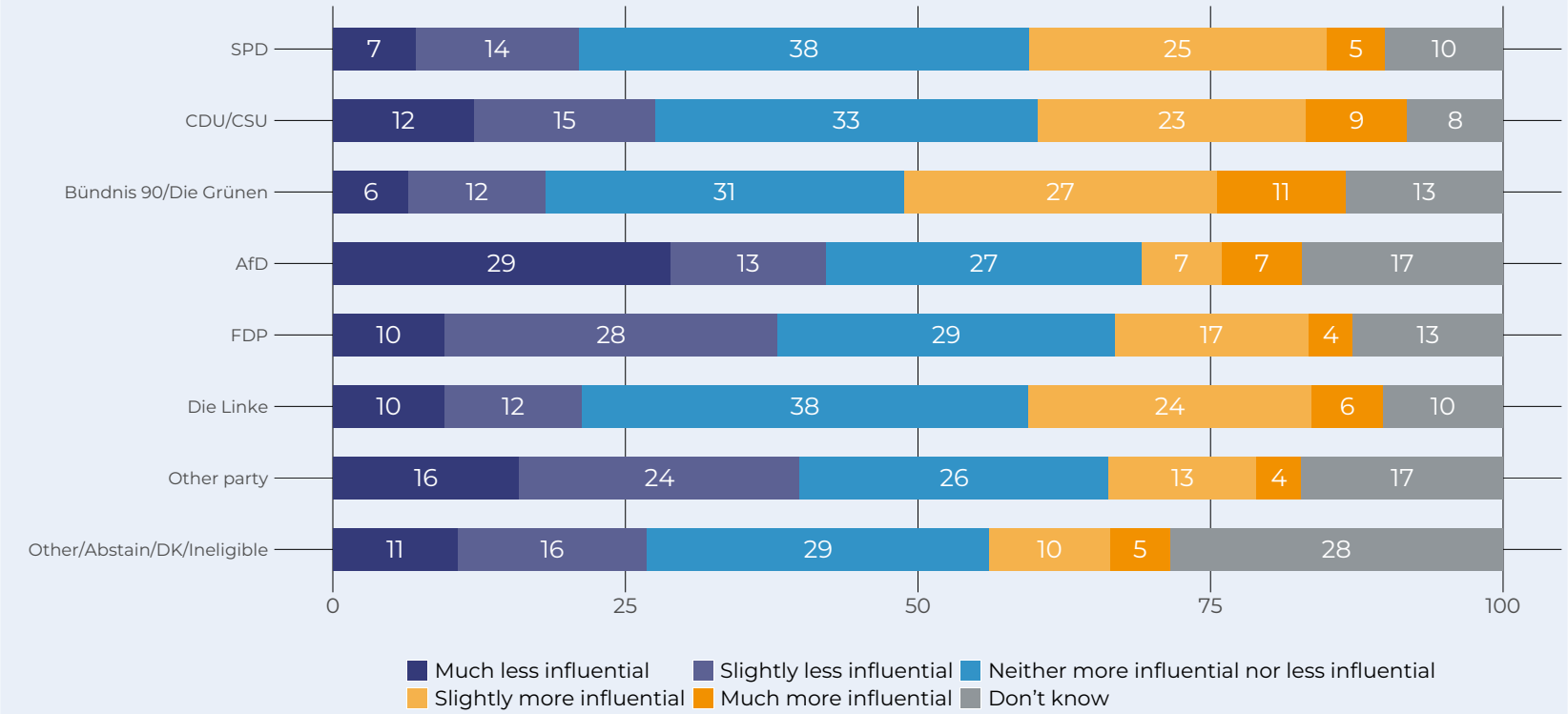
GERMAN INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL STAGE BY PARTY ID



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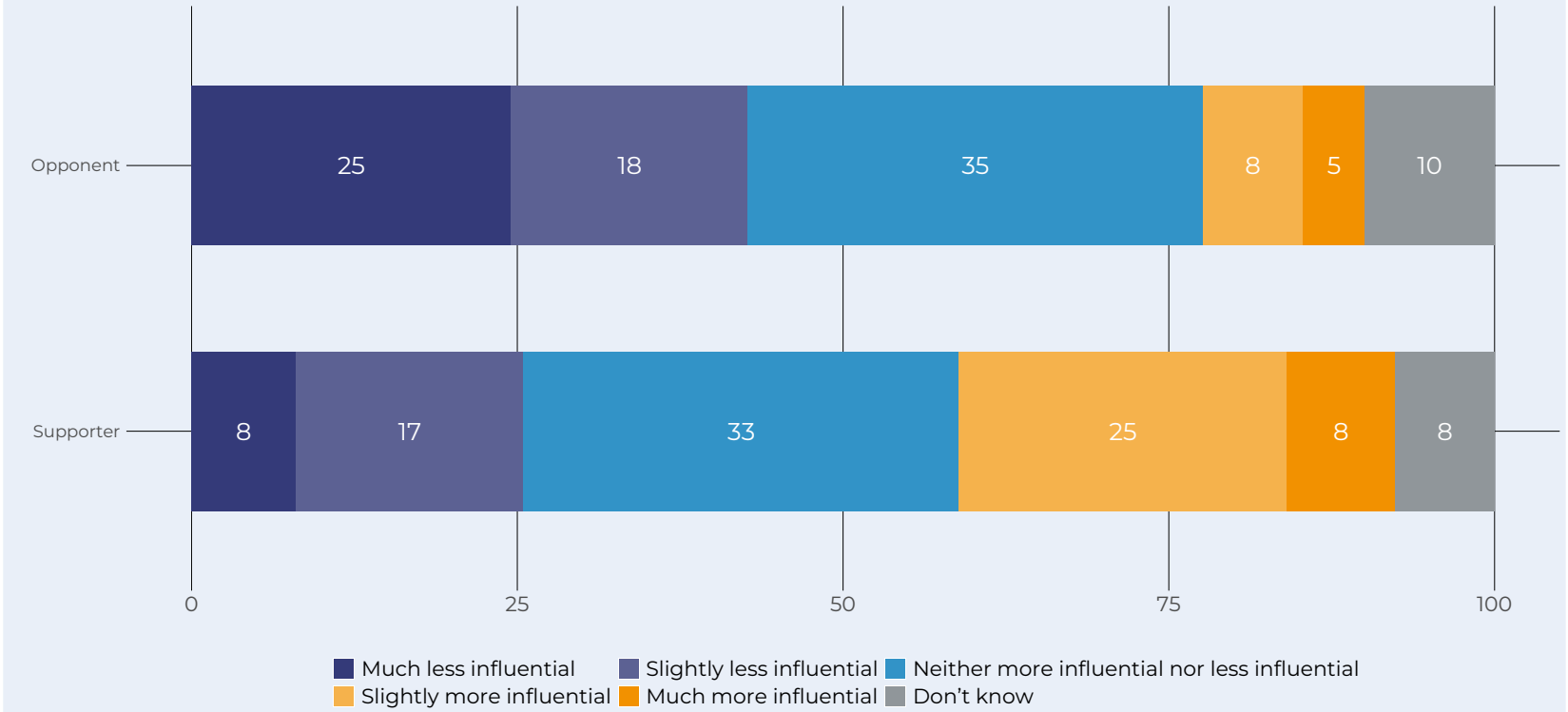
GERMAN INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL STAGE BY DEV COOP



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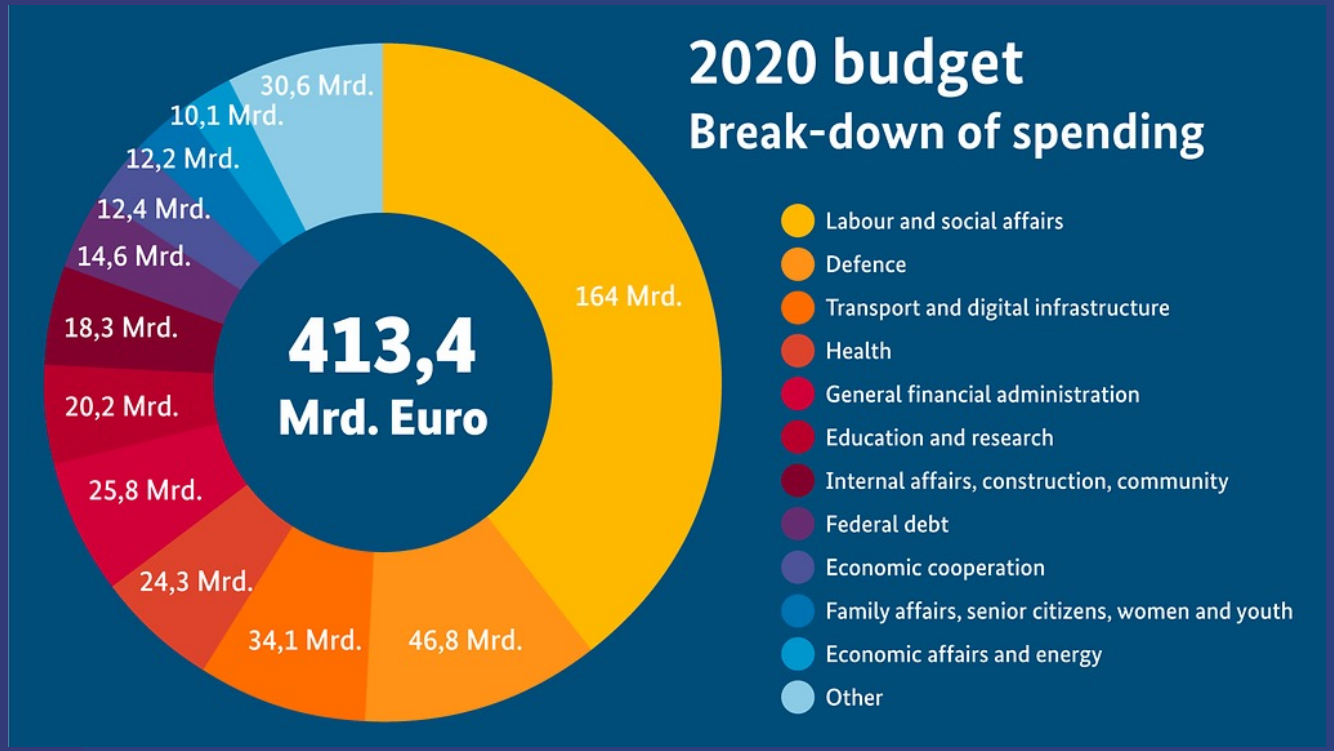
BUDGET EXPERIMENT

- Respondents were asked to do a budget allocation exercise based on the 2021 national budget, based on the latest figures from the Bundesregierung
- We split our sample in two
  - Group 1 were told the overall budget and asked to allocate the total among the 11 expenditure categories
  - Group 2 were told the actual planned levels of expenditure and asked to allocate the total among the 11 expenditure categories
- This provides a 'pure' or free measure of preferences for spending and an 'informed' measure



BUDGET EXPERIMENT

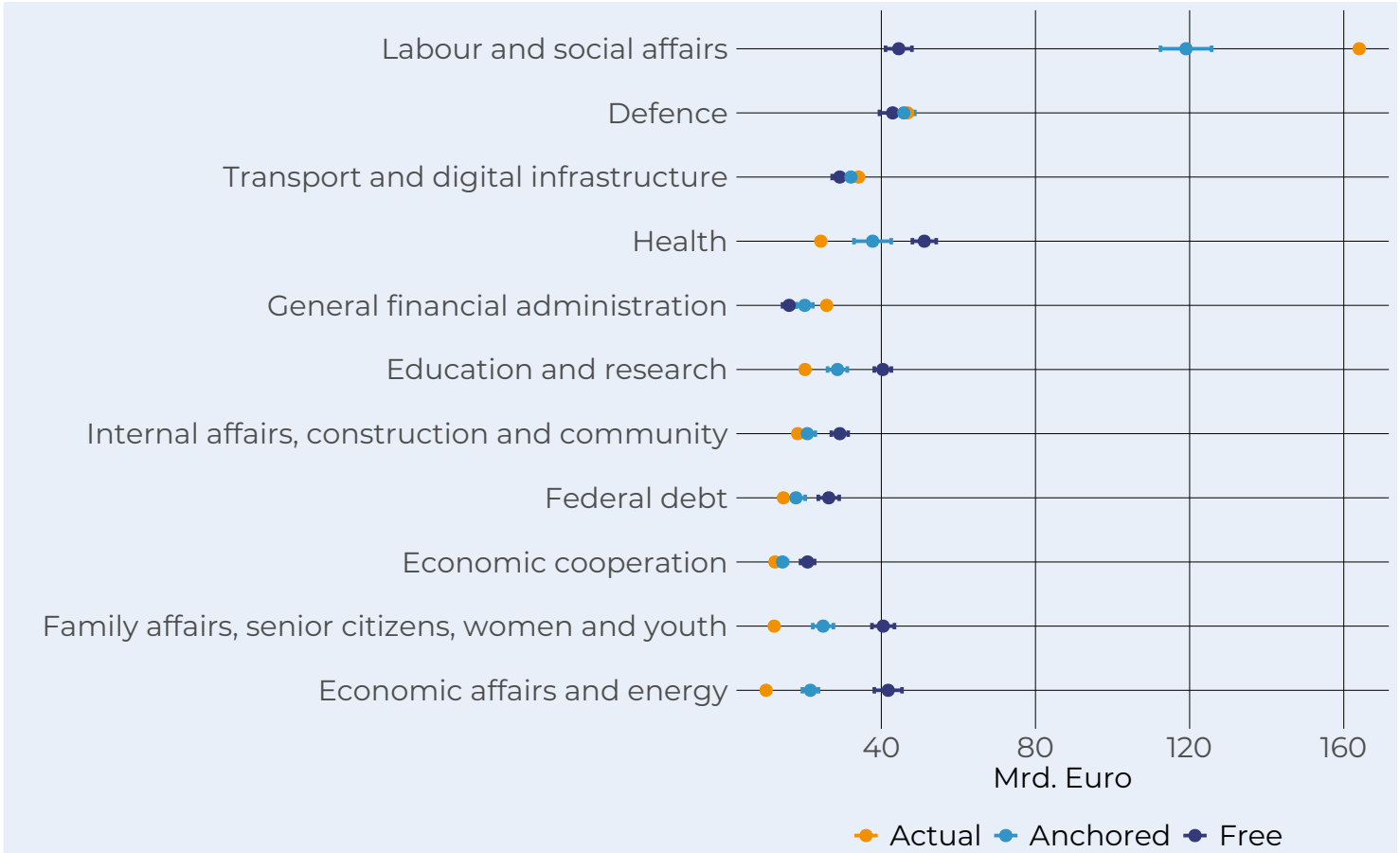
The orange points represent the actual budget amount. The dark blue shows the values respondents allocated from a 'free' choice. And the light blue shows how respondents allocated the budget when told how much the government currently allocates.

The costs of delivering labour and social affairs are probably underestimated by the public, but even when prompted with the actual spending respondents still want to reduce it substantially

Respondents would spend a lot more on family affairs, senior citizens, women and youth as well as on economic affairs and energy

Respondents would also spend more than the budget on health and education and slightly more on financial administration and the federal budget

In terms of economic cooperation, on average respondents did not want to change the budget when shown how much is actually spent, and given a free choice would actually increase from 12.4 to 20.9 billion euros – a 69% increase on the actual amount.



Question: In 2021 the German government allocated 383 billion euros in the budget to the following areas. Please look at how much was spent and then type in how much you want the government to allocate next to each area so that the total adds up to 383 billion euros | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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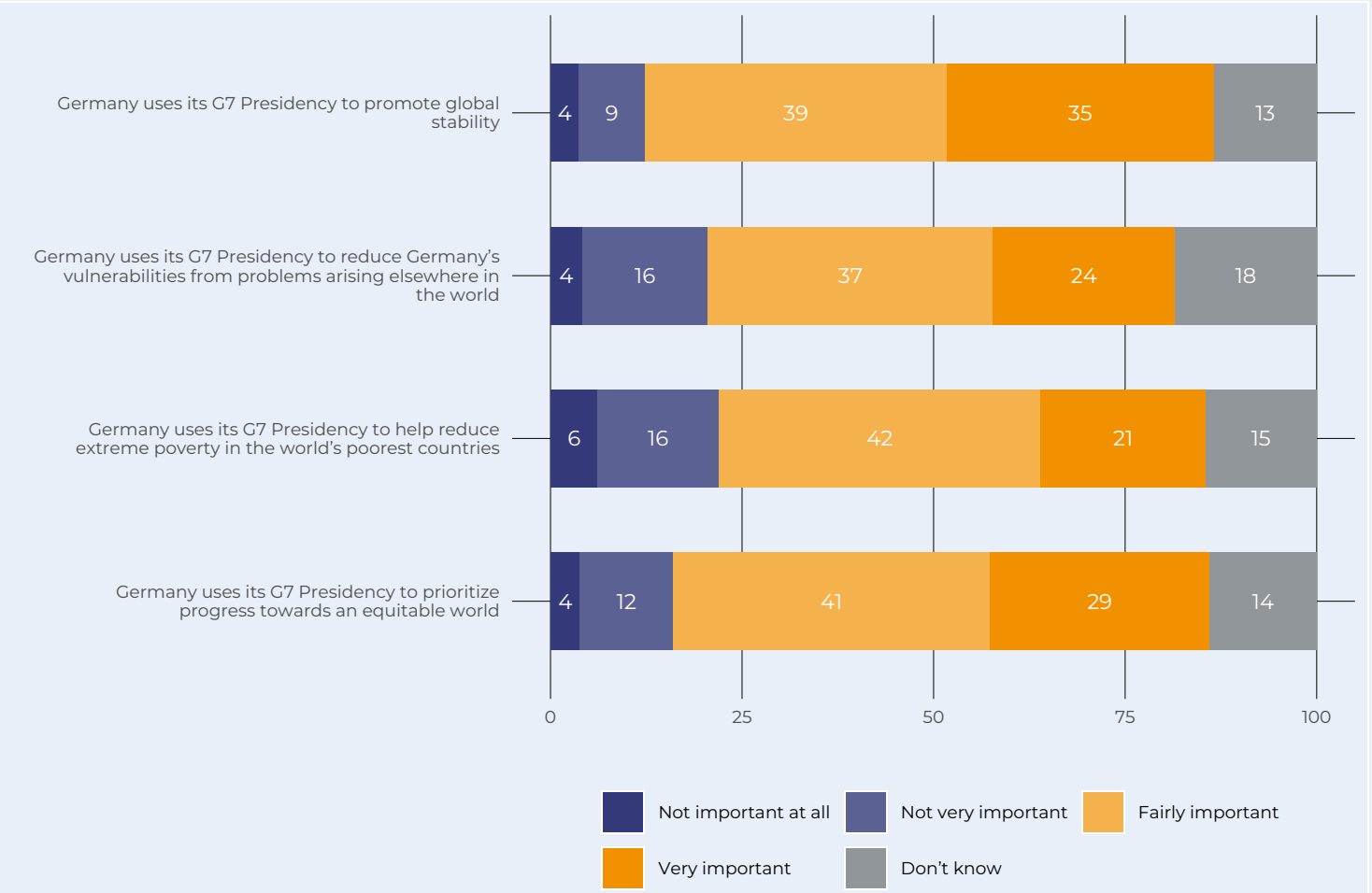
G7 PRESIDENCY AND INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

PUBLIC PRIORITIES FOR THE G7 PRESIDENCY



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All uses of the G7 Presidency are important for the German public as shown by the predominance of yellow-gold.

In general, though, the younger groups 18-24 and 25-34 are less likely to say important across the board.

AfD and FDP are also more likely to say not important, with a majority of AfD supporters saying reducing extreme poverty is unimportant (53%).

There are also regions that are more likely to say unimportant; namely: Baden-Württemberg; Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen-Anhalt; and Sachsen, Thüringen. But support for the importance of the goals is still a majority position, just less than the rest of the country.

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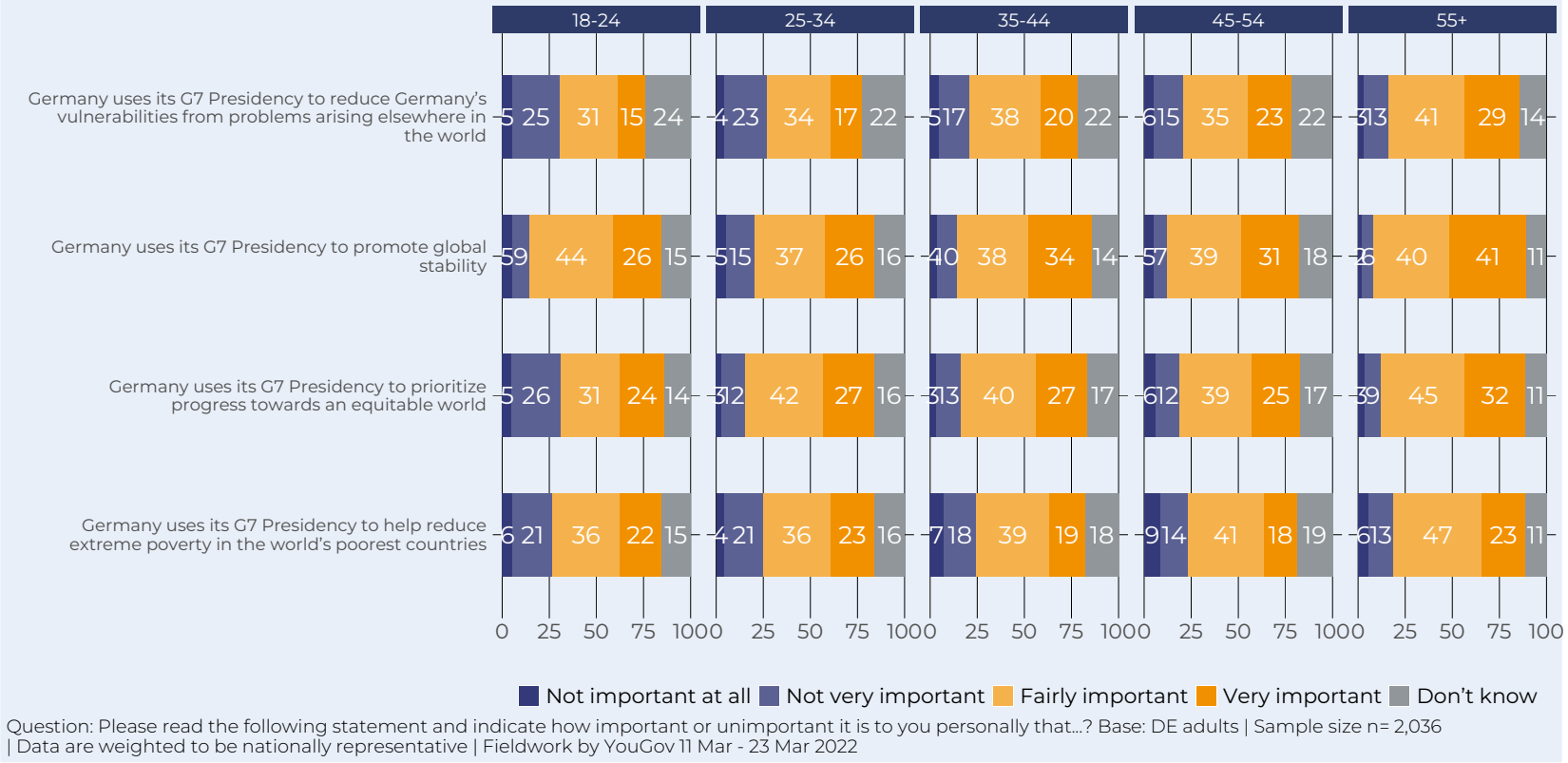
G7 PRESIDENCY BY AGE GROUP



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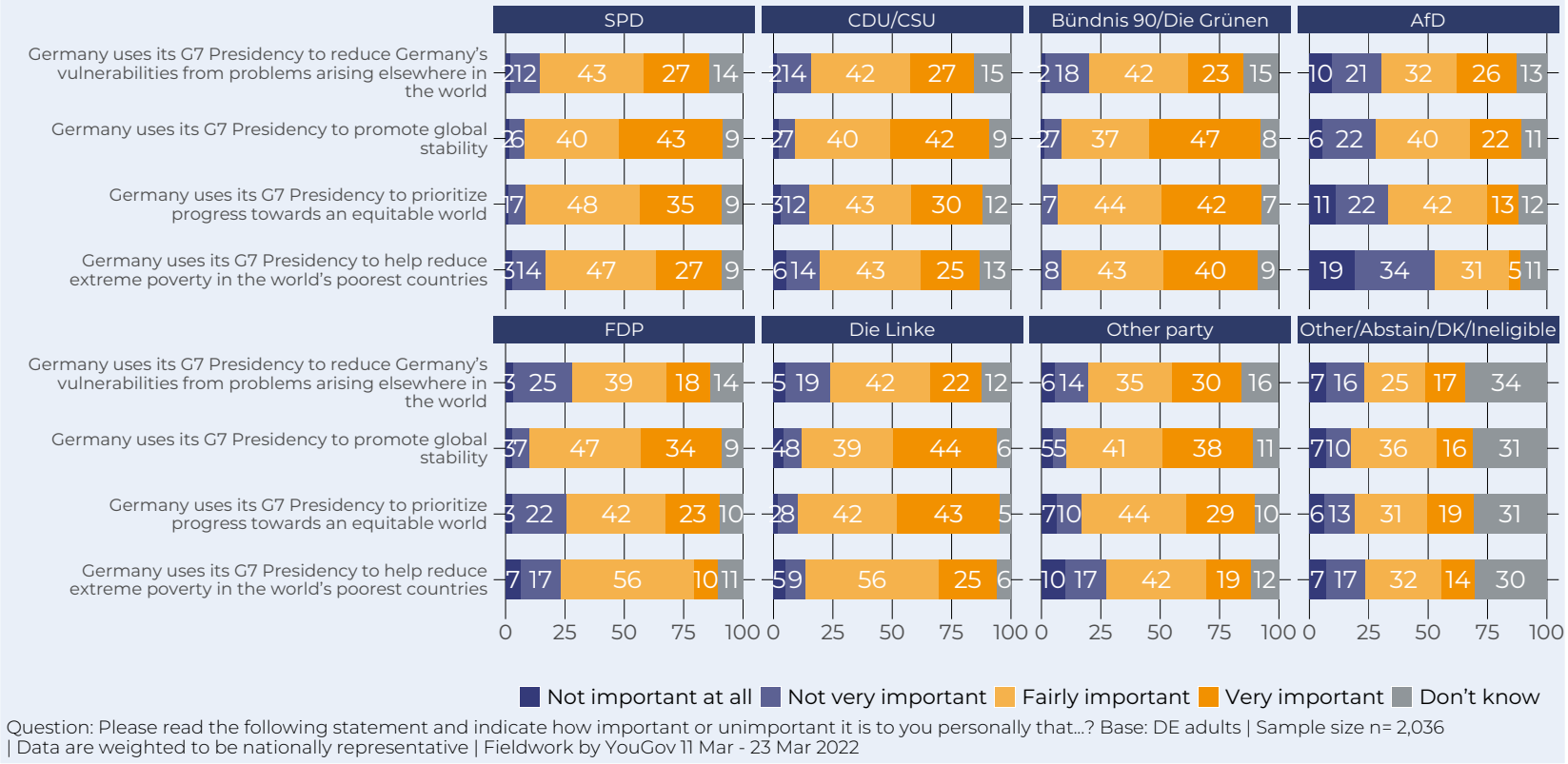
G7 PRESIDENCY BY PARTY ID



