



DEL DASHBOARD FRANCE JANUARY 2023

/ Dashboard #9
// January 2023
/// www.developmentcompass.org
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Paolo Morini



DATA

The data for this deck come from the DEL Tracker (n=1,081). Data are weighted to be nationally representative. Fieldwork conducted by YouGov, October 4th -10th January 2023.

USE

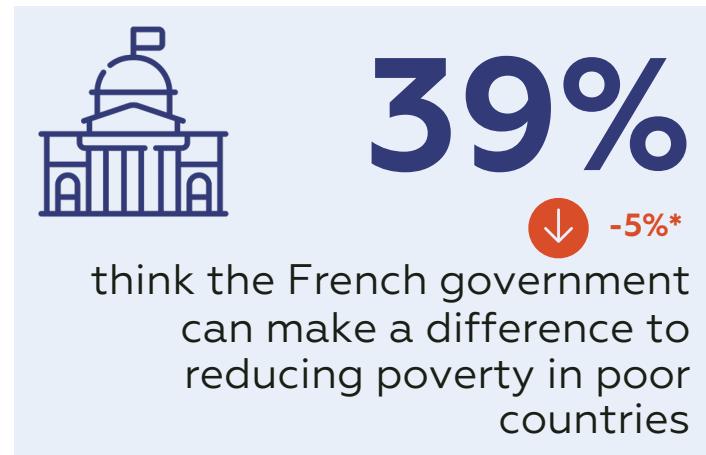
DEL data and analysis are a public good and can be used and shared with the appropriate citation.

CITATION

Morini, P. 2023. *DEL Dashboard – France January 2023*. London: Development Engagement Lab.

**YOU CAN FIND THE DEL DASHBOARDS ON DEVELOPMENT COMPASS:
<https://developmentcompass.org/topics/del-tracker>**

THREE KEY CHANGES SINCE OCTOBER 2022



We observed a rare increase in the percentage of respondents reporting attending a protest or rally about global poverty and development, up 2% to 8%.

Fewer people think the French government can make a difference to reducing global poverty since October.

Against the backdrop of the war in Ukraine, public concern for conflicts seems to be slowly decreasing, now down 5% to 40%. This is still the third most important issue the public care about in France.

READING THE DEL DASHBOARD



This icon is used when there is an upward change since the last data point. An asterisk indicates the change is statistically significant.

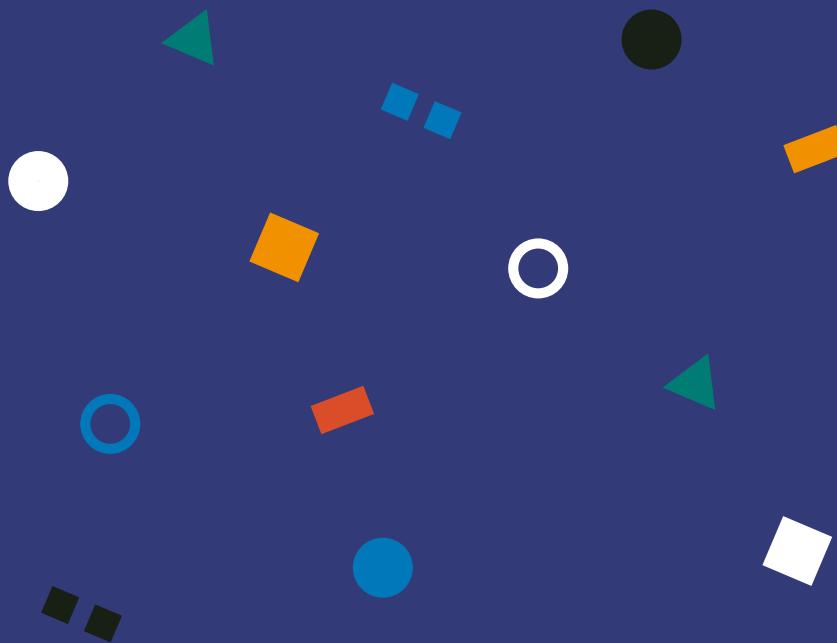


This icon is used when there is a downward change since the last data point. An asterisk indicates the change is statistically significant.