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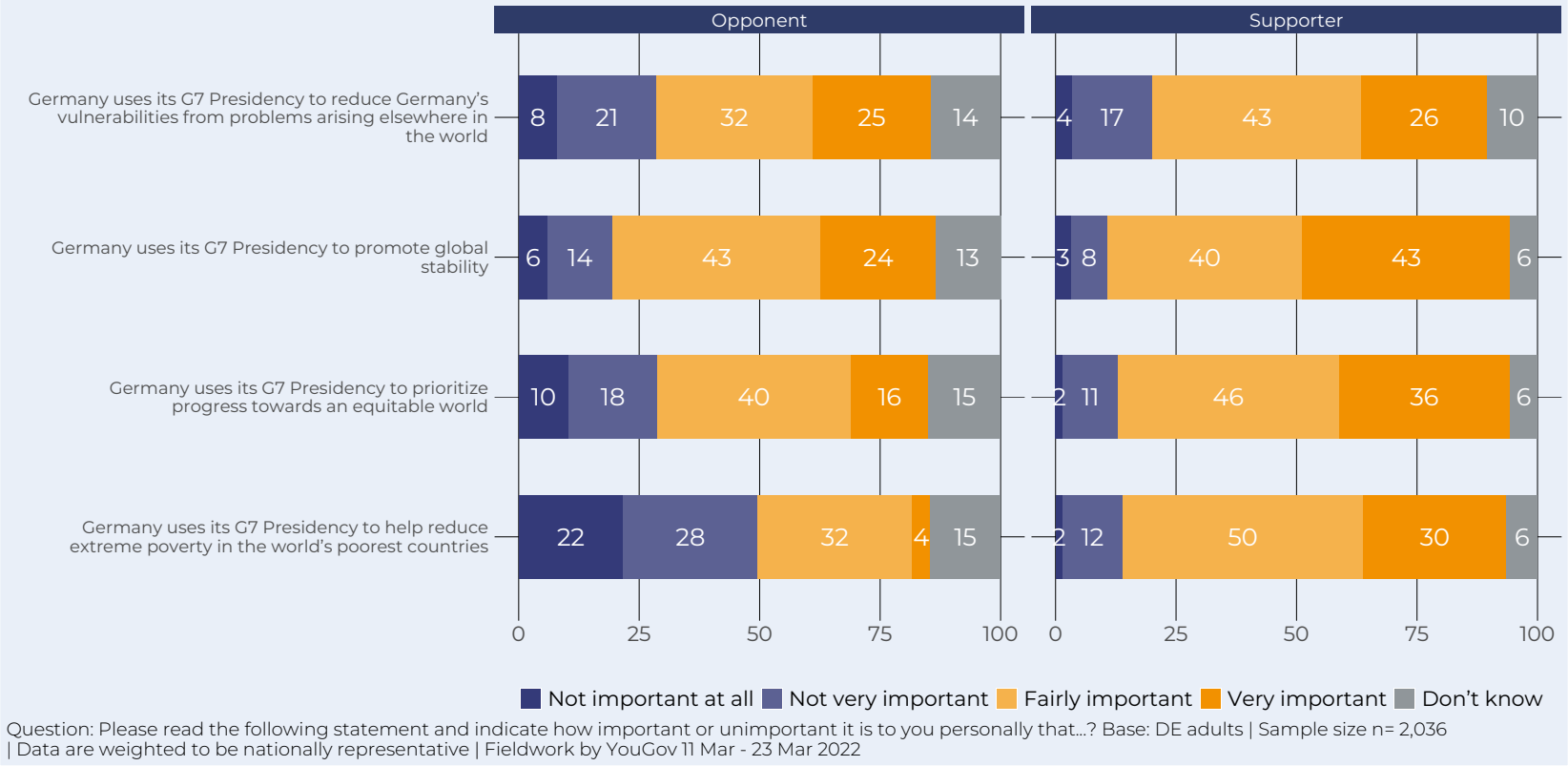
G7 PRESIDENCY BY DEV COOP



Question: Please read the following statement and indicate how important or unimportant it is to you personally that...? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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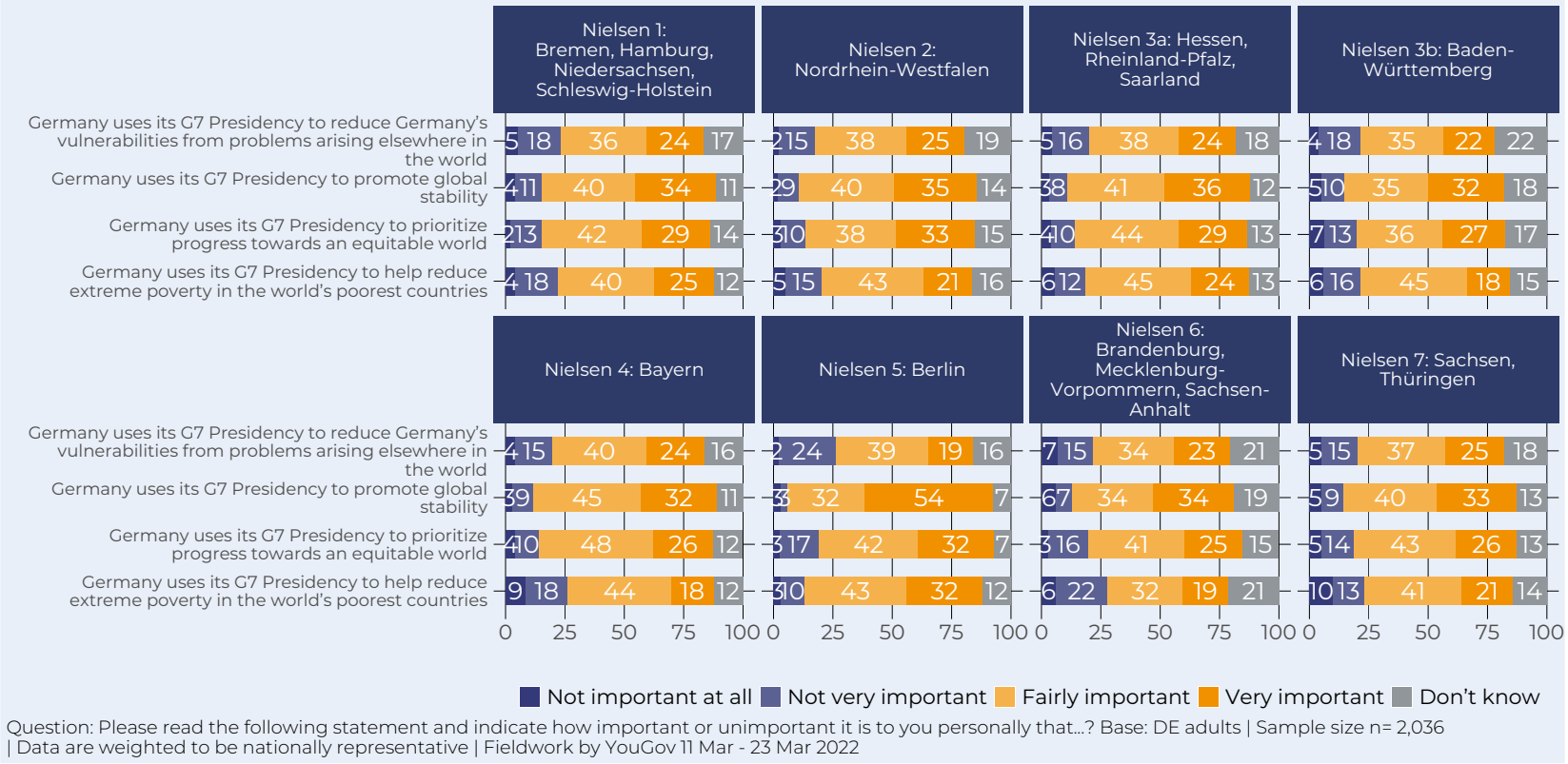
G7 PRESIDENCY BY REGION



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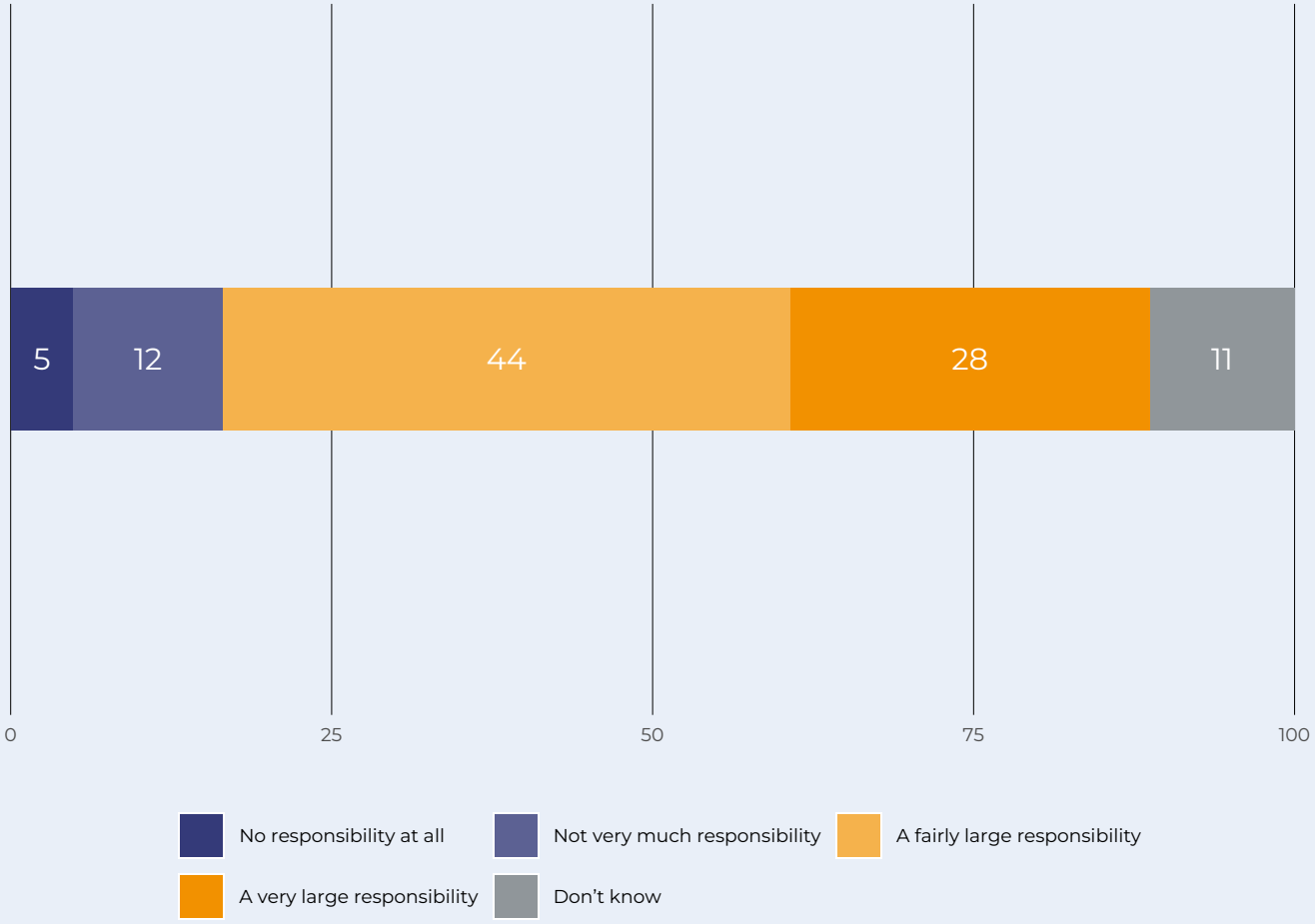
G7 COUNTRIES' RESPONSIBILITY TO ADDRESS GLOBAL CHALLENGES



Question: How much responsibility, if any, do you think the G7 countries have in addressing major global challenges e.g. climate crisis, coronavirus pandemic, etc.).? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

72%

say that the G7 has a responsibility to address major global challenges

It is a strong majority view that the G7 has a responsibility to address major global challenges.

Belief in the responsibility of the G7 gets stronger with age, with the youngest group 18-24 least likely to agree at 'only' 57%.

89% of Greens, 84% of SPD, and 72% FDP saying the G7 has a responsibility to address major global challenges. Even among AfD supporters, it is a majority view with 52% saying the G7 has a responsibility.

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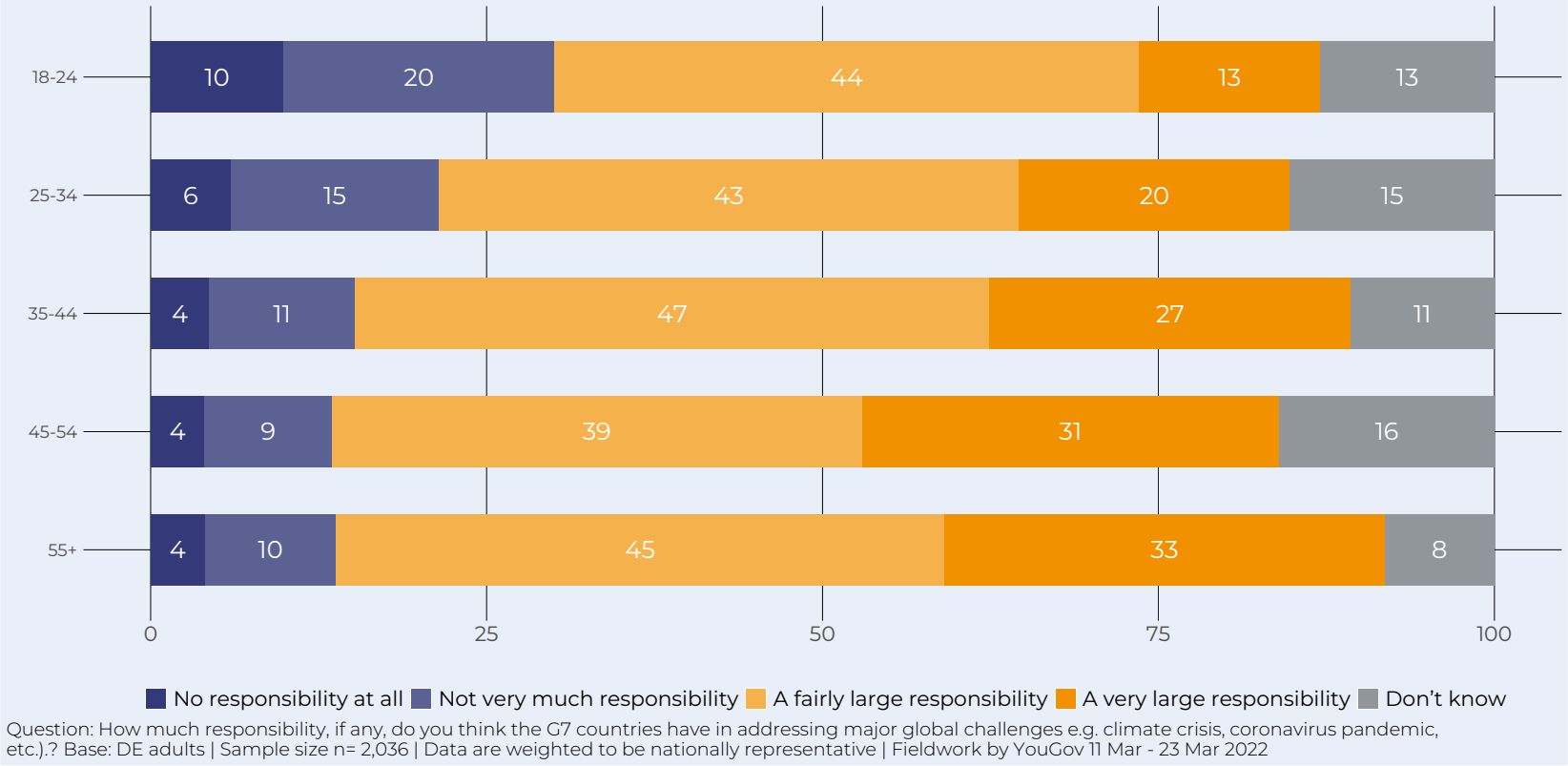
G7 COUNTRIES' RESPONSIBILITY BY AGE



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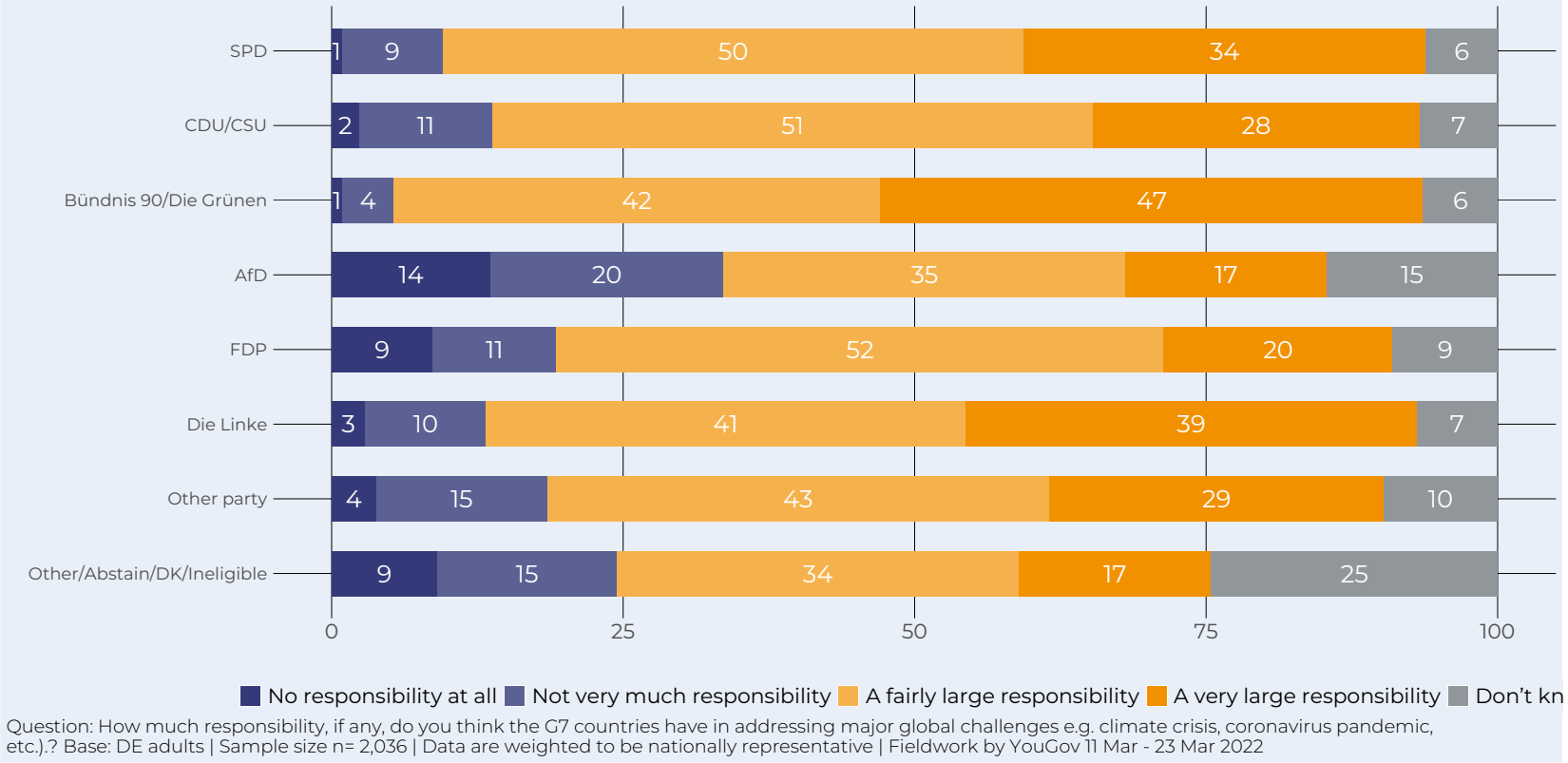
G7 COUNTRIES' RESPONSIBILITY BY PARTY ID



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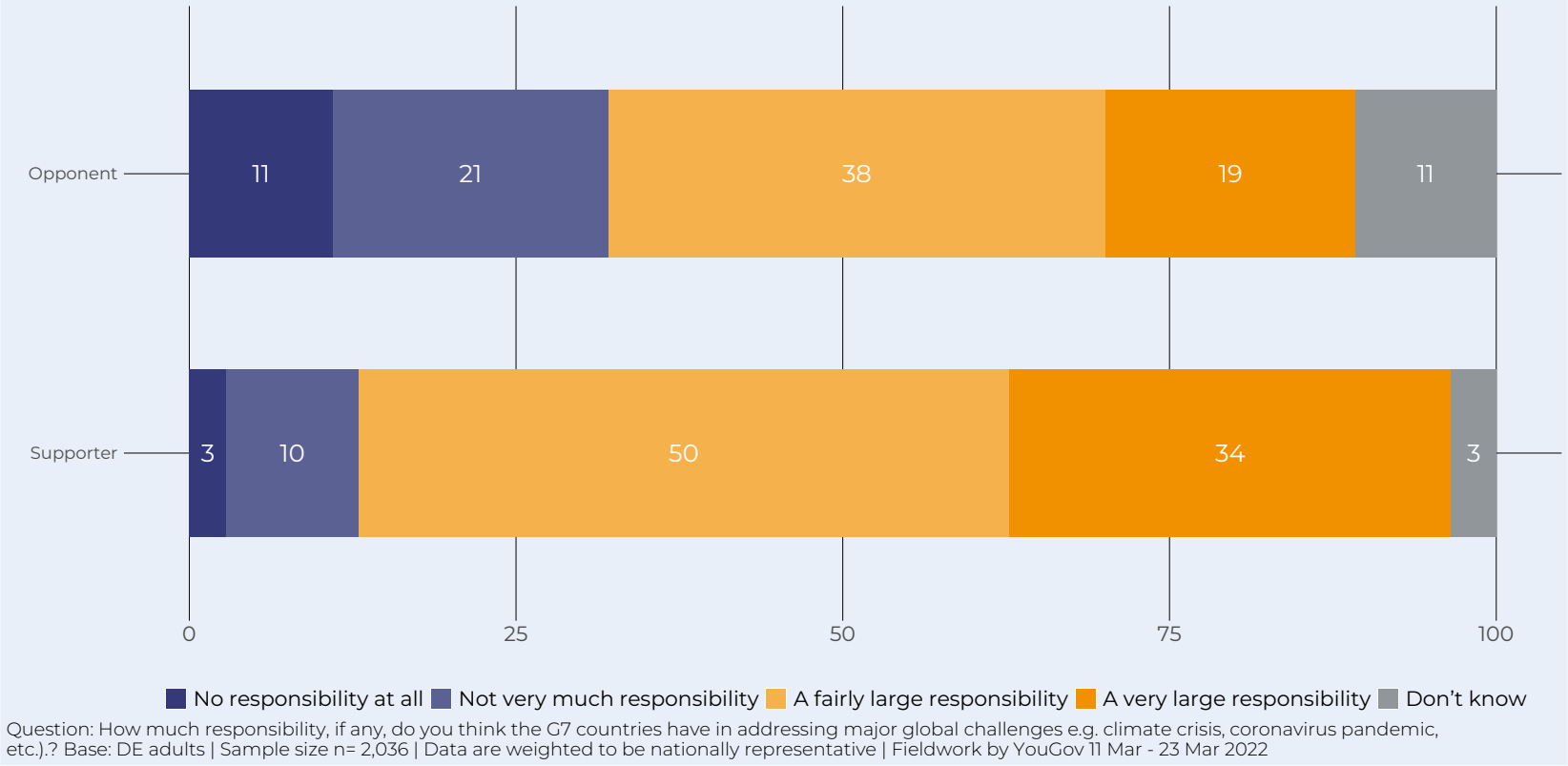
G7 COUNTRIES' RESPONSIBILITY BY DEV COOP SUPPORT OR OPPONENT



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FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES FOR G7 PRESIDENCY

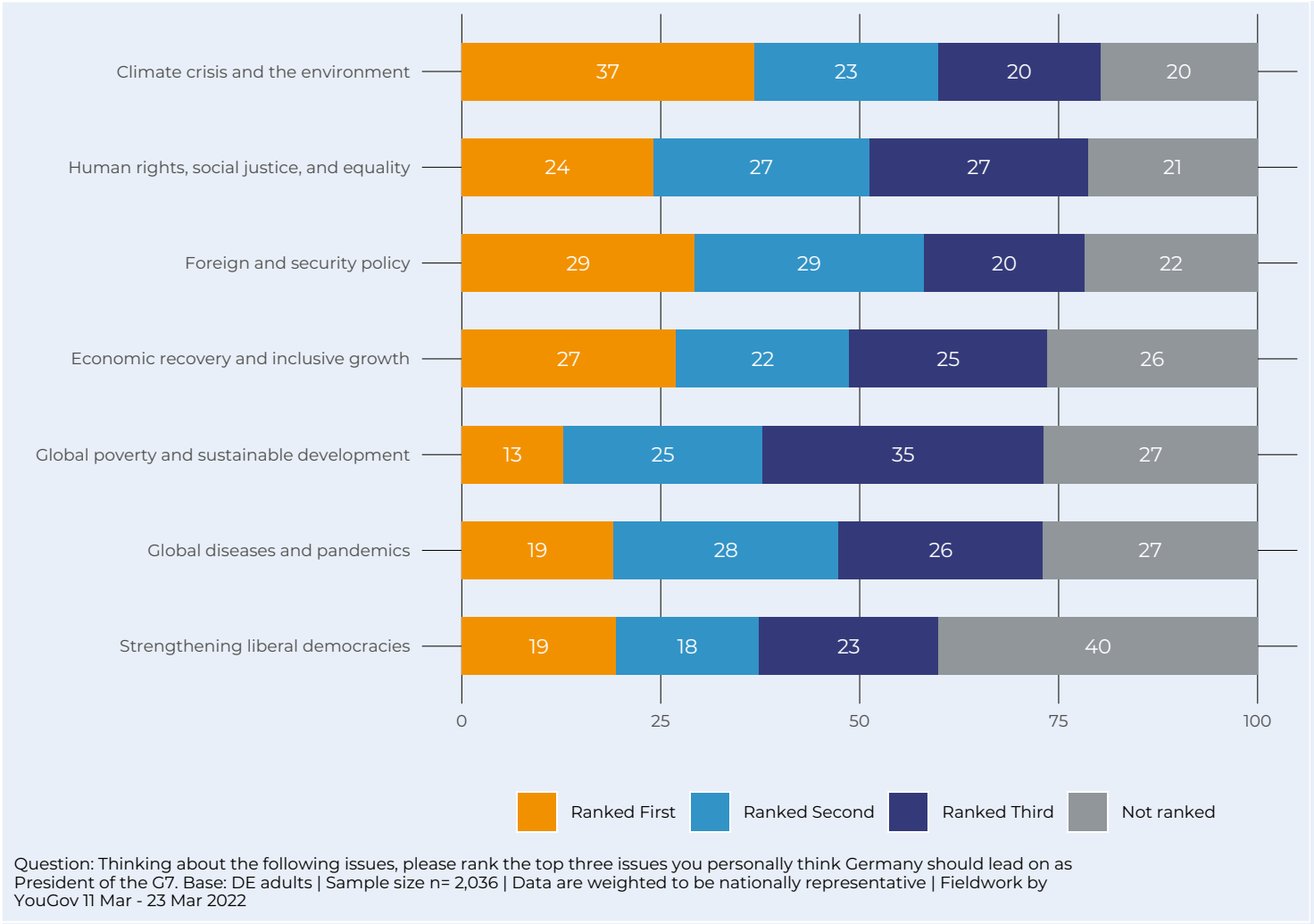
The strongest support is for addressing climate change and the environment with over a third (37%) of respondents saying that it should be the top priority.

Also, strong support for foreign and security policy; economic recovery and inclusive growth; and human rights, social justice and equality

For the 18-24 group three areas are tied for the top ranking goal at 28%: climate change and the environment; economic recovery and inclusive growth; and strengthening liberal democracies – which is considerably higher than the population overall.

Climate change and the environment is more likely to be the top ranking issue for the 55+ age group at 40%

Economic recovery and inclusive growth is top ranking priority for FDP and AfD



Question: Thinking about the following issues, please rank the top three issues you personally think Germany should lead on as President of the G7. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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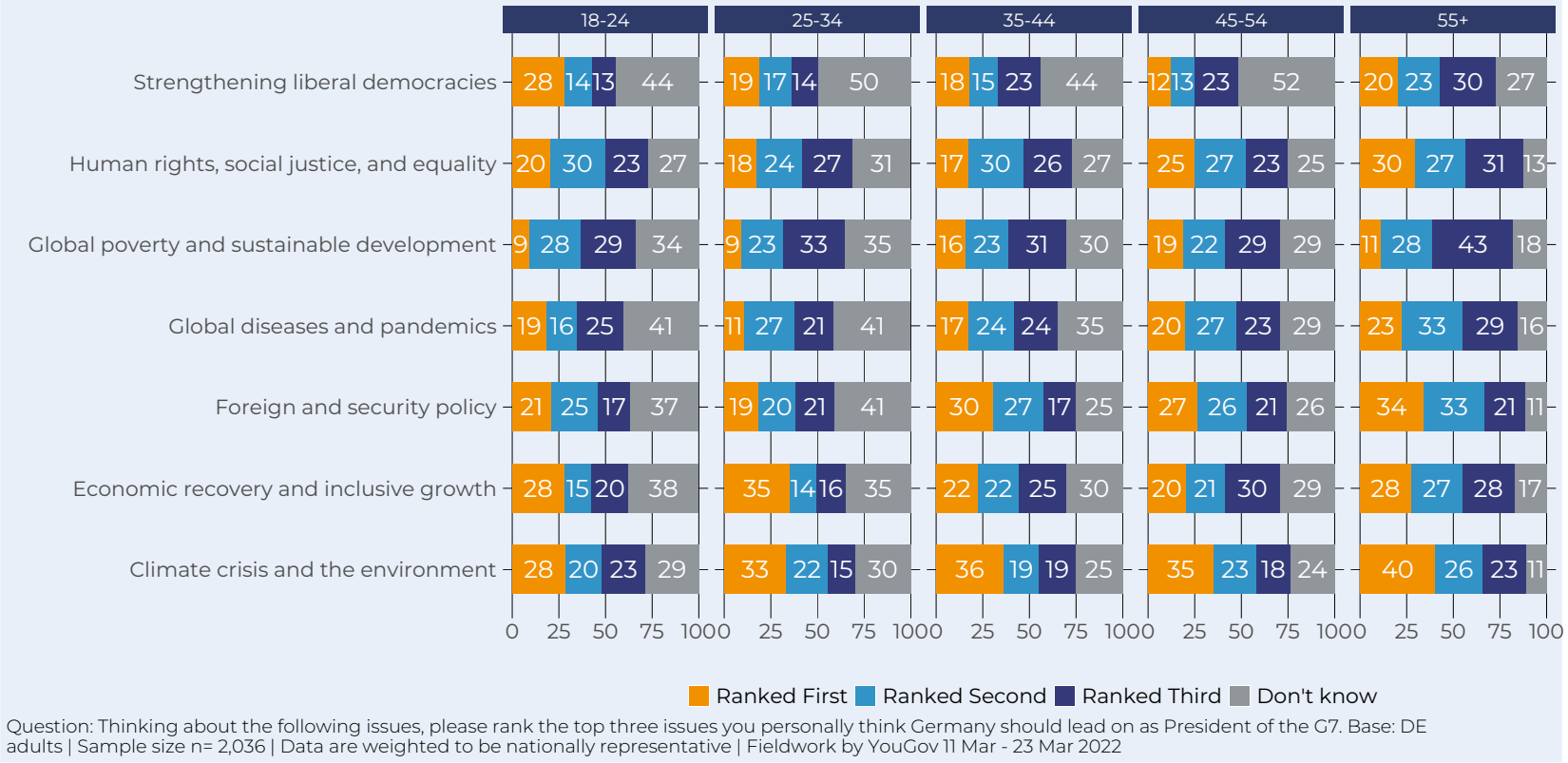
FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES BY AGE



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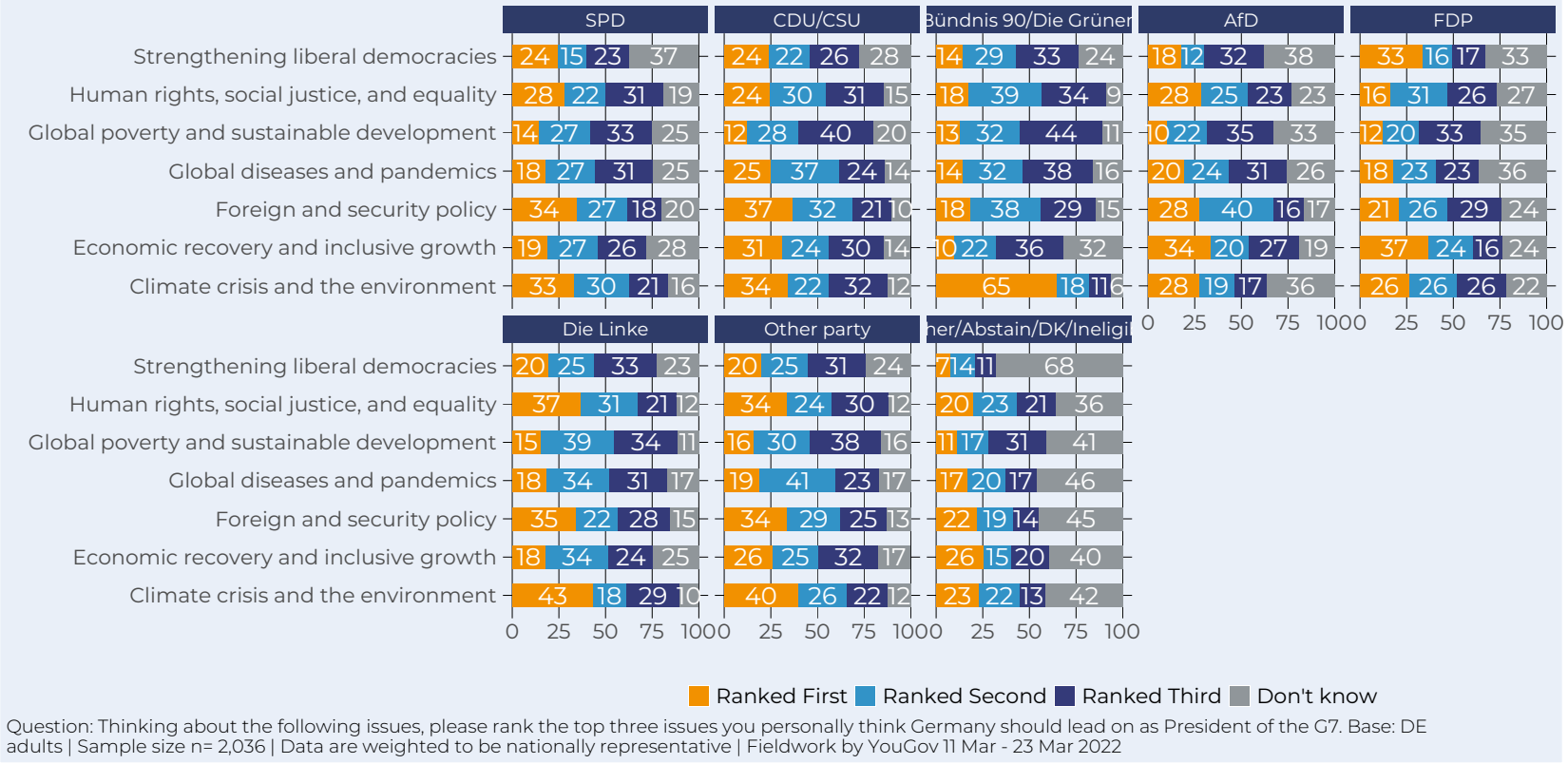
FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES BY PID



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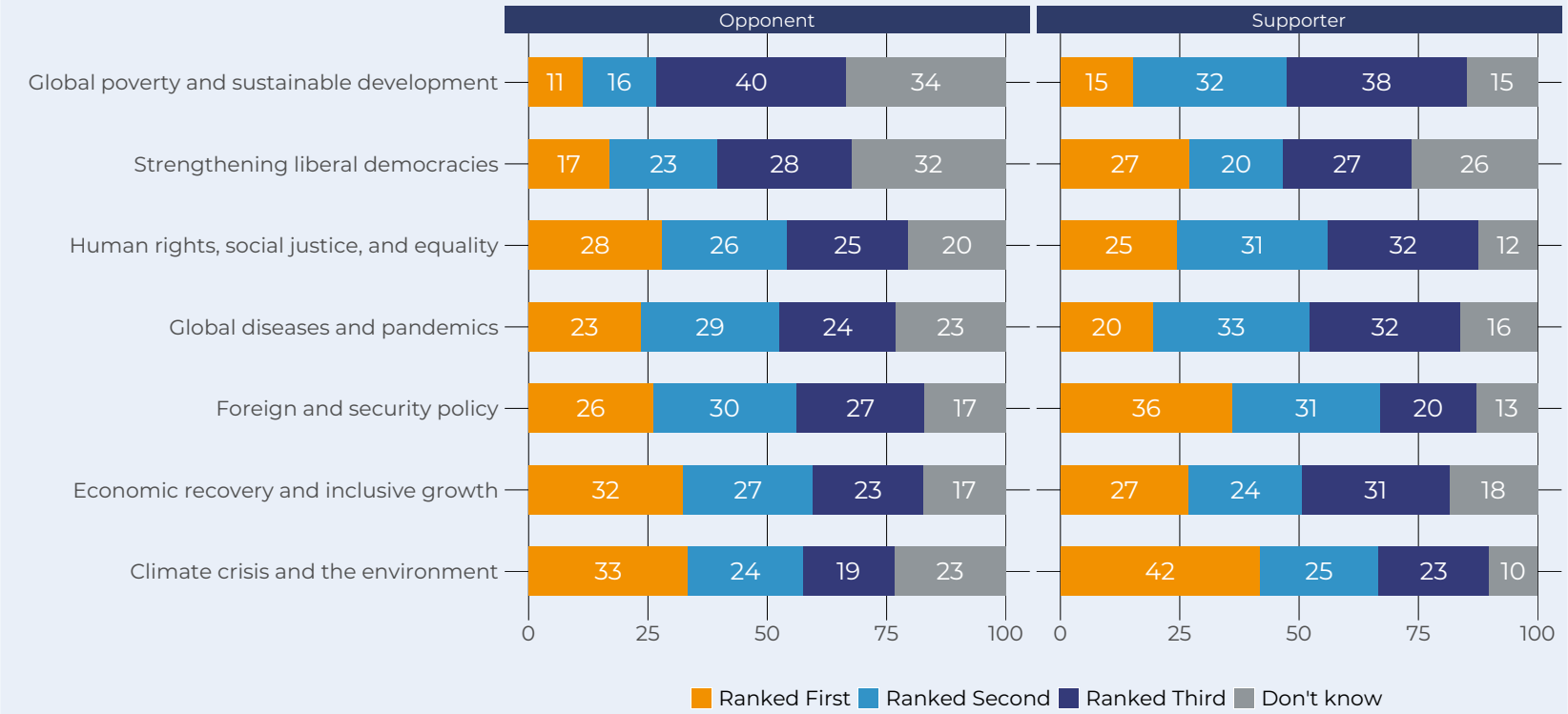
FOREIGN POLICY PRIORITIES BY DEV COOP



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G7 COMMITMENTS

There is very strong support for the German government to use its G7 leadership to secure climate commitments at the G7, across the board.

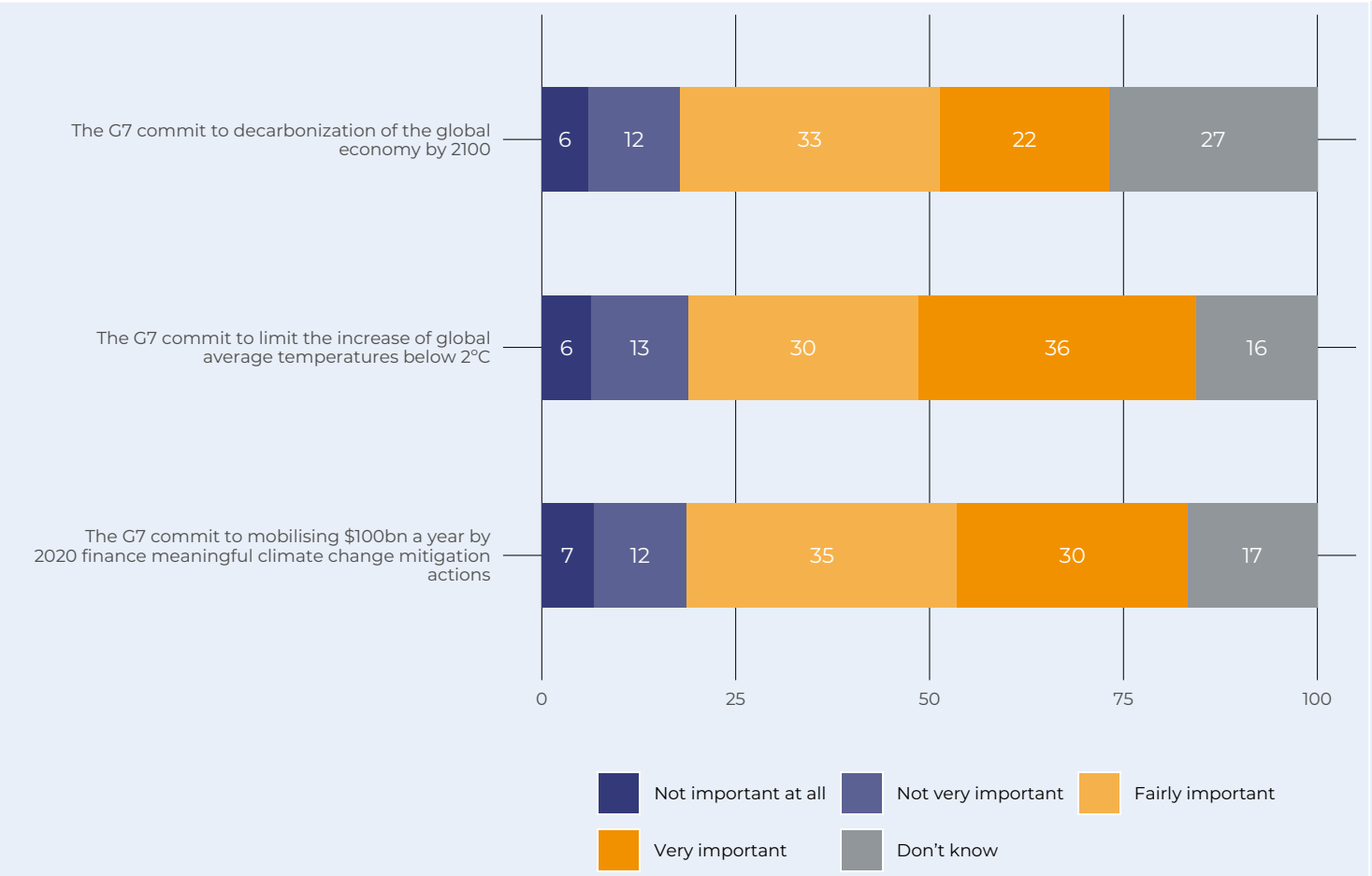
While the lowest support of the three commitments, there is still a majority (55%) for decarbonizing the global economy by 2100

Two in three (66%) are in favour of the German government using its G7 leadership to secure a commitment to limit the global average temperature increases to below 2C.

Also, two in three (65%) are for raising meaningful levels of climate financing for mitigation, i.e. $100bn per year

Support robust across age groups, and almost all political parties. Only for AfD supporters is there a plurality against seeking commitments.

There is strong public support for the German government to use its G7 leadership to secure such climate commitments at the G7.



Question: How important or unimportant is it to you personally that Germany uses its leadership of the G7 to secure new commitments to each of the following climate policies? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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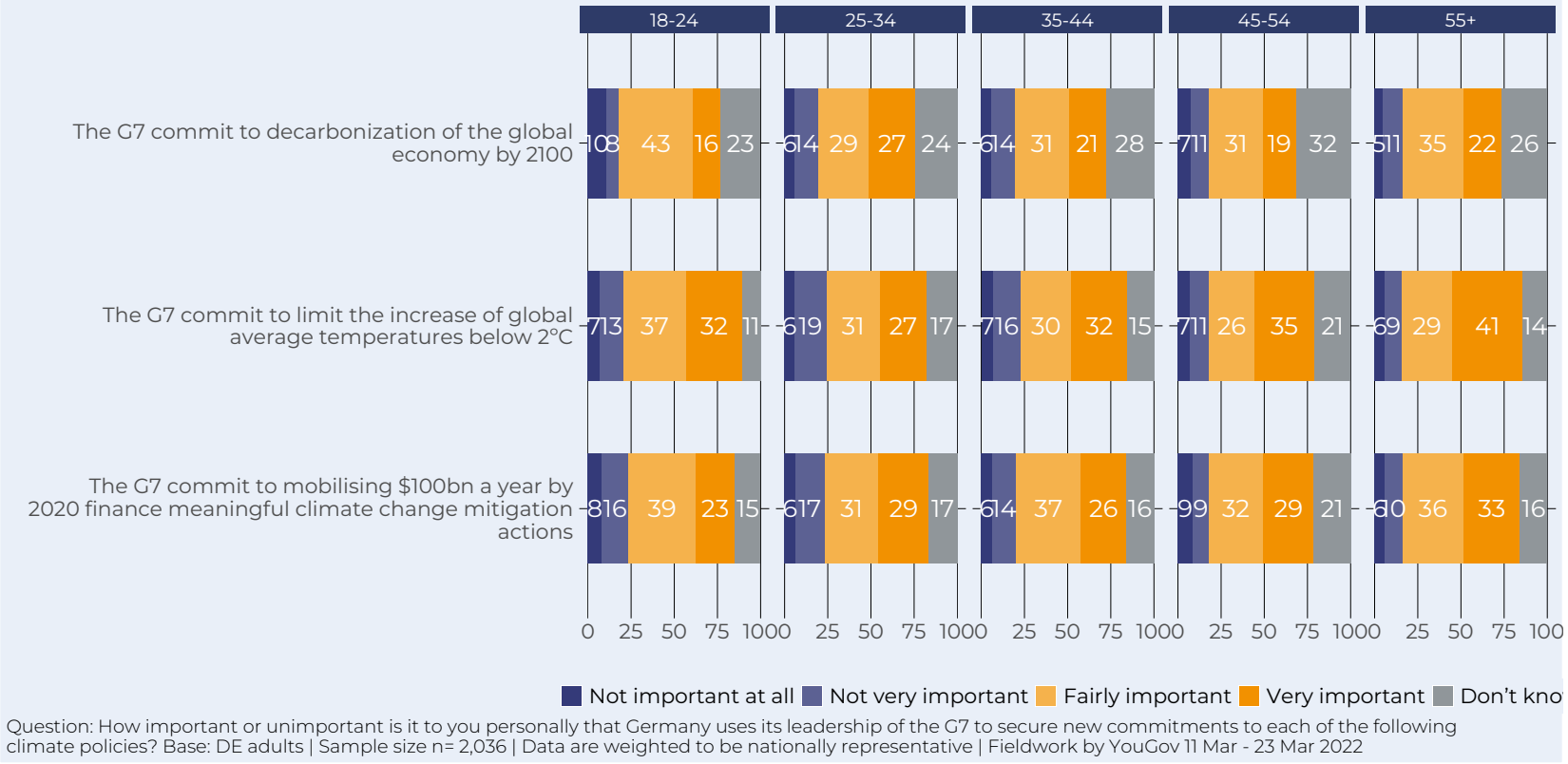
G7 COMMITMENTS BY AGE



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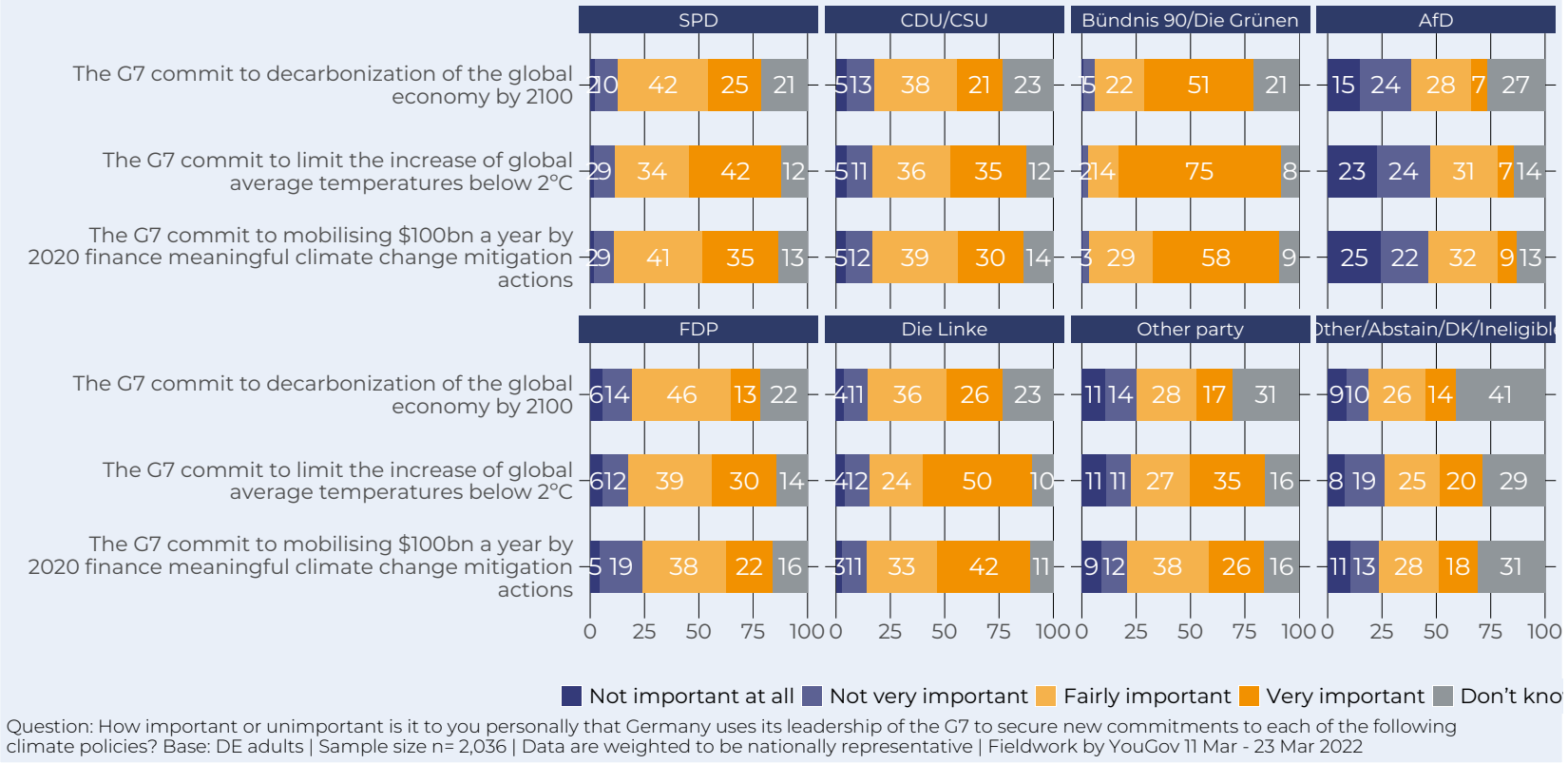
G7 COMMITMENTS BY PID