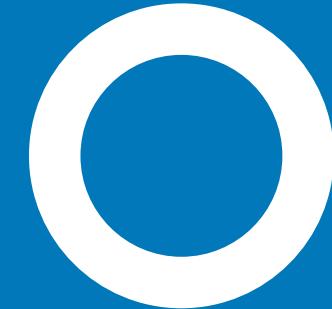


This icon is used when there is no change from the last data point, or the change was smaller than 1% in size.

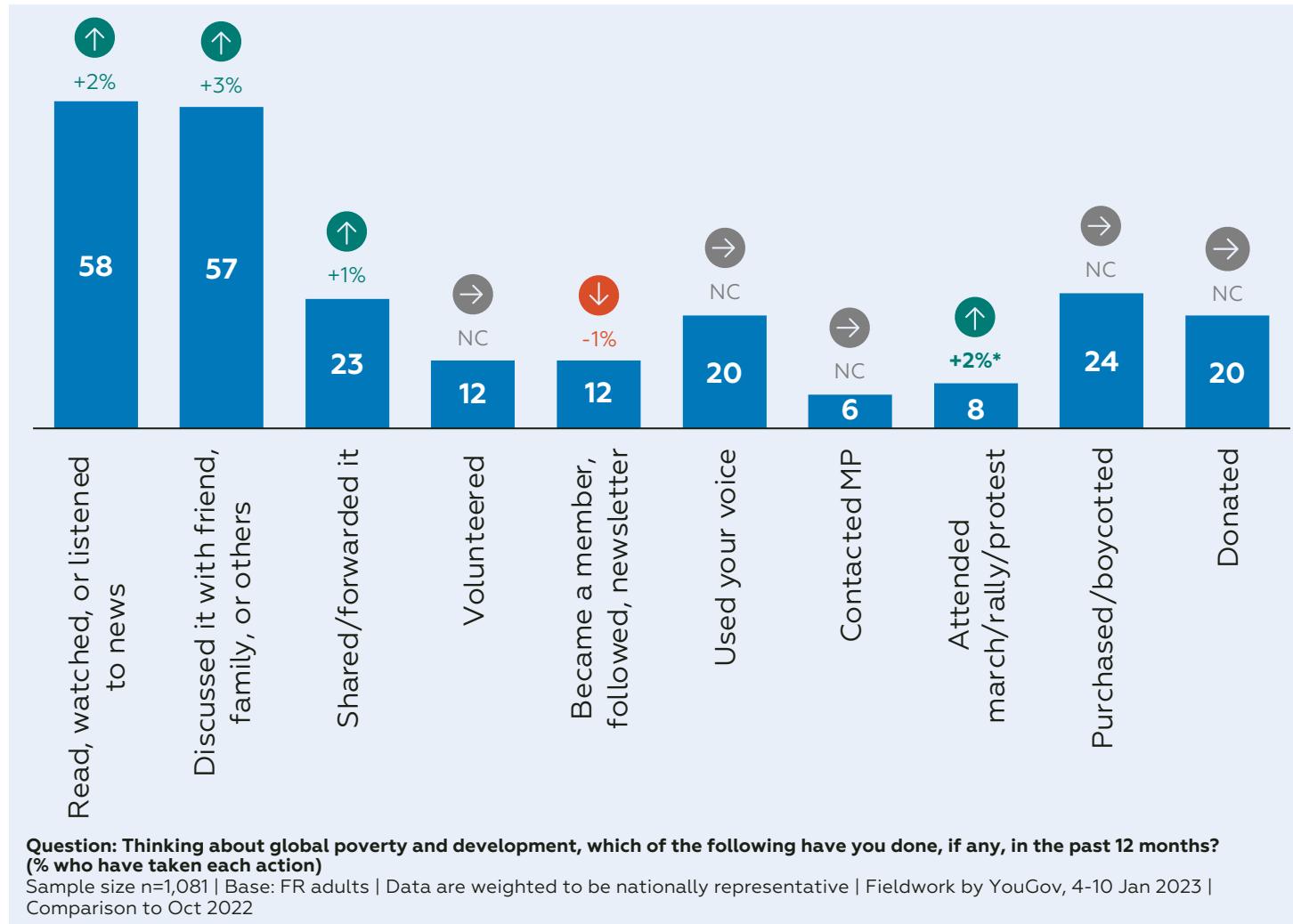
BEHAVIOURAL ENGAGEMENT



Tracking the French
public's engagement with
global poverty and
sustainable development
through their actions



ENGAGEMENT BATTERY - JANUARY 2023



We observe little change in our behavioural engagement battery.