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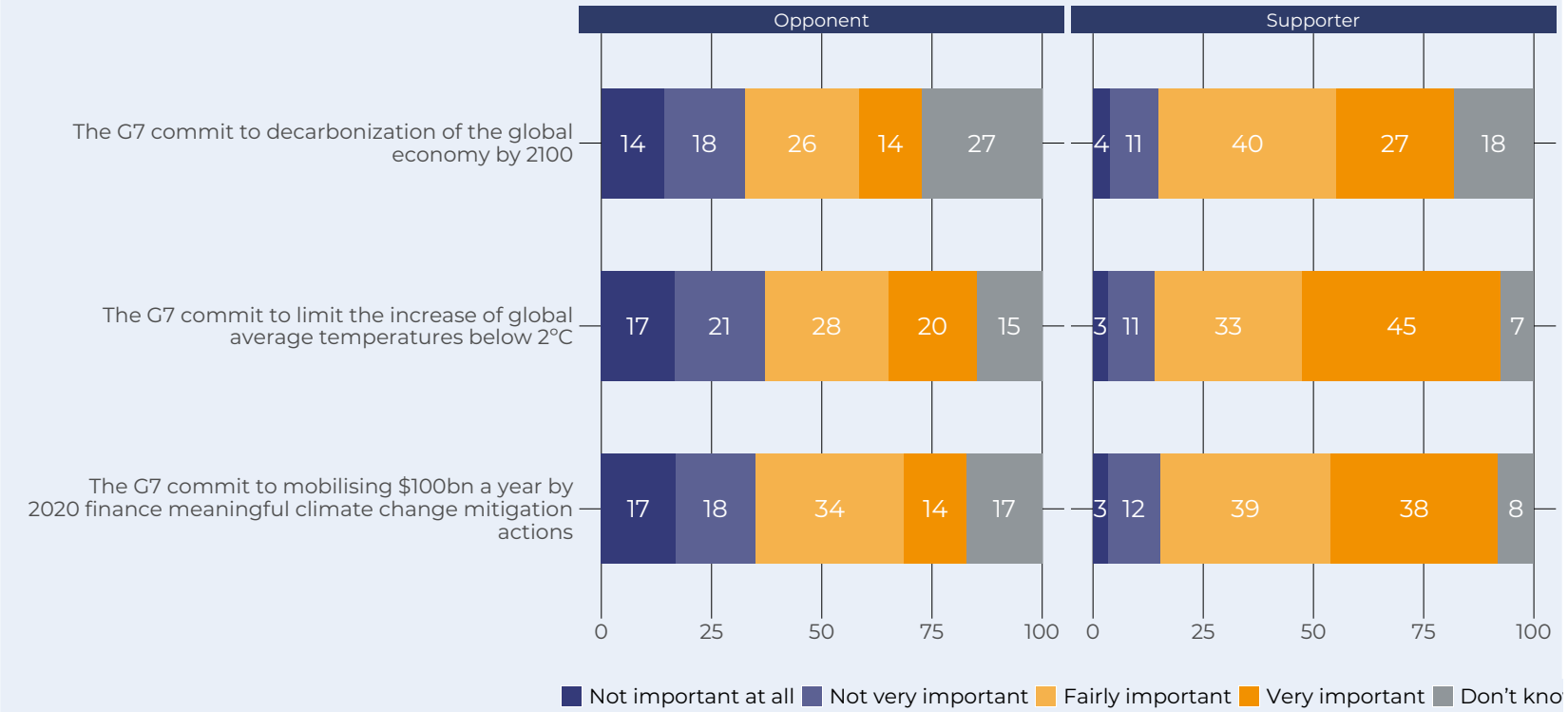
G7 COMMITMENTS BY DEV COOP



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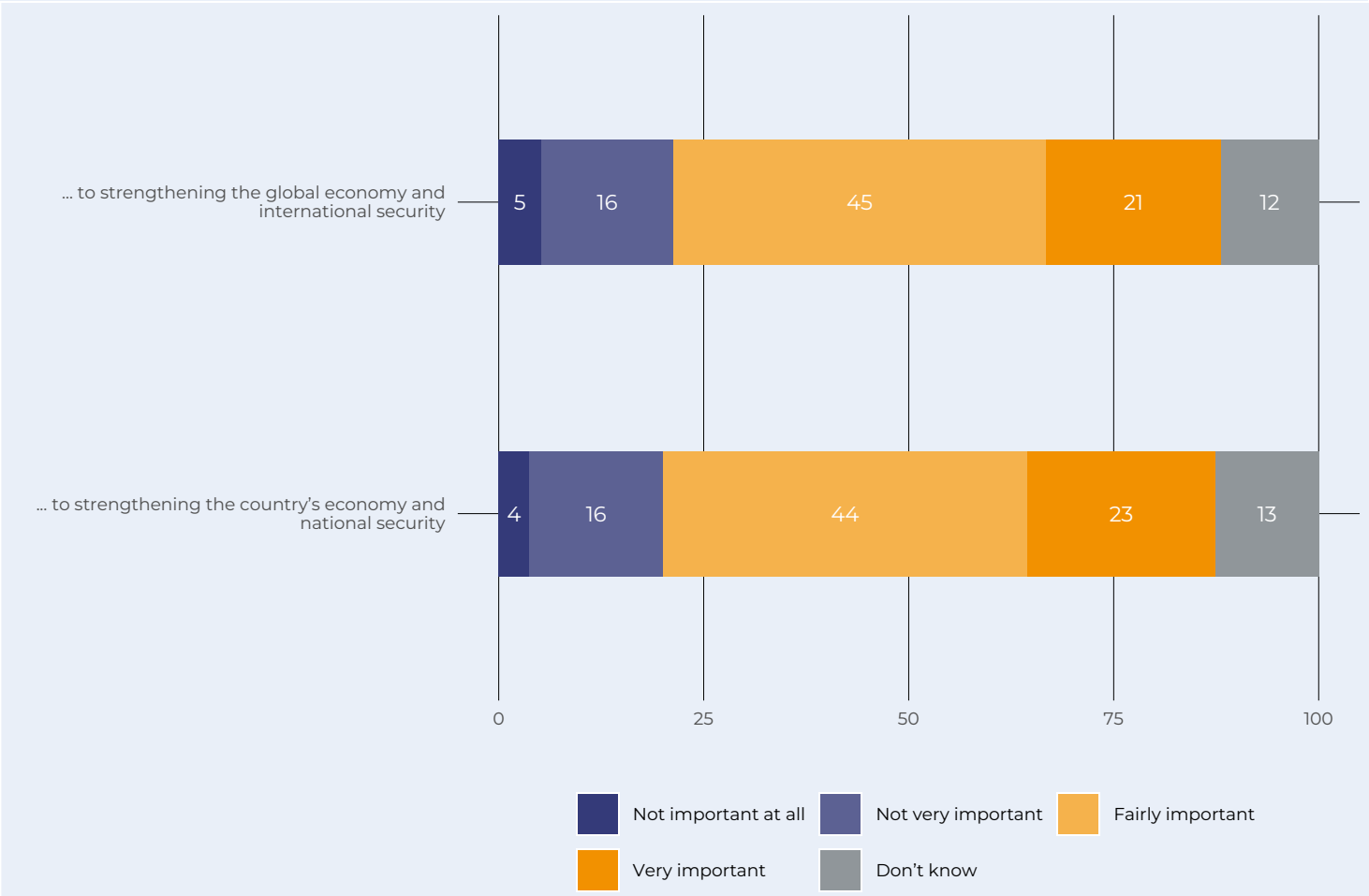
GERMAN LEADERSHIP AT HOME AND GLOBALLY?



Question: How important or unimportant do you think German leadership in the world is...? Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

We conducted an experiment to assess whether the German public believed that German leadership is as important for the global economy and international security as it is to the domestic economy and national security.

They do. 77% of respondents say that German leadership is very or fairly important for the country's economy and national security, while almost an identical amount (76%) agree that German leadership is important for the global economy international security.

This is a strong indicator that the German public see an important role for the country on the world stage and a belief that German leadership plays an important role in strengthening economic activity around the world and ensuring peace and security too. Just as important as it does domestically – this is striking.

AfD supporters are striking in that it is among this group where we see large differences in the average responses to the two treatment groups: 27% disagreeing on the domestic item but 51% disagreeing on the global item.

Meanwhile, the 18-24 group are more sceptical across both groups – i.e. domestic and global.

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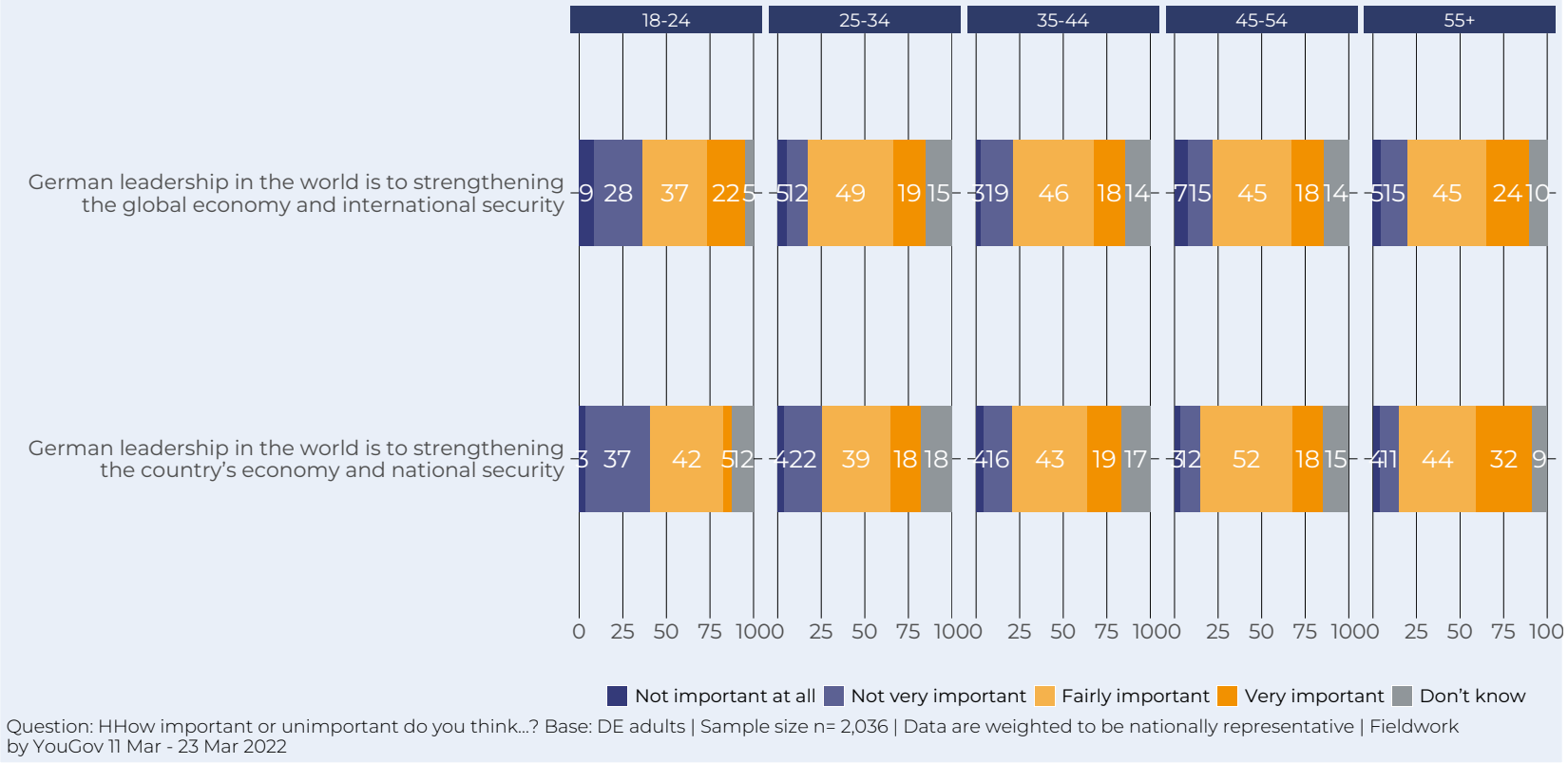
GERMAN LEADERSHIP BY AGE



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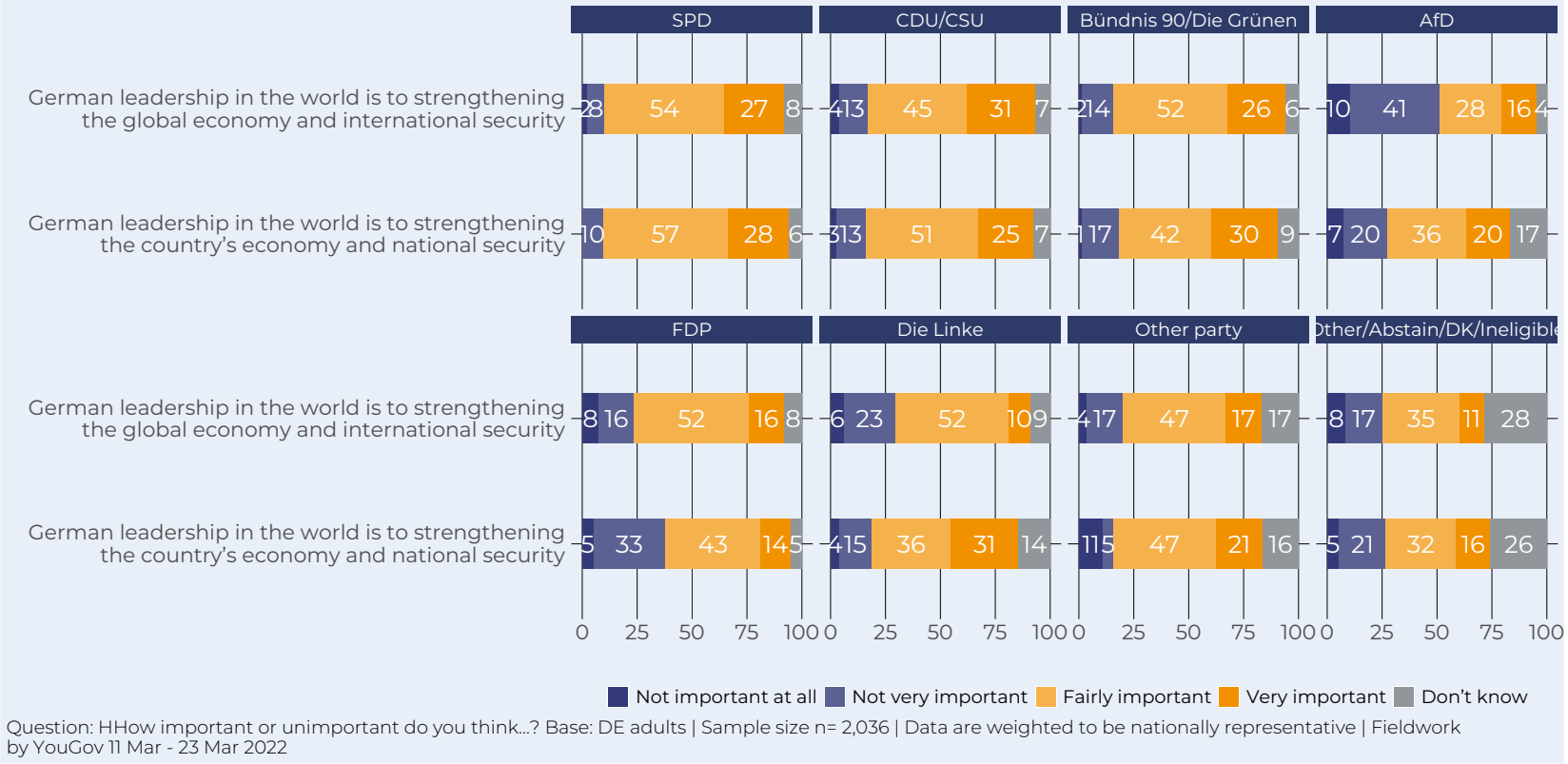
GERMAN LEADERSHIP BY PID



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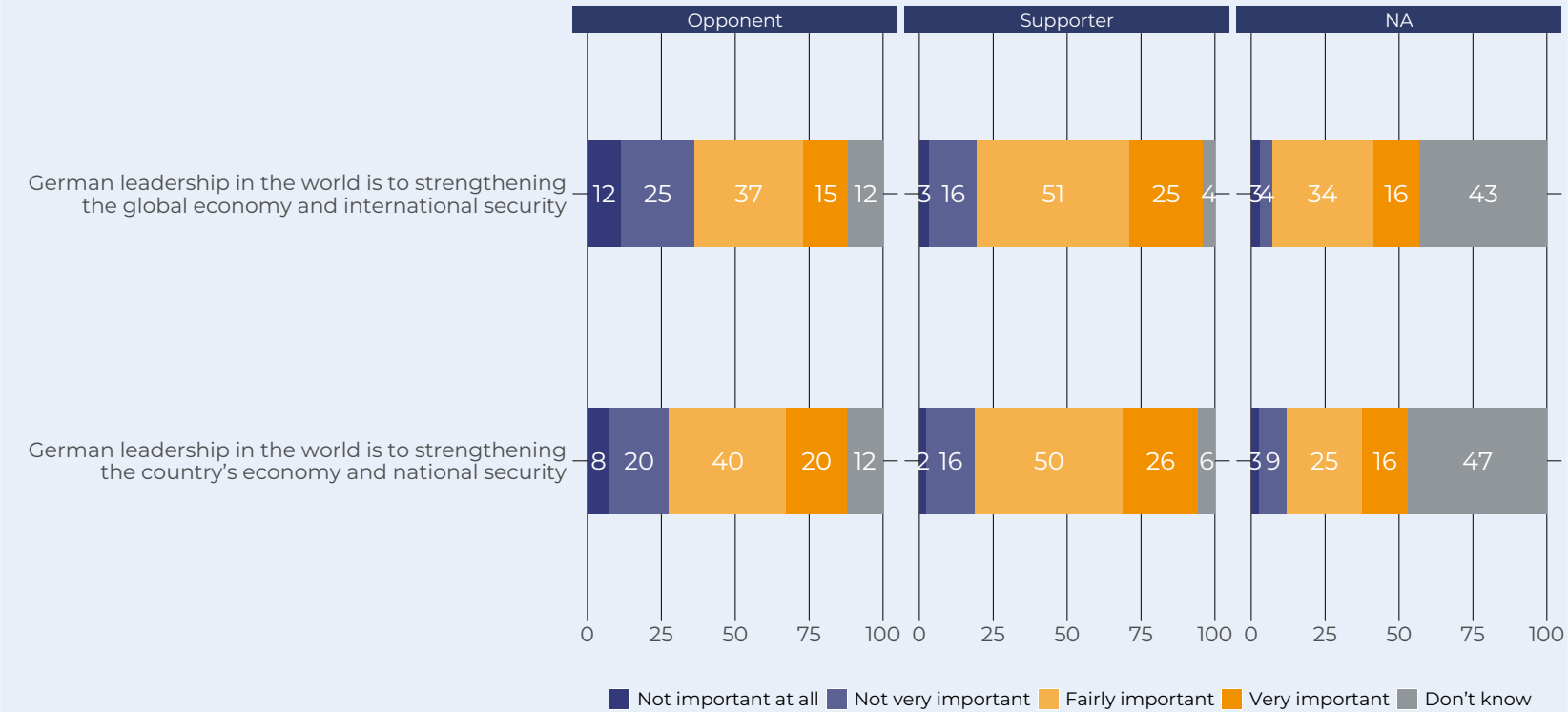
GERMAN LEADERSHIP BY DEV COOP



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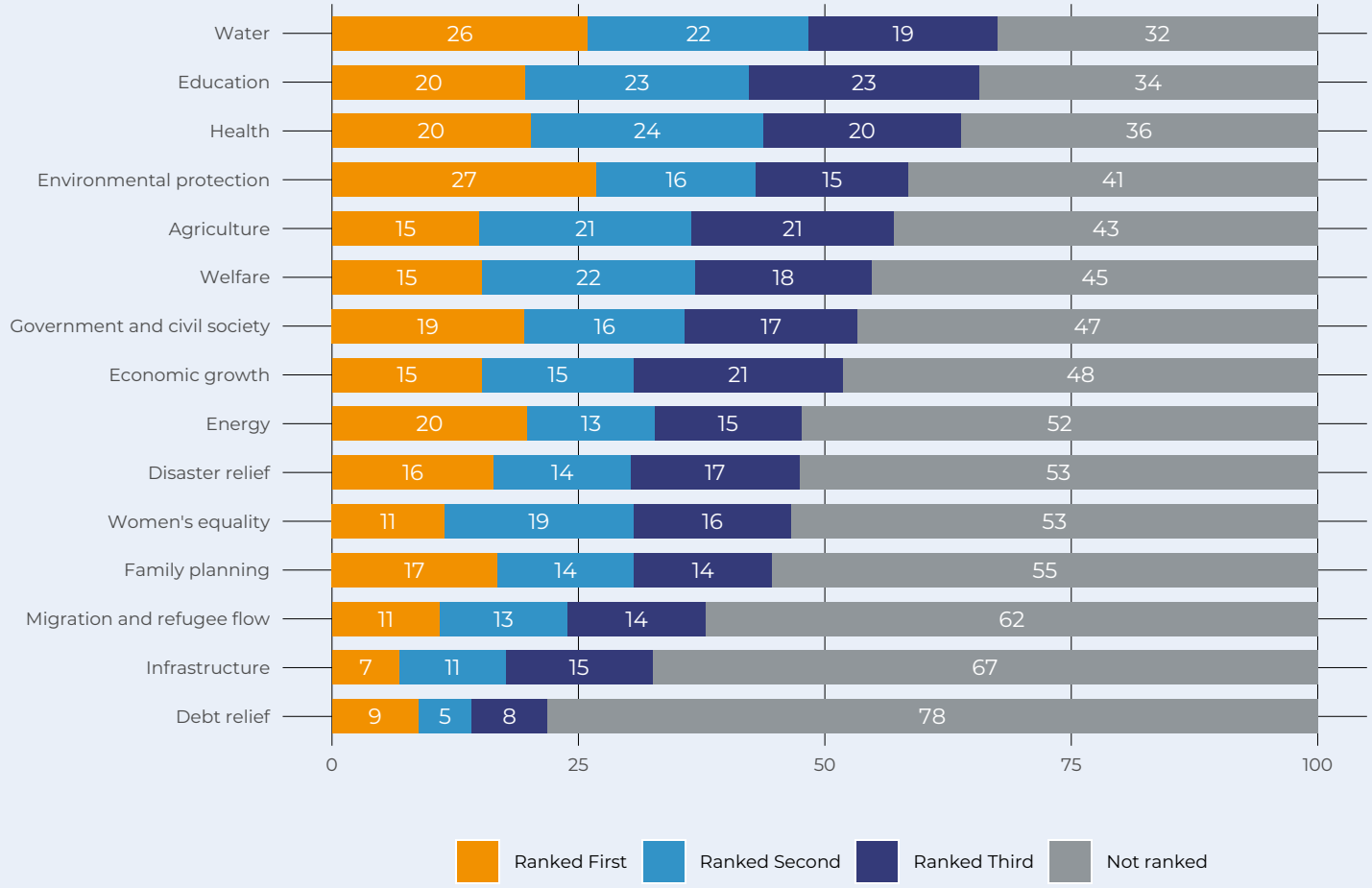
HOW TO USE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION & FRAMING

WHAT ARE THE PUBLIC PRIORITIES?



Question: When it comes to government development cooperation for poor countries, what areas do you think are the most important, second most important, and thurd most important?. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

The German public strongly favours investing development cooperation in water, education, health, and environmental protection.

These rankings are consistent with rankings on previous and largely reflect the distribution of responses to this question in the past

There is little support for debt relief in the current context, nor for investment in infrastructure and managing migration and refugees (despite this being a hot button issue).

Although there are small differences across age groups, the actual ranking of sectors remains for the most part the same.

Stronger preferences for environmental protection for the Greens, welfare for Die Linke, energy for CDU/CSU, and family planning for AfD and FDP.

There is consistent public preferences for economic cooperation to deliver the basics of development such as water, education and health, as well as the environment.

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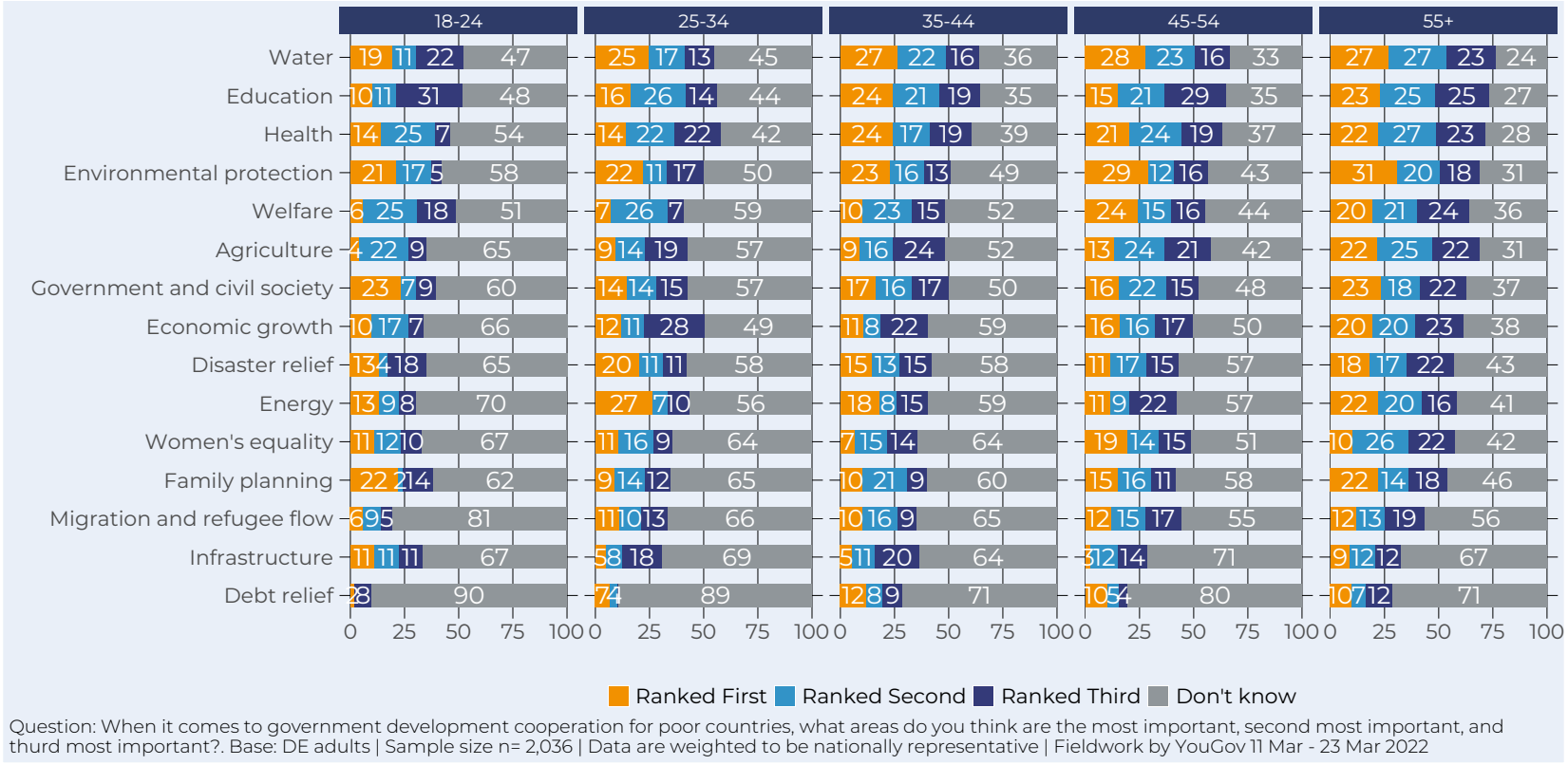
PUBLIC PRIORITIES BY AGE



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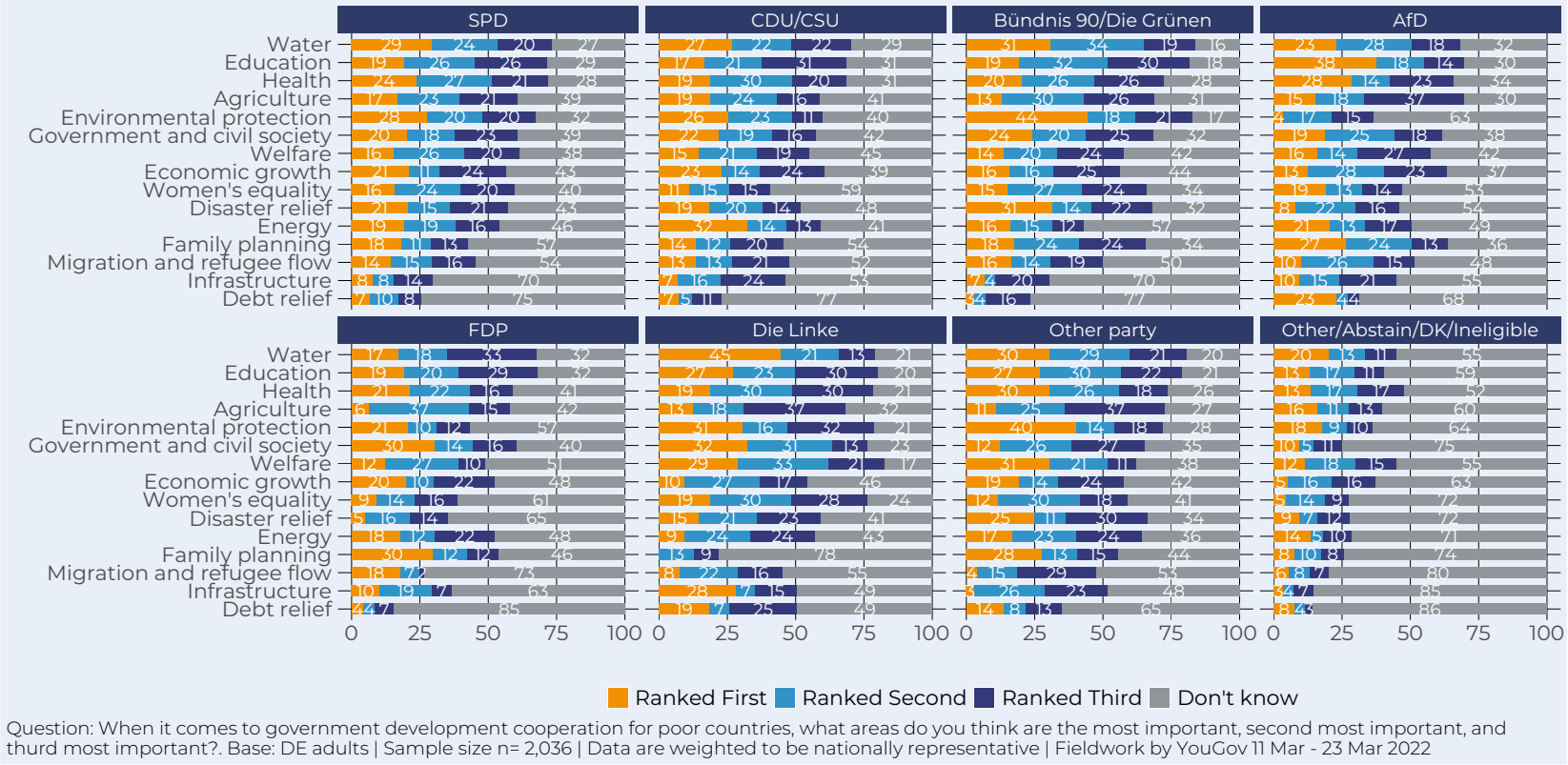
PUBLIC PRIORITIES BY PID



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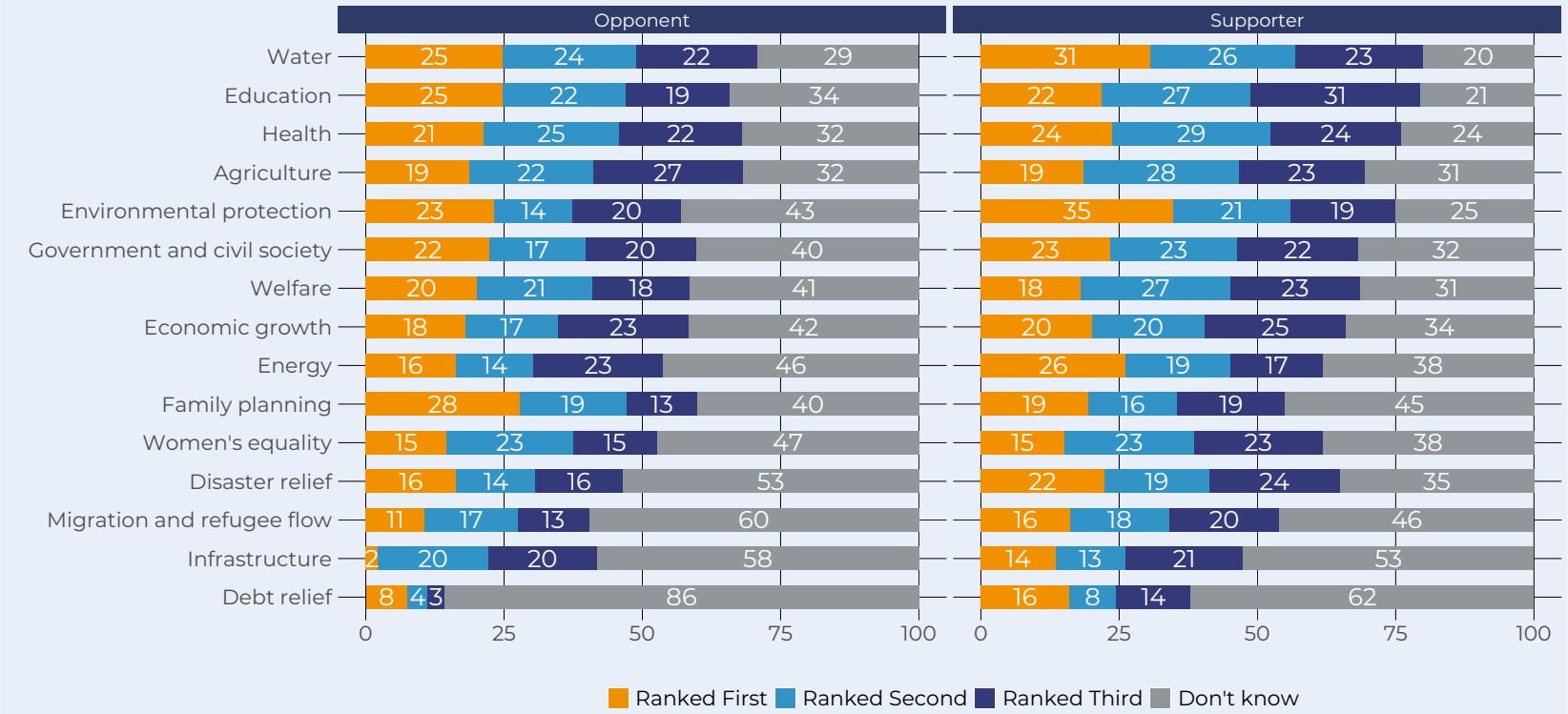
PUBLIC PRIORITIES BY DEV COOP



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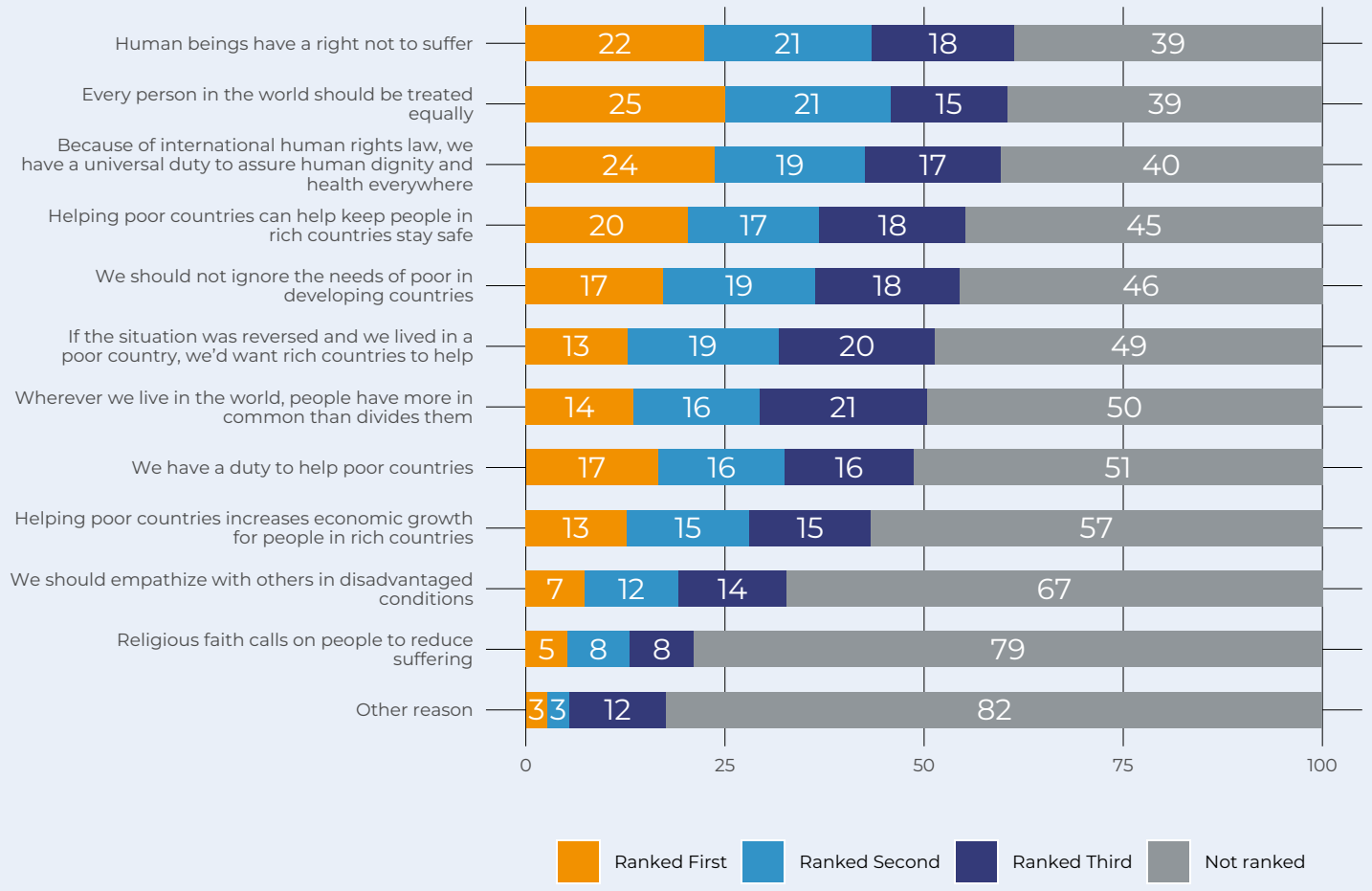
WHY SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION?



Question: Below are some reasons that someone might support foreign aid. Please rank the three statements you personally think are the most compelling reasons to providing support for foreign aid, if any. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

How best to frame or justify development cooperation? We offered respondents a series of options and asked them to pick their preferred ones.

The statement that human beings have a right not to suffer was selected most frequently in respondents' top 3 – 61% of the time overall.

That every person in the world should be treated equally was the most frequent top ranked reason, selected by a quarter of all respondents as their top ranked reason.

Economic and religious reasons performed less well than moral reasons in general.

The rankings are reasonably consistent across age groups and political affiliation, though the duty reason performs well for the Greens and international human rights law performs well for Die Linke.

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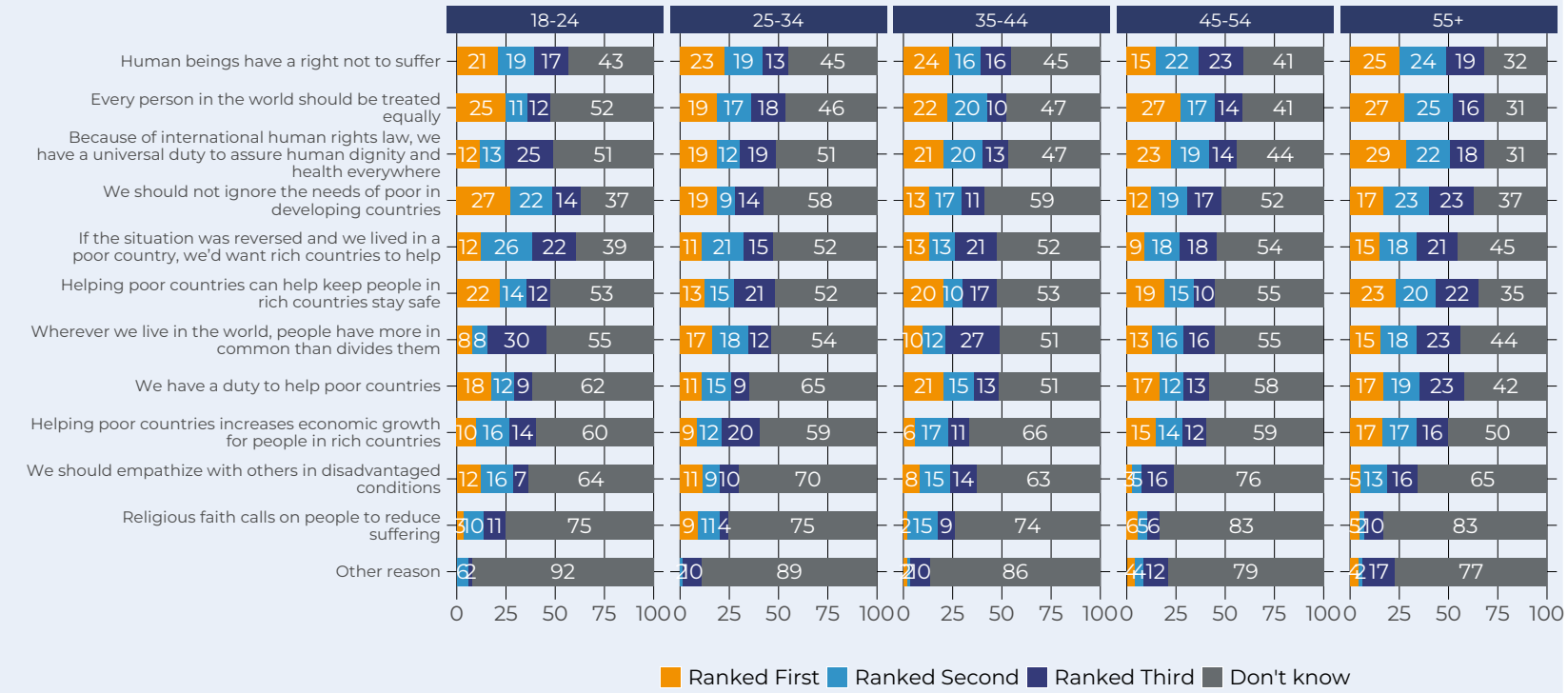
WHY SUPPORT BY AGE



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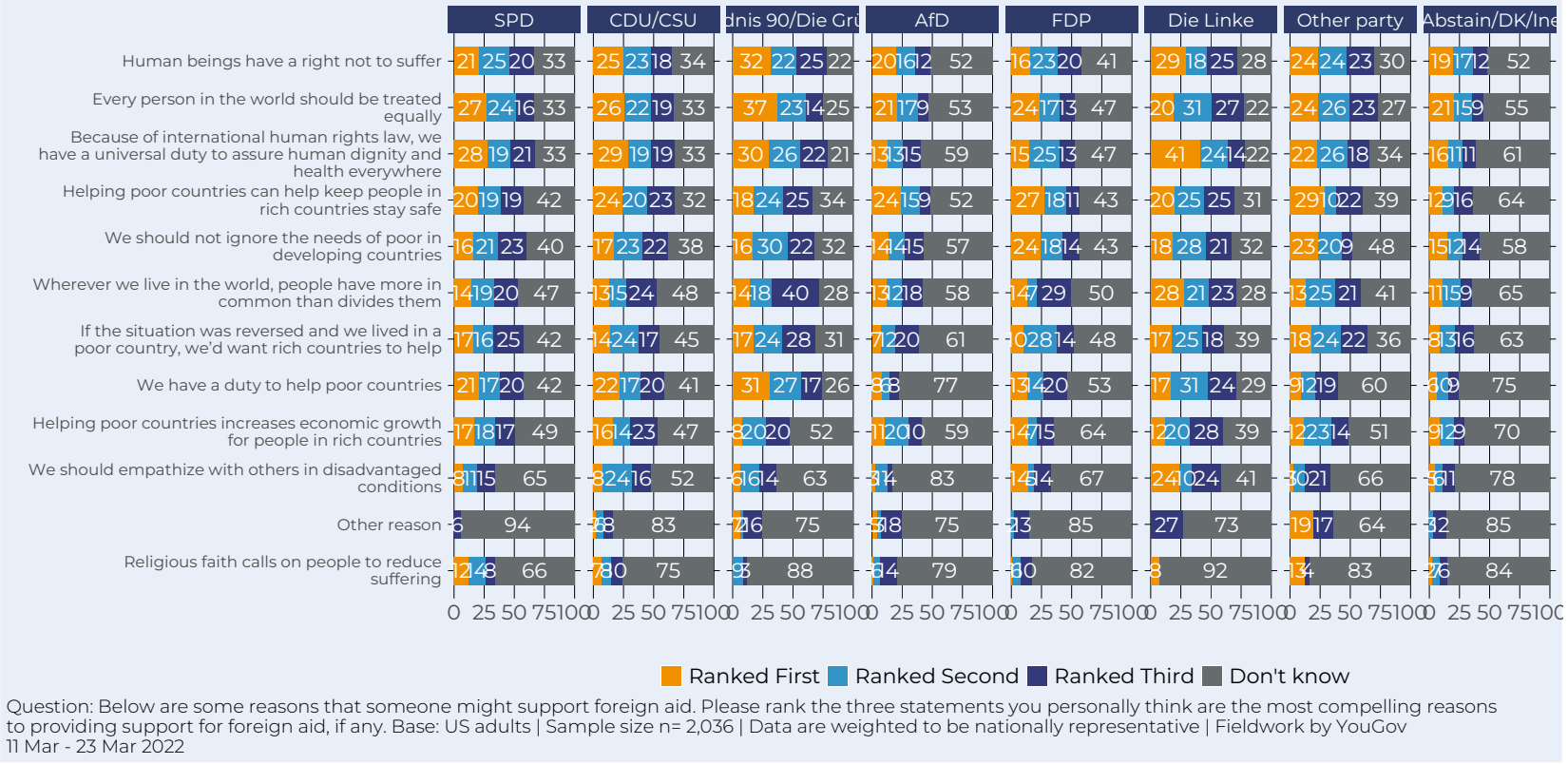
WHY SUPPORT BY PID



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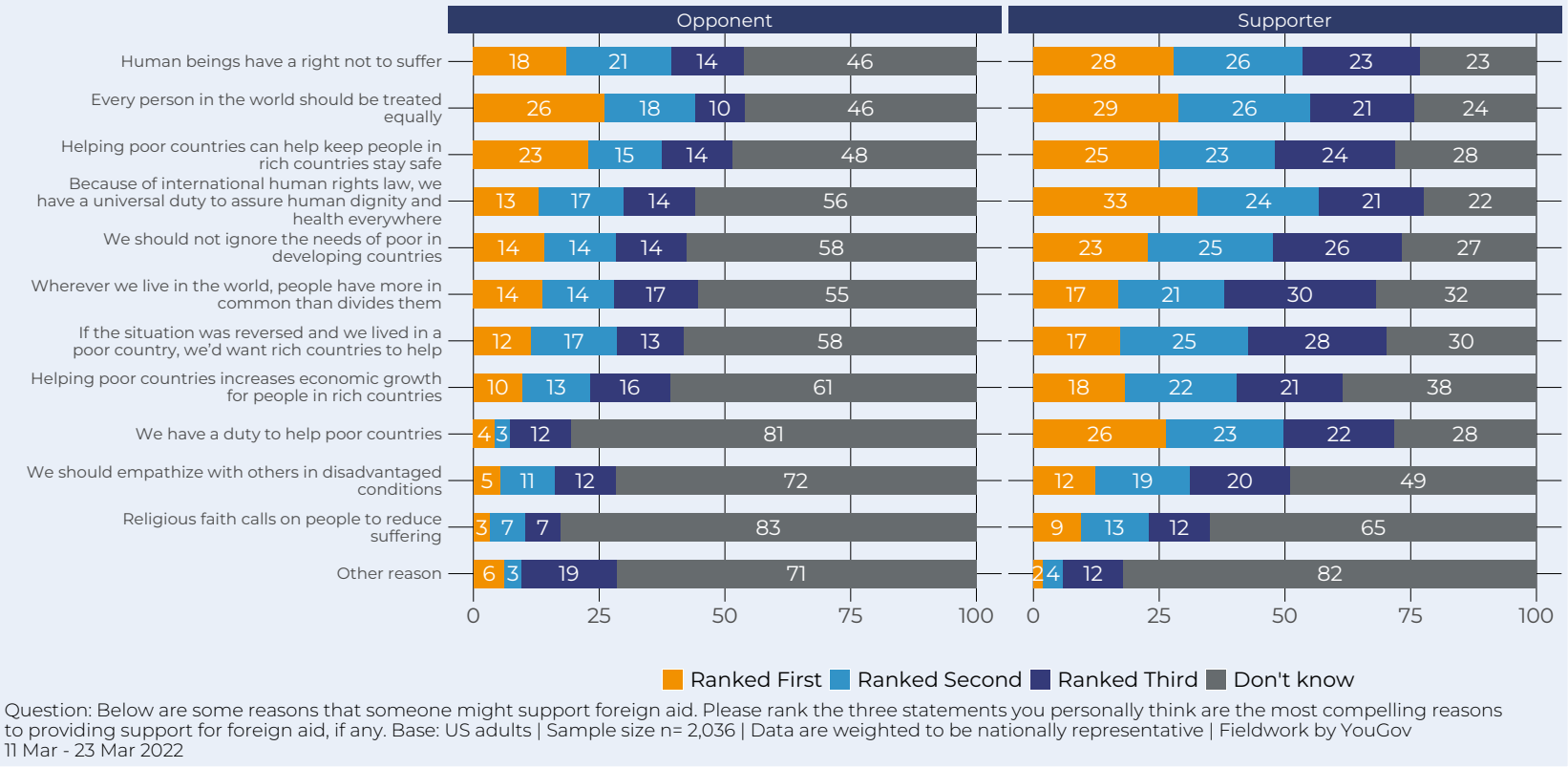

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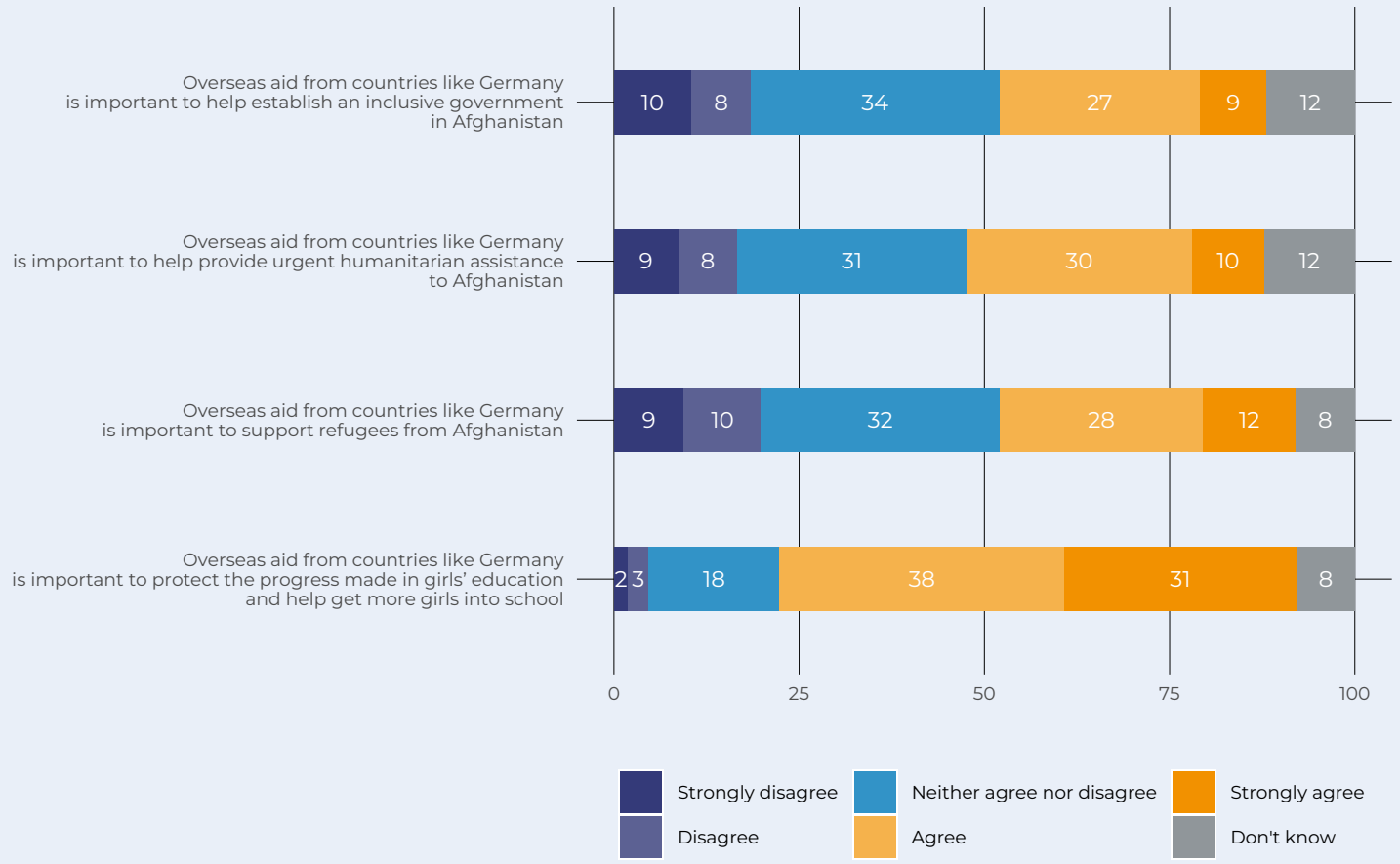
AFG

AFG_GOV, AFG_HUM, AFG_REF, AFG_GRL



Question: Text in plot | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

69%

agree that provide development assistance to Afghanistan is important to support girls' education

- We carried out an experiment to see which reasons might be more or less compelling to the German public for providing development assistance to Afghanistan
- Agreement largely consistent across governance, humanitarian, and refugees with 4 in 10 agreeing important to provide assistance
- Clear that framing development assistance to Afghanistan in terms of girls' education provides a large boost to support for development cooperation, taking support from 4 in 10 to 7 in 10 people. This is significant.