The only significant change is an increase of 2% in the number of people participating in marches, rallies, and protests (now at 8%).

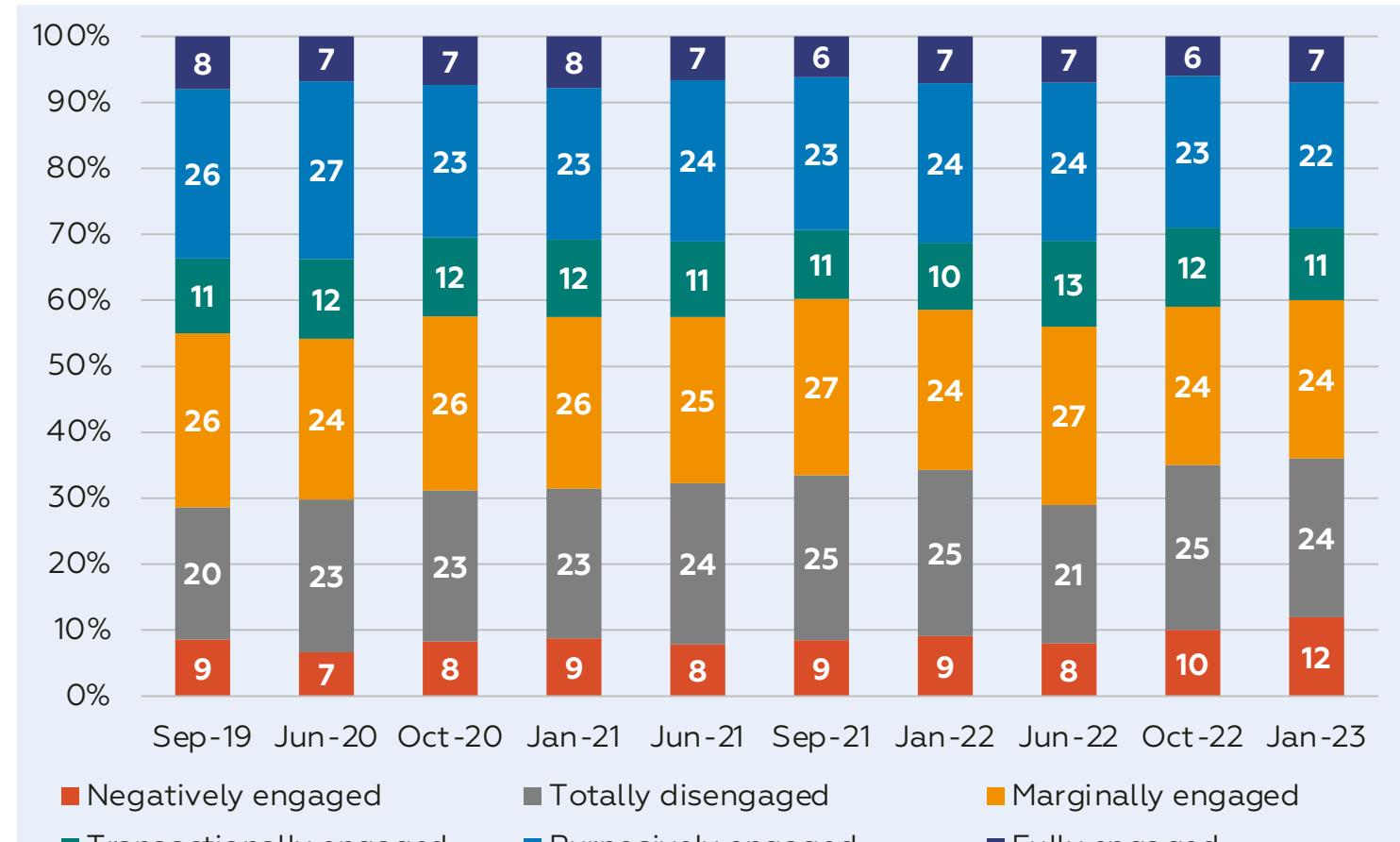
News consumption and discussion also increased, but the change is not statistically significant. These are by far the two most frequent taken actions for the French public.