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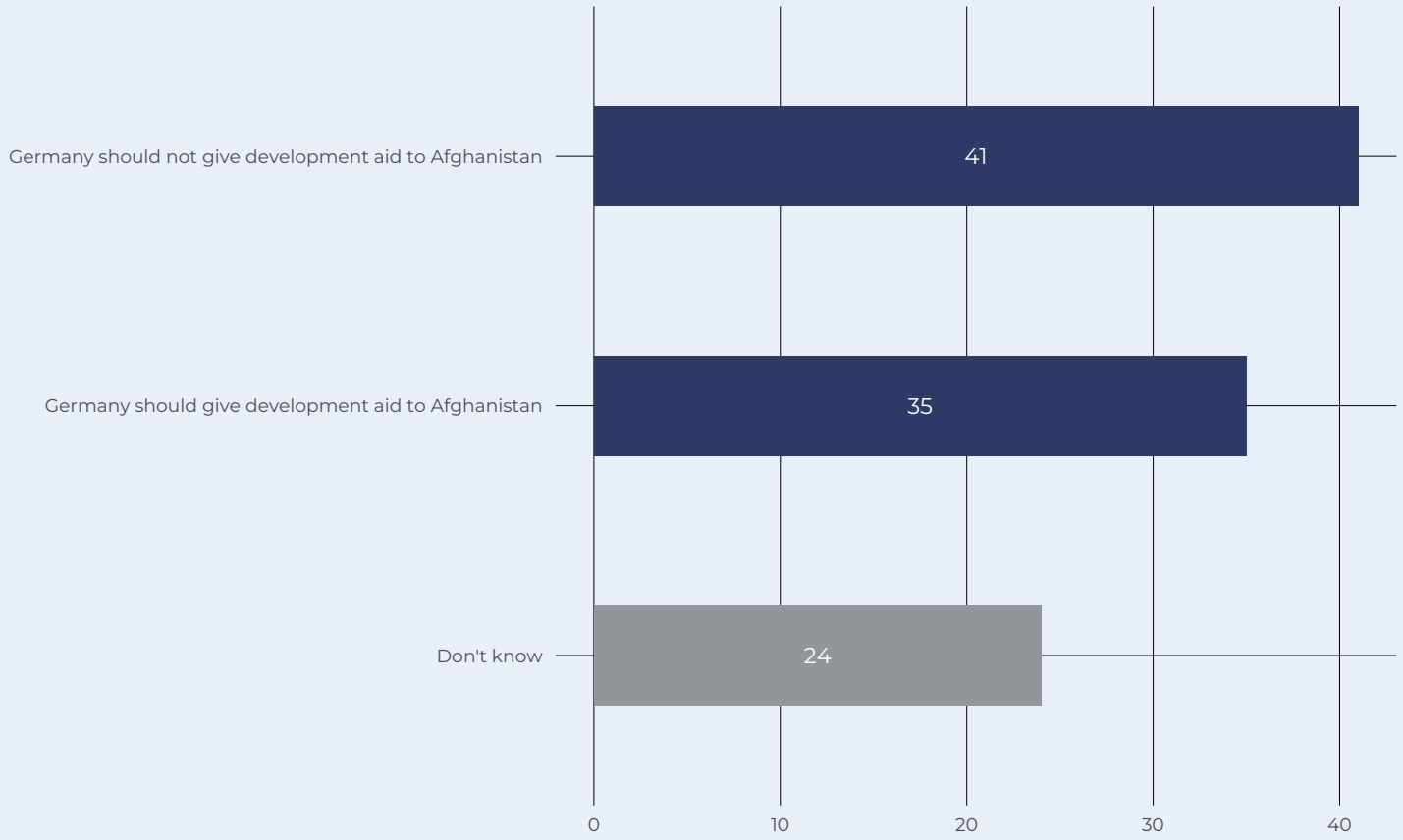
AFGHANISTAN EXPERIMENT 2

- We wanted to test to see whether it mattered which channels development cooperation was provided to Afghanistan, i.e. who the assistance went to / through – the government, civil society – or whether the public was resistant to all development cooperation with Afghanistan
- Group 1 was offered a binary choice between providing and not providing development assistance
- Group 2 was offered the choice to not provide aid or provide it through the government and/or civil society

AFGHANISTAN EXPERIMENT TREATMENT 1

More respondents said that Germany should not provide development assistance to Germany at 41% than those who said that Germany should provide it

A quarter (24%) said that they didn't know.



Question: Thinking about the current situation in Afghanistan and development aid from Germany, which of the following best reflects your view? | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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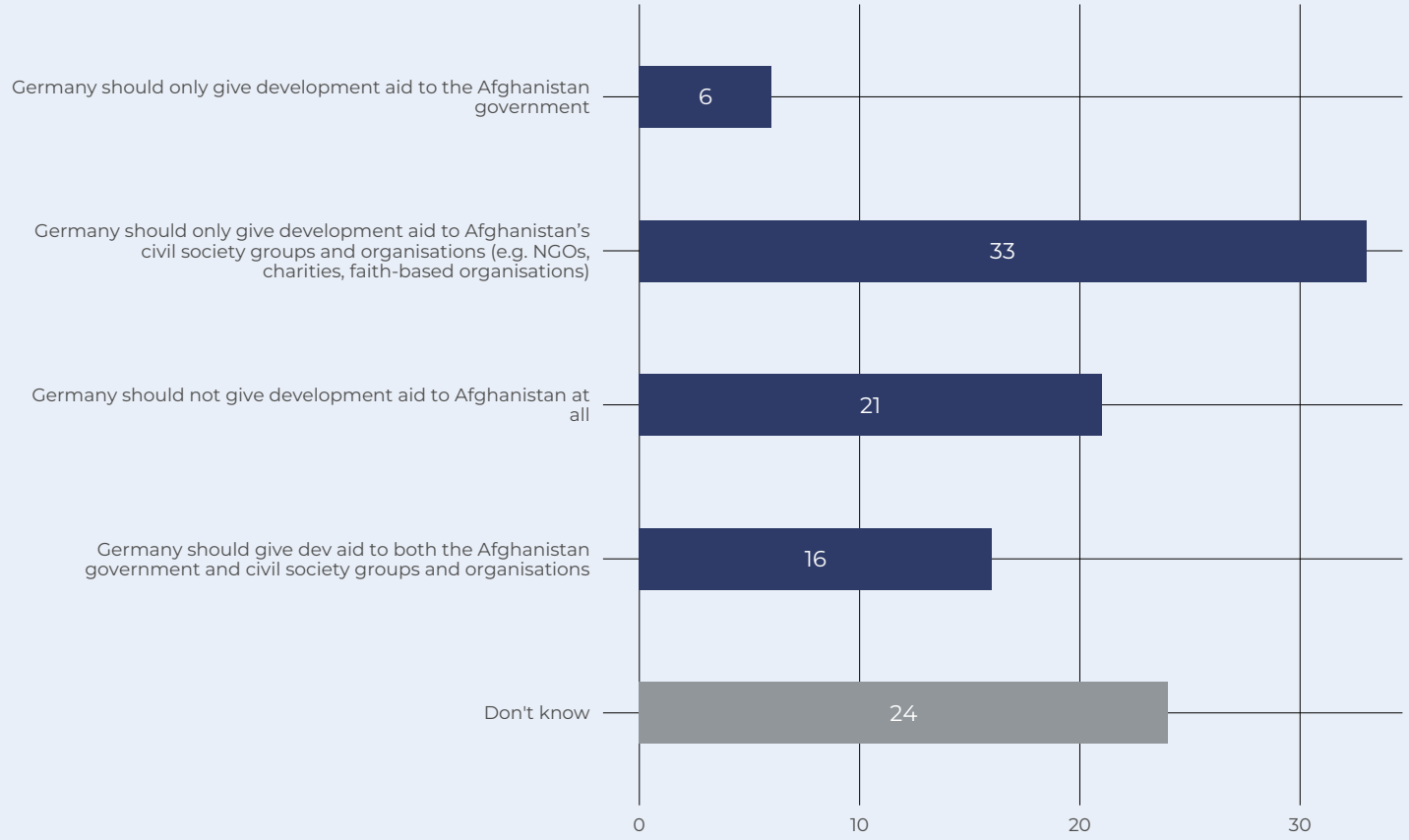
AFGHANISTAN EXPERIMENT TREATMENT 2

In the second group, provided with further options, the proportion saying that Germany should not provide development assistance drops to 21%, essentially halved

Strongest support – a plurality of 3 in 10 (33%) – was for Germany to provide development assistance through civil society and NGOs only

With another 16% saying that development assistance should go through both the government and civil society and NGOs and 6% saying it should go through the Afghan government

Providing specific channels takes overall support for providing aid from 35% to 55%. From overall opposition to majority support. Important implications for talking to the public about development cooperation and Afghanistan.



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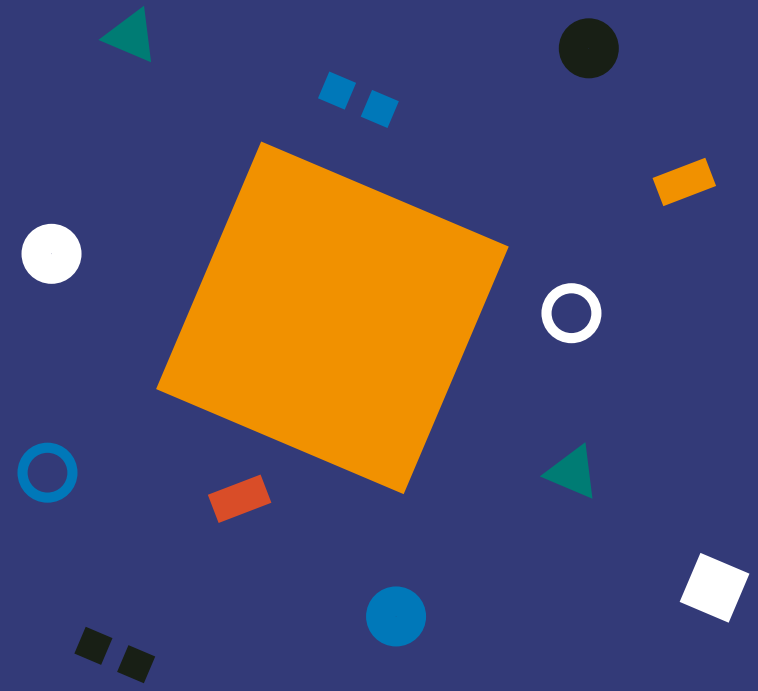
GERMAN PUBLIC'S CLIMATE ATTITUDES



TRADE-OFF EXPERIMENT

- Partner request to explore the trade-off between climate and development policy, especially considering the positions of the Global South, where climate agenda and renewable energy may not present ideal/cheapest solutions for economic development.
- What are the German public’s positions on this trade-off?

CONTROL

Using a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 means 'prioritise people's needs for food, housing, and healthcare' and 10 means 'prioritise a sustainable environment and climate,' please indicate which statement comes closer to your view.

TREATMENT #1 GLOBAL NORTH

'These great ecosystems – these cathedrals of nature – are the lungs of our planet. Forests support communities, livelihoods and food supply, and absorb the carbon we pump into the atmosphere. They are essential to our very survival'

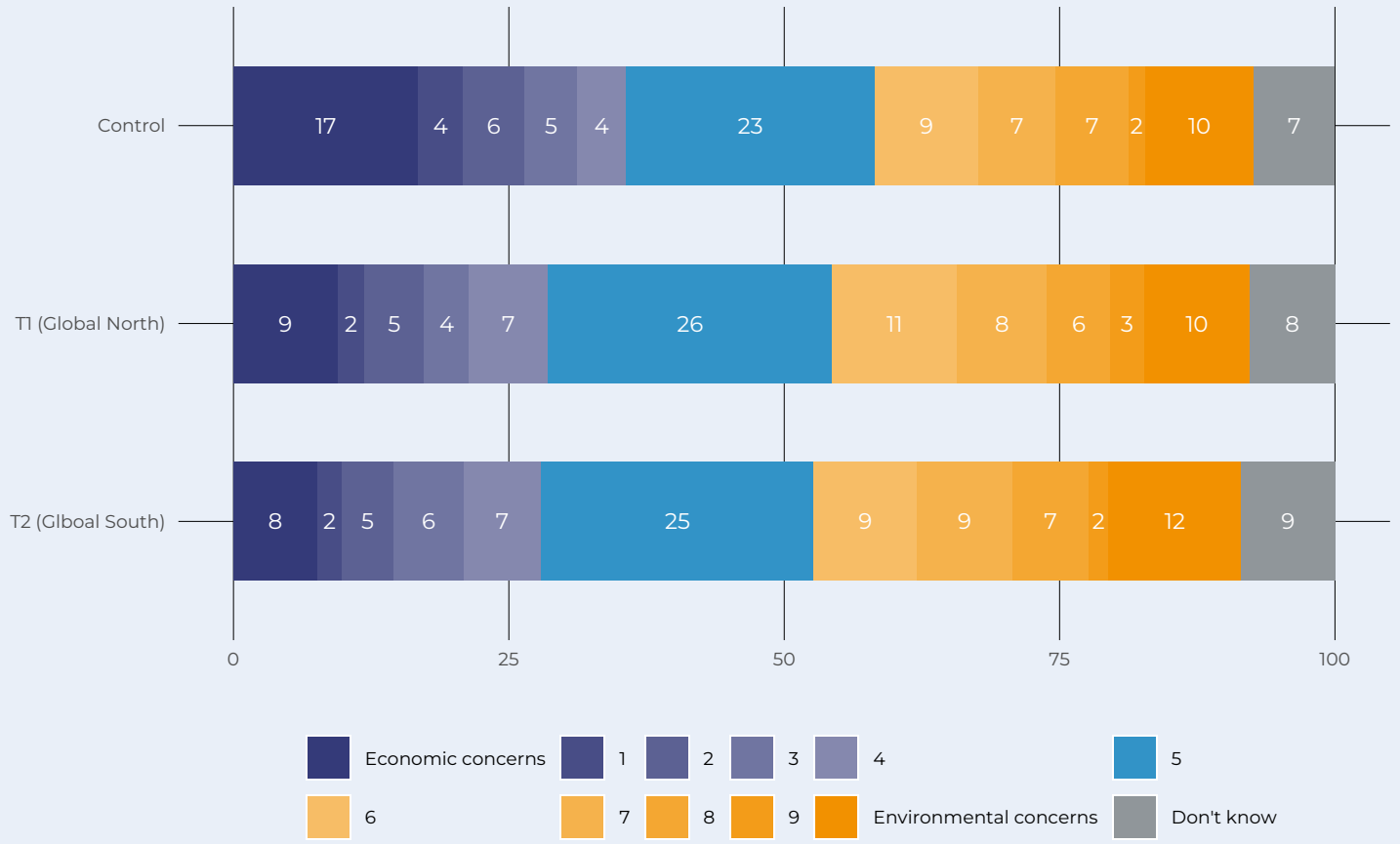
+ Question

TREATMENT #2 GLOBAL SOUTH

'If the concept is that there is no deforestation, it means that there should be no roads. Then what about the people, should they be isolated? Development and improving people's welfare and livelihoods must not stop in the name of carbon emissions or in the name of deforestation'

+ Question

THERE ARE NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF PRIMING ON ATTITUDES



Question: Using a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 means 'prioritise people's needs for food, housing, and healthcare', and 10 means 'prioritise a sustainable environment and climate', please indicate which statement comes closer to your view. | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

Priming on the statements from the global north and from the global south **does not shift attitudes** one way or the other. This is different from what would be expected.

Rather, being treated with either global north or global south statements lead respondents to lean more toward environmental concerns than economic concerns. The differences, however, are not statistically significant.

We can infer that **attitudes on the economy-environment spectrum are sticky** and not easily shifted.

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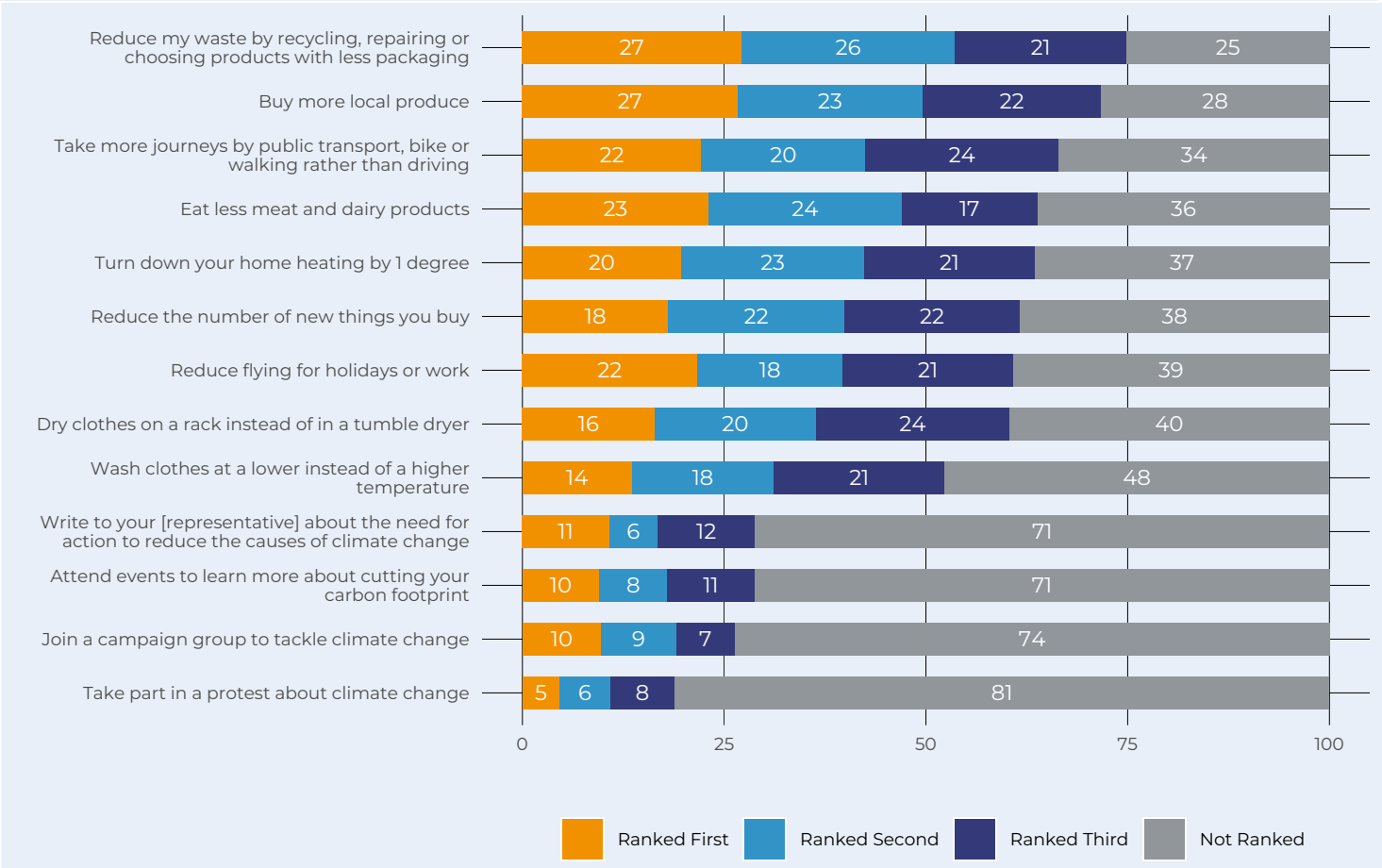
RECYCLING, LOCAL PRODUCE, TRANSPORTATION TOP THREE ACTIONS FOR THE GERMAN PUBLIC



Question:Below are some actions that could reduce the causes of climate change. Not all will necessarily be possible for you, or you may not want to do them. Please indicate the first, second, and third action you would be willing to take to reduce the impact on the global climate. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

We followed up with the question on what the public is willing to do to reduce the causes of climate change.

Consistent with the results from September 2021, the top three actions for the German public are recycling, purchasing local produce, and taking alternative means of transportation to driving.

Partisanship: The top two are consistent across all parties IDs, except the public who identify with Die Grünen. (For Die Grünen, the top two are alternative transportation and recycling.)

Age groups: A higher proportion of the **younger public** (18-24), compared to the older, are willing to 'join a campaign group to tackle climate change' (47%) and 'take part in a protest about climate change' (31%). The percentages decrease by age group, however.

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RECYCLING STILL TOP, BUT SLIGHT VARIATION IN 2ND AND 3RD ACTIONS ACROSS AGE GROUPS

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
1	Reduce my waste by recycling, repairing, or choosing products with less packaging	Reduce my waste by recycling, repairing, or choosing products with less packaging	Reduce my waste by recycling, repairing, or choosing products with less packaging	Reduce my waste by recycling, repairing, or choosing products with less packaging	Reduce my waste by recycling, repairing, or choosing products with less packaging
2	Eat less meat and dairy products	Take more journeys by public transport, bike, or walking rather than driving	Buy more local produce	Buy more local produce	Buy more local produce
3	Take more journeys by public transport, bike, or walking rather than driving	Eat less meat and dairy products	Eat less meat and dairy products	Turn down home heating by 1 degree	Take more journeys by public transport, bike, or walking rather than driving

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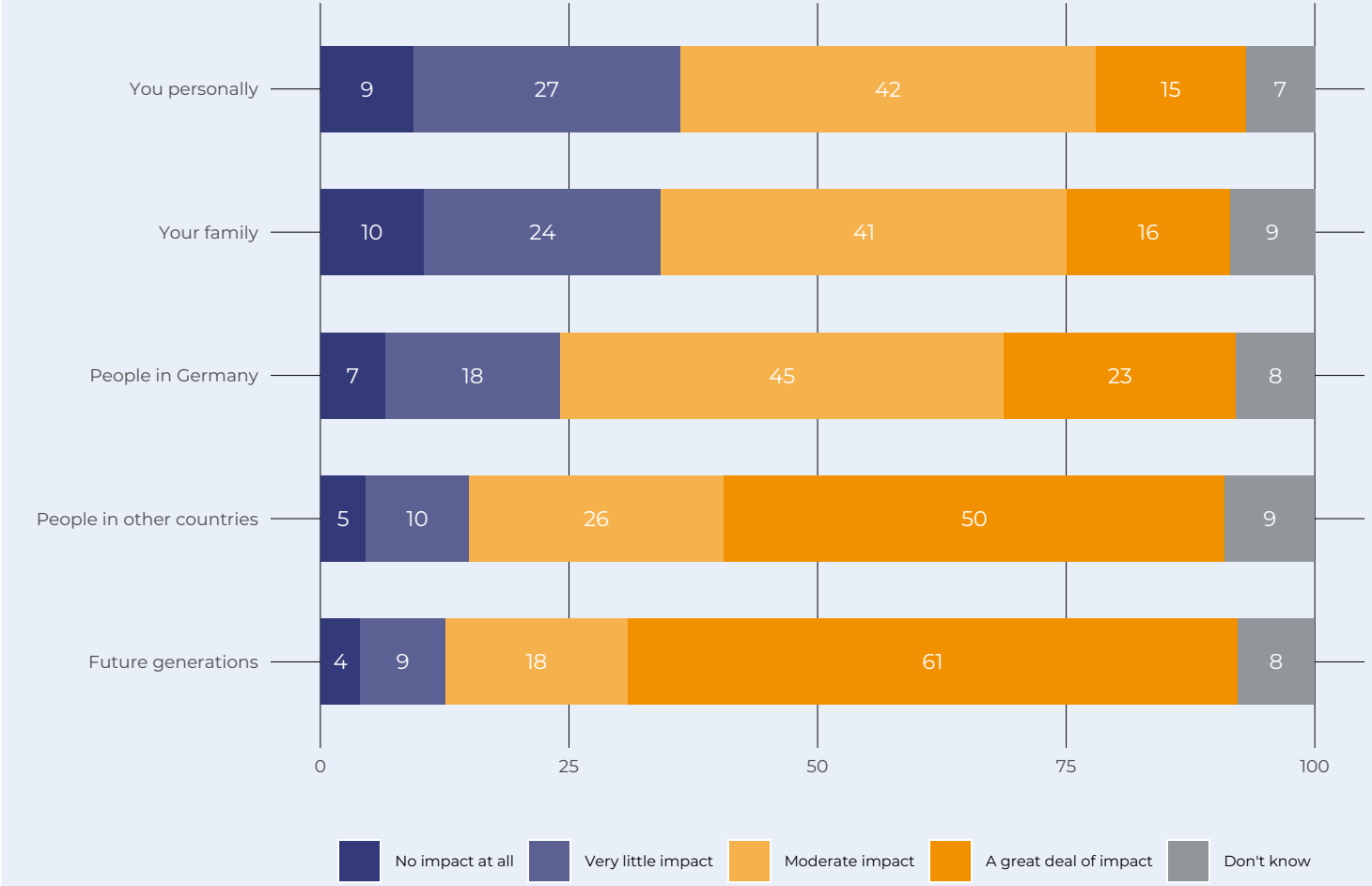
GREATER PERCEIVED IMPACT ON THOSE WHO ARE MORE DISTANT (SPACE & TIME)



Question: How much do you think climate change will impact ... Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

The results are consistent from those of 2021 July.

We asked respondents how much they think climate change will impact each of the following: you personally, your family, people in your country, people in other countries or future generations. The figure shows the % of respondents who say the impact will be moderate or a great deal.

There is a clear spatial (and temporal) relationship to these findings in that the impacts that are furthest away from the individual are felt to be the strongest!

The findings suggest that future generations are perceived to be impacted more than individuals today, but also that people living in other countries are more impacted than people living in my country.

It's not clear what drives these perceptions. One hypothesis is denial: people are in denial about the immediacy and universality of expected impacts. A second hypothesis is experience: while people see and hear stories about climate change in the news, it is not yet sufficiently part of their lived experience and this makes it something that still happens 'elsewhere'.

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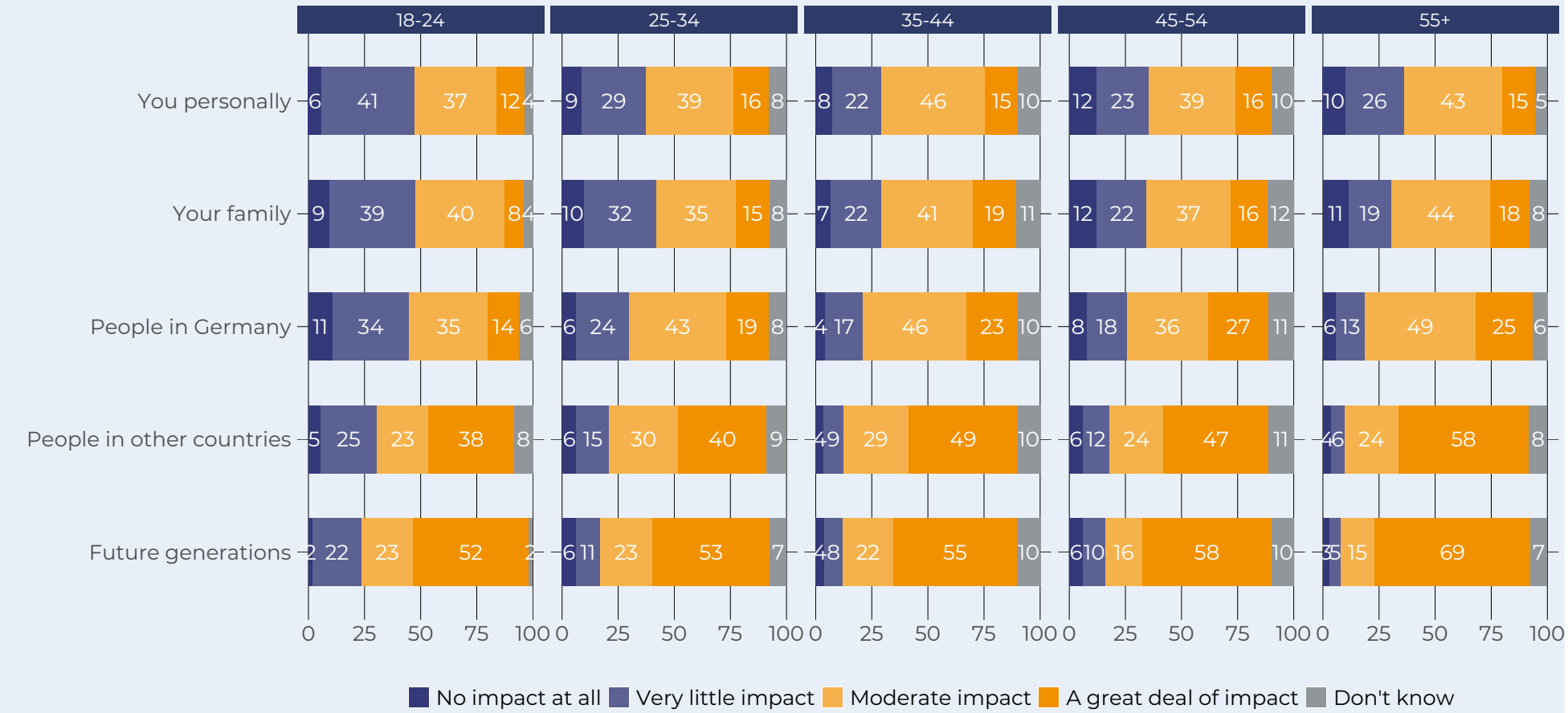
THE ‘SPATIAL’ PATTERN IS EVIDENT ACROSS AGE GROUPS – MORE PRONOUNCED IN OLDER AGE GROUPS



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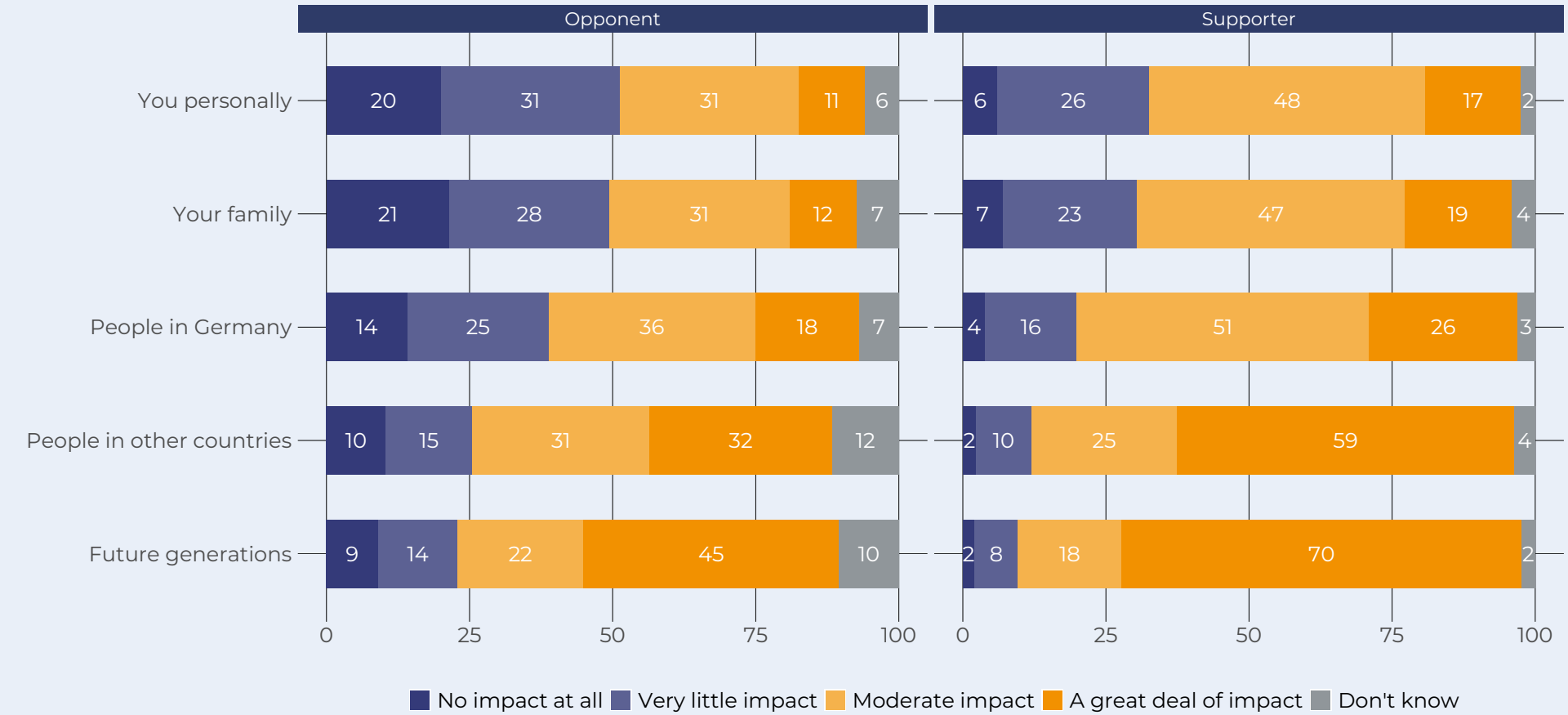
AID SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS ALIKE PERCEIVE A GREATER IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THOSE WHO ARE MORE DISTANT



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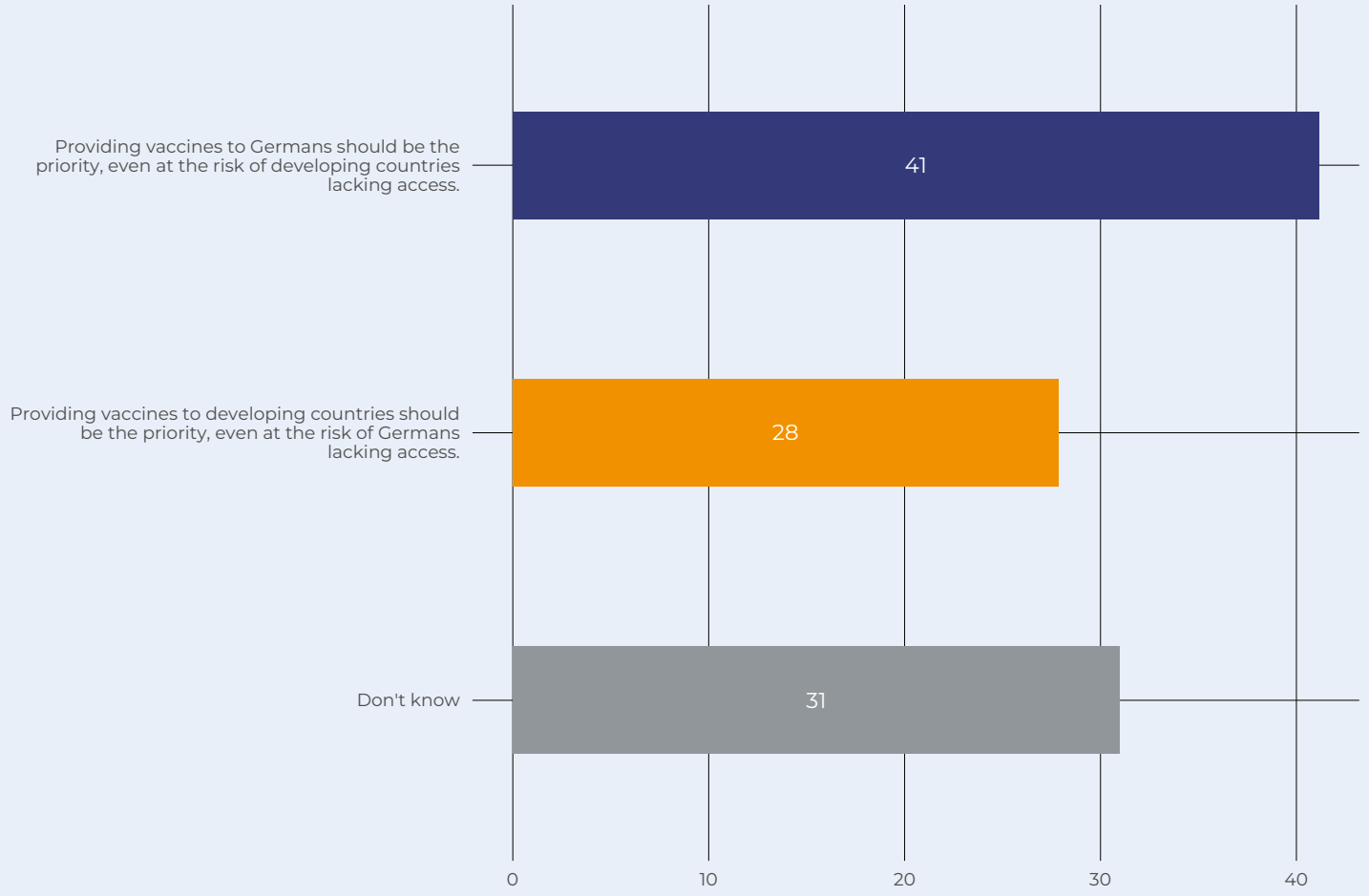
UPDATE ON VACCINE EQUITY

MOTIVATION

- In light of the 4th wave of the pandemic at the end of 2021, DEL has revisited and designed new questions to examine changes in public opinion regarding two key areas:

1. Vaccine equity and distribution
2. Vaccine hesitance

‘GERMANY FIRST’ APPROACH TO VACCINE DISTRIBUTION HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE 2021



Question: Thinking about the following two statements, please indicate which of the two you agree with the most. Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

41%

Want to prioritise administering vaccines to Germans

The same question was asked in July 2021, with 44% prioritising administering vaccines to Germans, even at the risk of developing countries lacking access.

In 2022, prioritisation of Germans is still evident, with a higher percent of those who responded ‘Don’t know’.

The prioritization of Germans is evident across all age groups (except 18-24), across all parties, except Die Grünen, and for both aid supporters and opponents alike.

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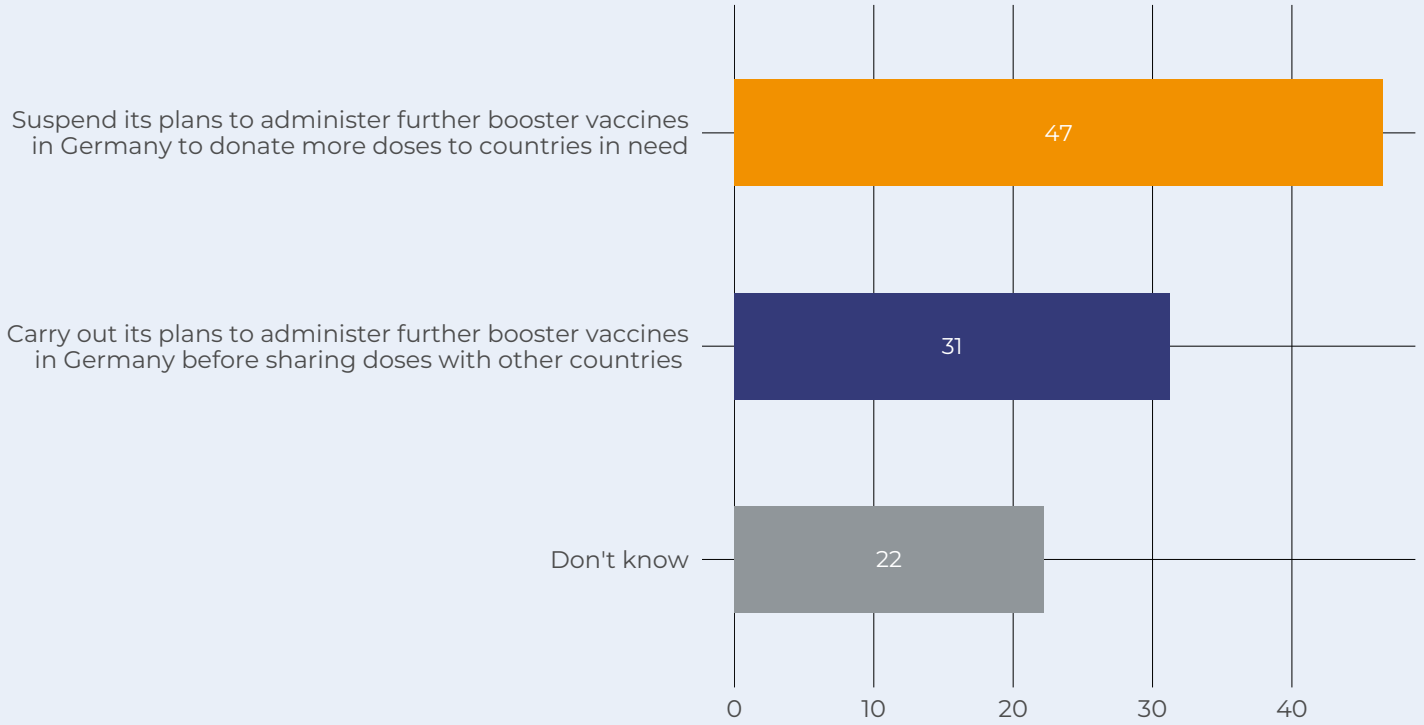
47% WANT TO SUSPEND PLANS FOR BOOSTER VACCINES, 31% WANT TO CARRY OUT

47%

Of the German public want to suspend plans for booster vaccines & donate doses to countries in need

31% of the public, on the other hand want to carry out the plans to administer further booster vaccines.

Composition by Germany first vs. Developing countries first: A plurality of the German public want to suspend plans for booster vaccinations and donate doses to countries in need. Interestingly, almost 1/3 of those who want to suspend & donate want to prioritise 'Germany first' in vaccine distribution.



Question: The World Health Organisation (WHO) has asked all countries that have already vaccinated a large part of their population against Covid-19 to suspend their plans to give a third dose of the vaccine to the most vulnerable people in their countries, so that these additional doses can be donated to countries that have not been able to vaccinate their people yet. Which of the following options best reflects what you personally think the German Government should do? | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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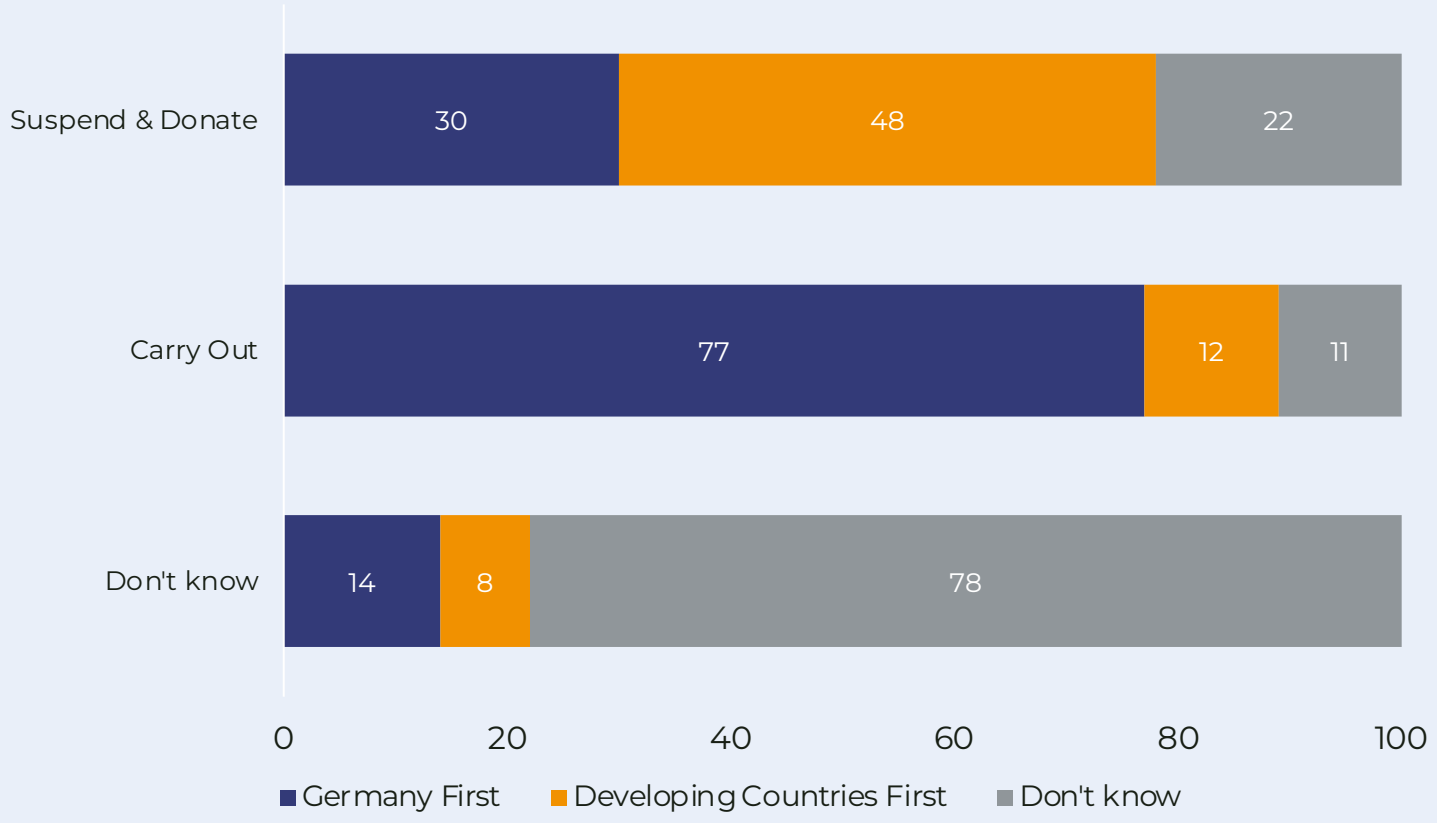

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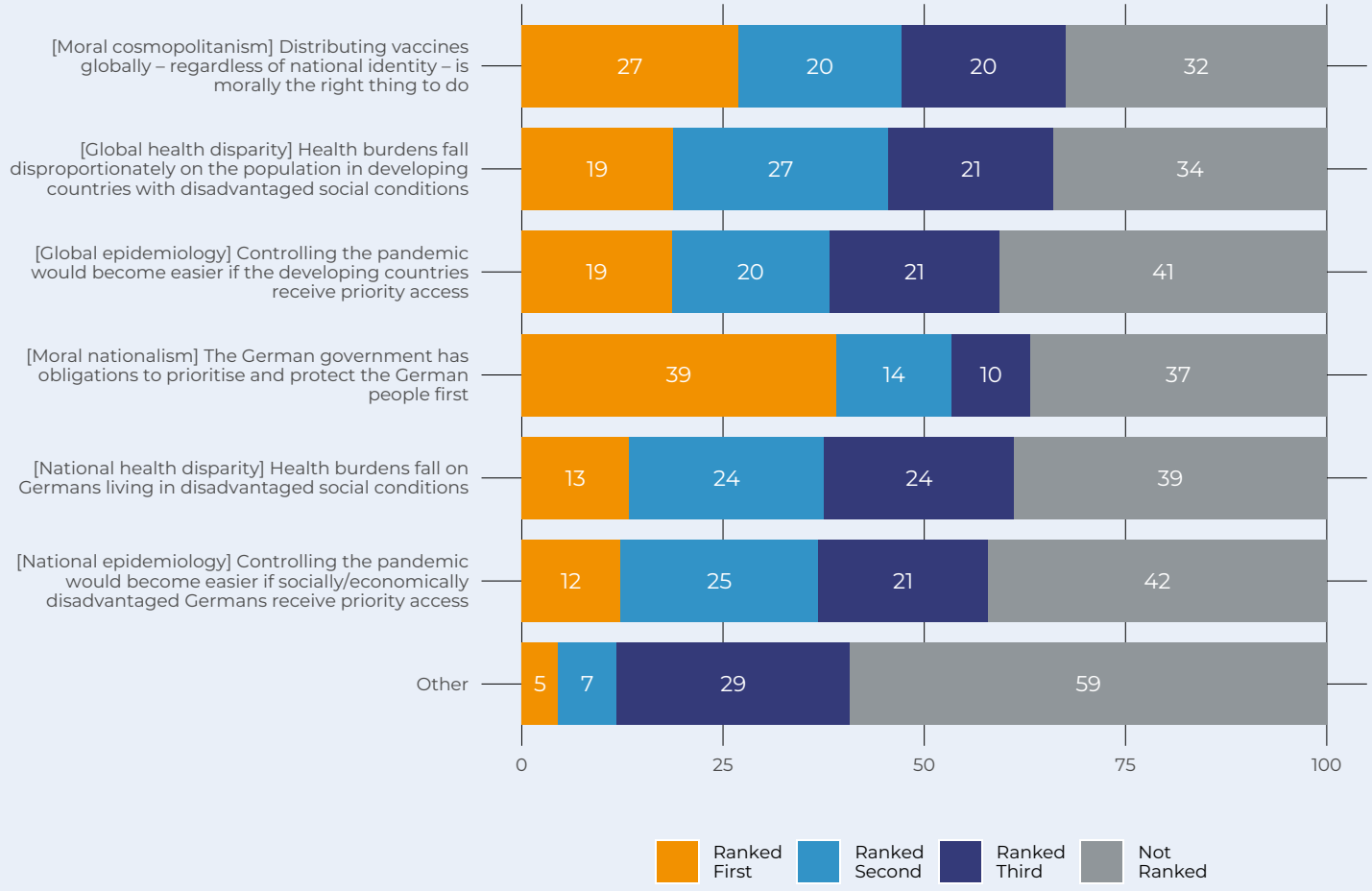
MORAL AND HEALTH ARGUMENTS ARE (STILL) MOST COMPELLING REASONS FOR VACCINE EQUITY



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= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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

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

Similar to the results from July 2011, 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.

Notable is that there has been a large jump in ranking **moral nationalism** as the most compelling reason (especially noting the little change in moral cosmopolitanism), possibly highlighting a heightened sense of 'Germany first' with the series of waves of infections.

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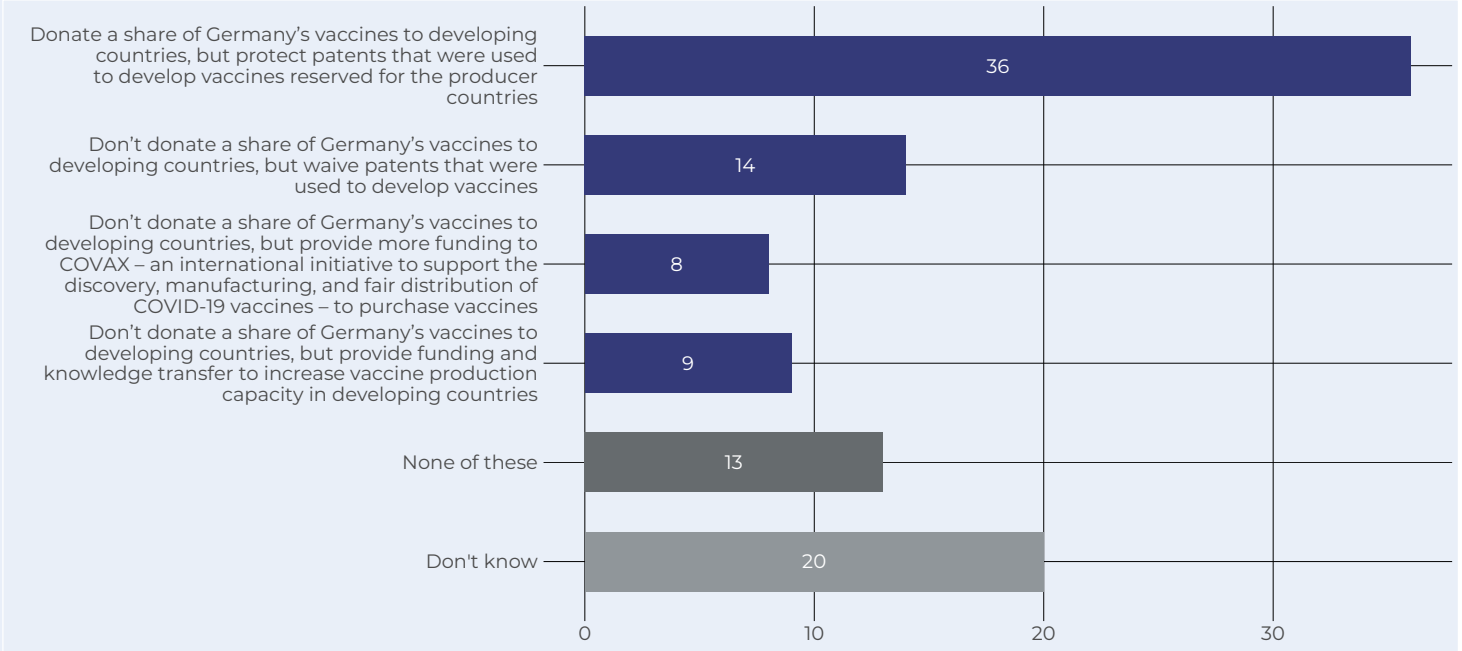
DONATE A SHARE, BUT PROTECT THE PATENTS STILL THE PLURALITY PREFERENCE



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= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

36%

Of the German public want to donate a share of vaccines & protect patents

How would the public like vaccine equity to be achieved?

Even a year later, **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.

The change in opinion is evident around COVAX, where a lower % of the public want to provide funding to COVID (12% in 2021 to 8% in 2022).

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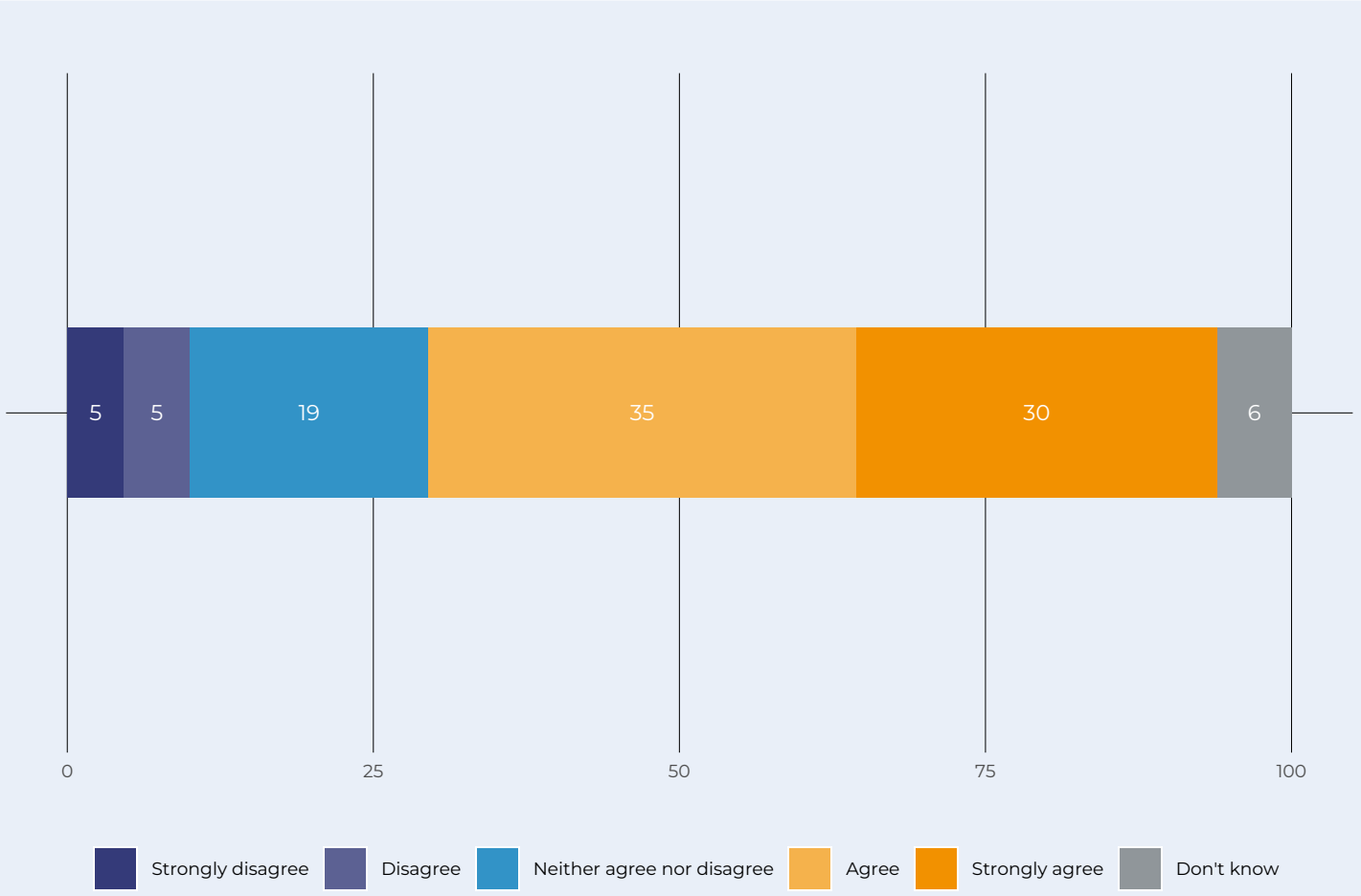
‘NOBODY IS SAFE UNTIL EVERYBODY IS SAFE’ RESONATES WITH THE MAJORITY

65%

Agree that ‘nobody is safe until everybody is safe’

Majority of the German public agree that ‘nobody is safe until everybody is safe’, This interconnectedness is felt regardless of age group, partisanship, or aid support.

Notably, **the older age groups agree more with the statement than the younger**; 75% of 55+ agree/strongly agree to the statement, whereas 42% of 18-24 do.



Question: Thinking about world as a whole, not just Germany, how much do you agree with the following statement? “Nobody is safe until everybody is safe” | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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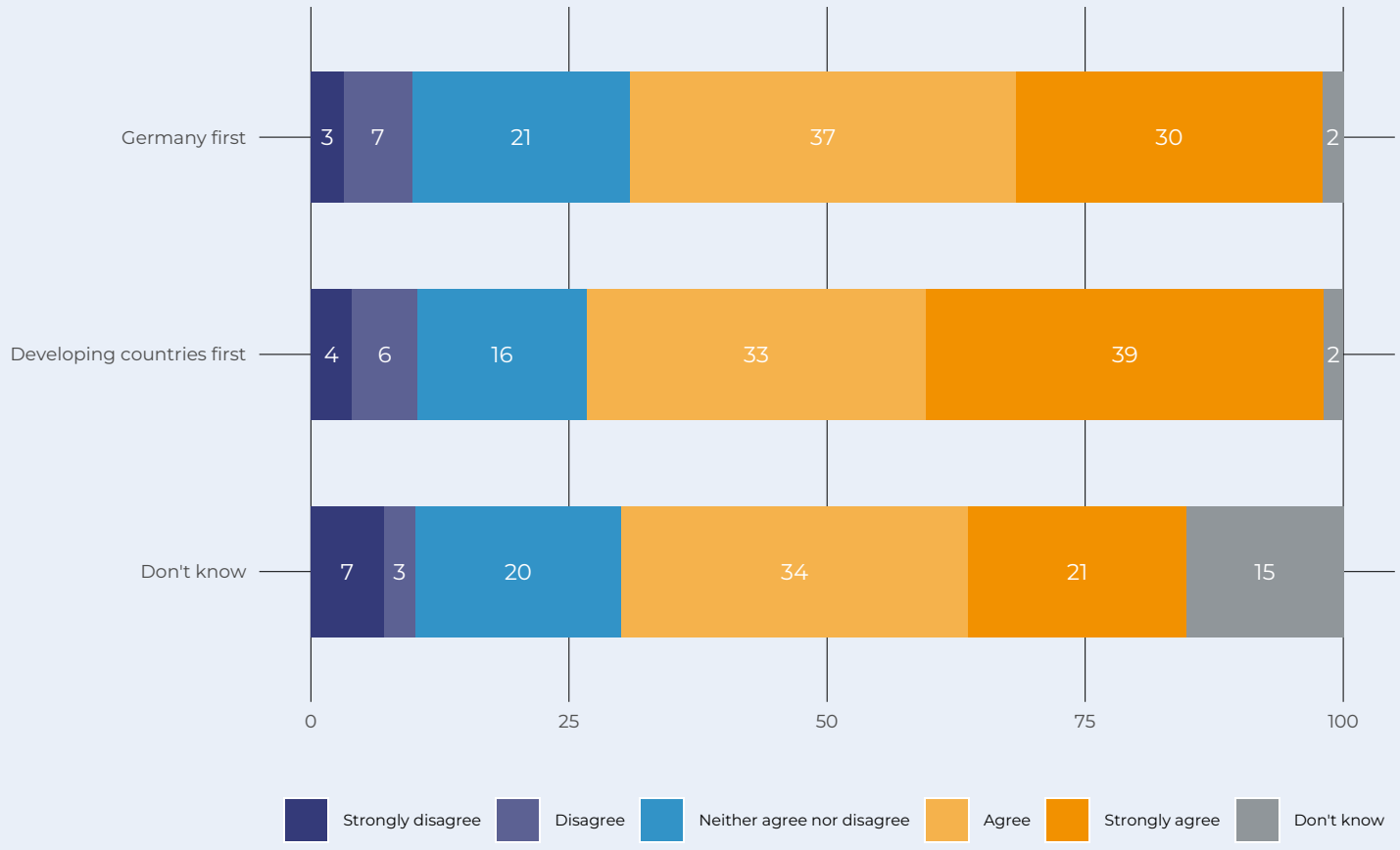
WHOM ‘EVERYBODY’ MEANS MAY VARY



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Both those who prefer to distribute vaccines to ‘Germany first’ and ‘developing countries first’ agree that ‘nobody is safe until everybody is safe’.

Conjecture: Those who prefer to administer vaccines to ‘Germany first’ may operate from the stance that ‘nobody [in Germany] is safe until everybody [in Germany] is safe’. Germany as the sphere of ‘everybody’

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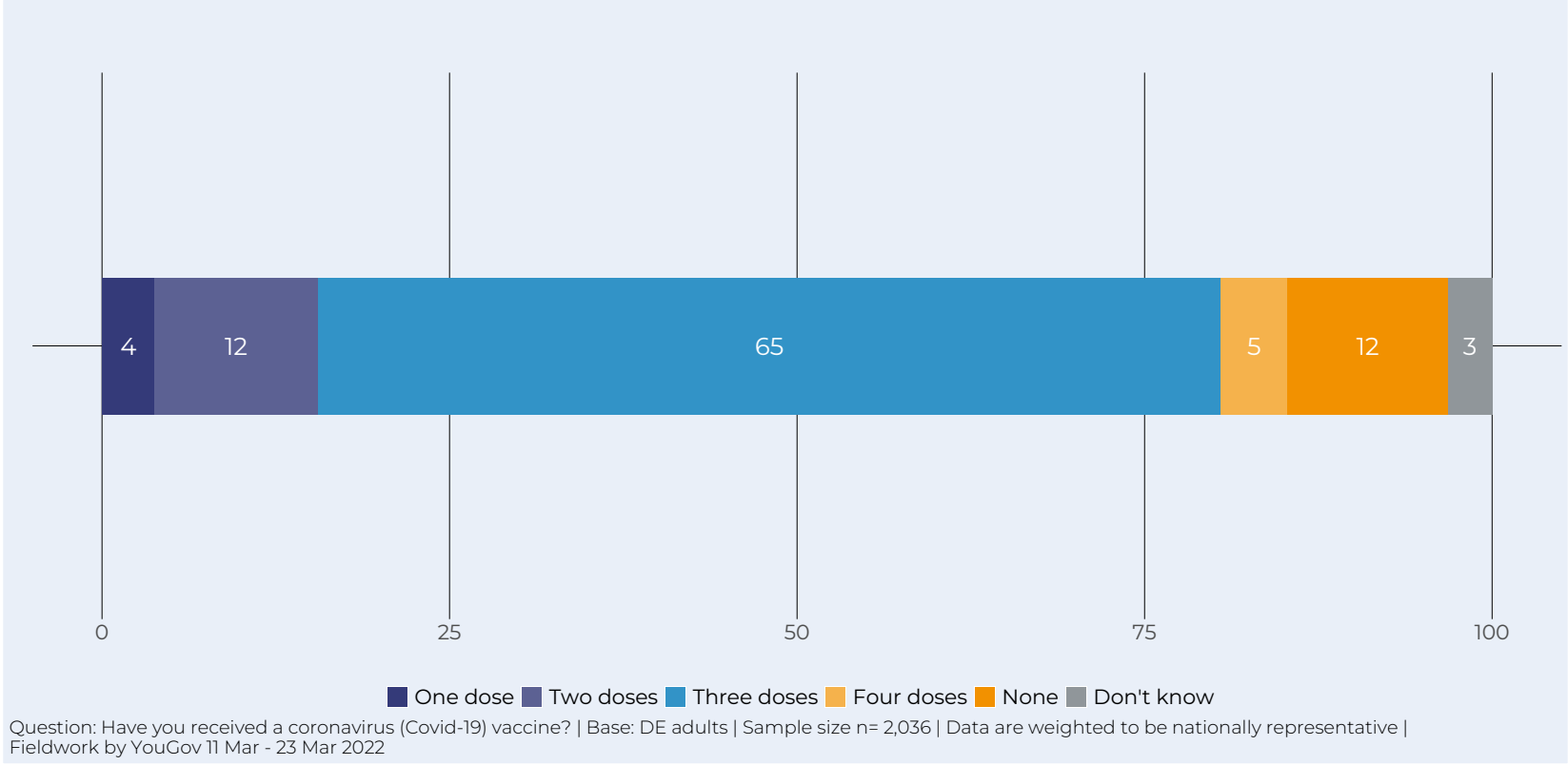
VACCINATION STATUS – 77% WITH AT LEAST TWO DOSES OF COVID-19 VACCINE



Question: Have you received a coronavirus (Covid-19) vaccine? | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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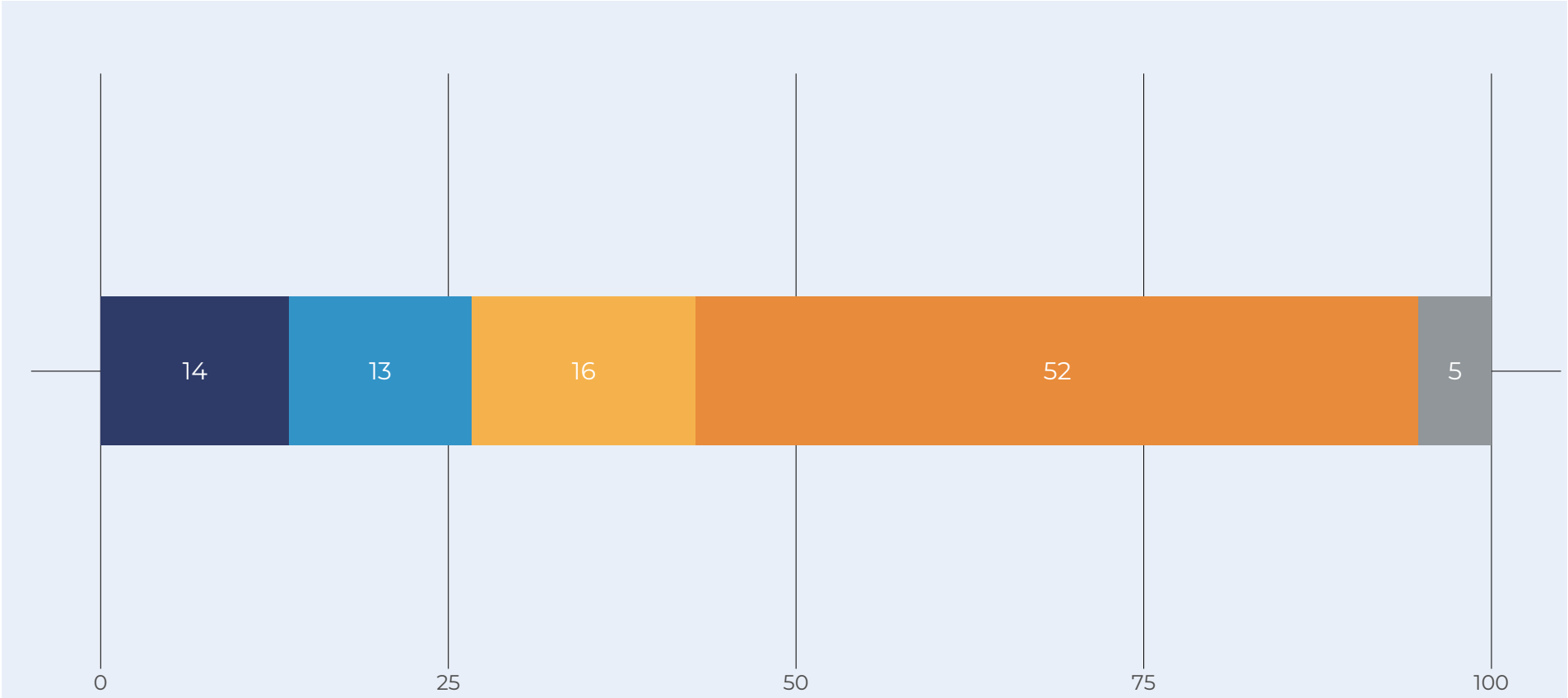
68% OF THE GERMAN PUBLIC WERE HESITANT ABOUT RECEIVING COVID-19 VACCINATIONS



Question: How hesitant, or not hesitant, were you about receiving the Covid-19 vaccinations? | Base: DE adults | Sample size n= 2,036 | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 11 Mar - 23 Mar 2022

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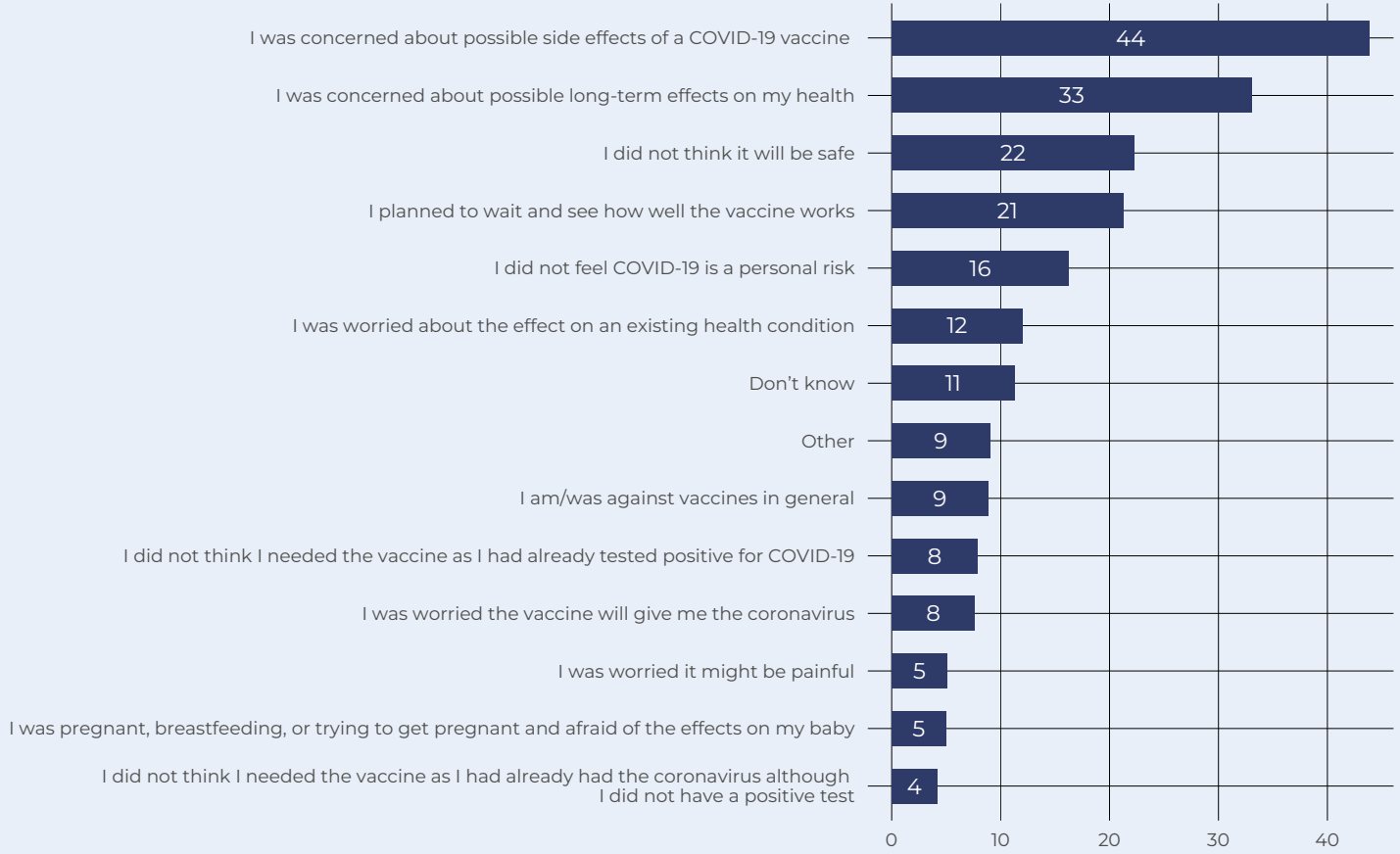
SIDE EFFECTS AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS AS THE MAIN REASONS FOR HESITANCE

The side effects, possible long-term effects, and safety of COVID-19 vaccines are the top three reasons for those who were hesitant about receiving COVID-19 vaccines.

The top two reasons – side effects and long-term effects, were consistent across all vaccine statuses, from unvaccinated to boosted.



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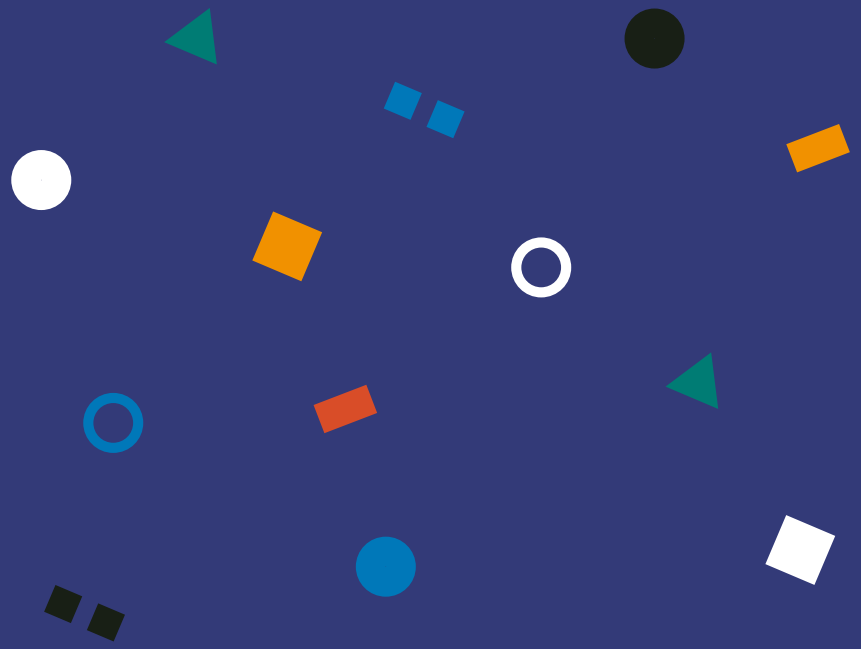
KEY LEARNINGS & INSIGHTS



Summary of key takeaways

KEY INSIGHT 1:

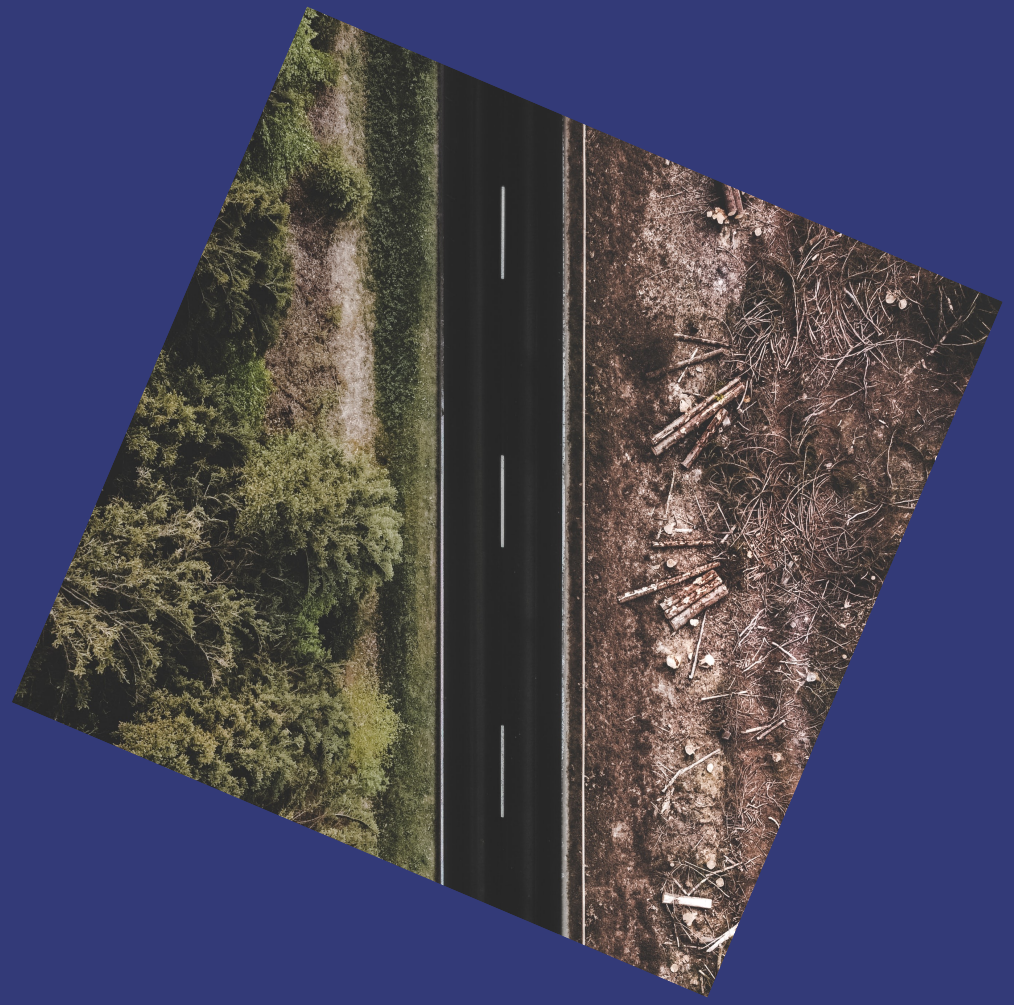
- The war in Ukraine has seen ‘war’ jump to the number 1 government priority, climate remains second and important despite Ukraine
- Addressing climate change remains the public’s top foreign policy priority
- The public does not prioritise ‘development cooperation’ but does prioritse all the things that development cooperation does – with implications for how development cooperation is framed!

KEY INSIGHT 2:

- The German public sees an important role for German leadership on the international stage and wants to see budget and focus on international as well as domestic challenges
- The German public does not want to reduce the budget for economic cooperation, even when placed against alternative and domestic budget lines

KEY INSIGHT 3:

- There is overwhelming support for the goals of the G7 presidency
- A large majority (72%) of the German public believe that the G7 countries have a large responsibility to address global challenges
- The climate crisis, human rights, and foreign and security policy are the top G7 foreign policy priorities for the German public
- Large majorities say that it is important for the German government to use the G7 to secure commitments on tackling the climate crisis



KEY INSIGHT 4:

- Individual attitudes towards the environment v economy trade-off tend to be sticky; even with priming, hard to shift their attitudes on the position
- The German public are more willing to do actions that are more ‘day to day’ and less ‘costly’ (e.g. joining events or campaigns); younger age groups more willing to take on more ‘costly’ actions
- The German public see climate change as having a greater effect on those that are further to them – spatially and temporally

KEY INSIGHT 5:

- A plurality German public still prioritise ‘Germany first’ but equally a plurality supports suspending plans for booster vaccines to donate to countries in need. Likely that there is an increasing sense of sufficiency in vaccines for domestic distribution.
- The WHO statement ‘Nobody is safe until everybody is safe’ resonates with majority of the public, whether ‘Germany first’ or ’developing world first’

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 or by contacting del@ucl.ac.uk.

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