DEL SEGMENTATION – JANUARY 2023

Segment		Change since Oct 2022
Negatively engaged	↑	+2%
Totally disengaged	↓	-1%
Marginally engaged	→	NC
Transactionally engaged	↓	-1%
Purposively engaged	↓	-1%
Fully engaged	↑	+1%

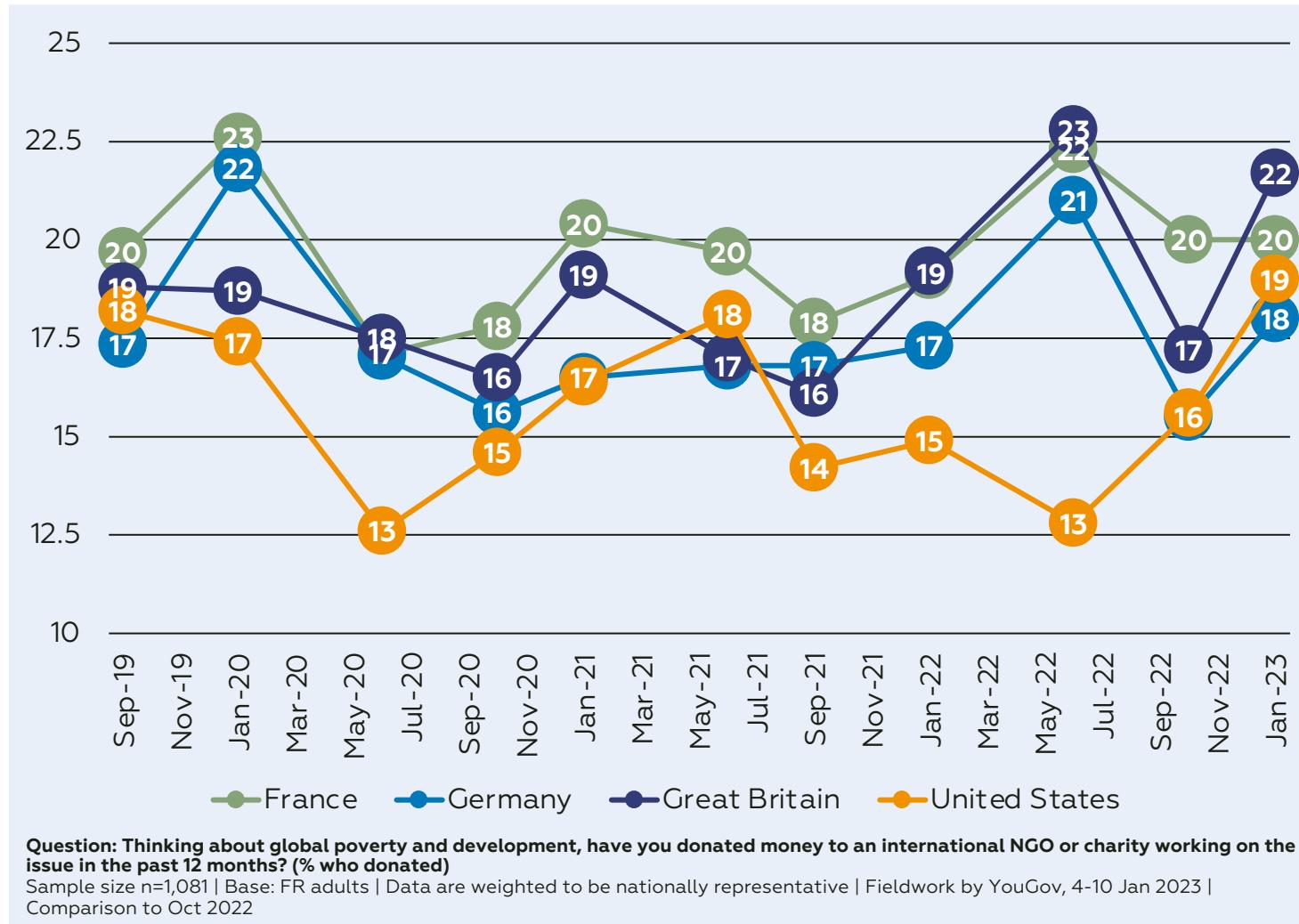
None of the changes in the DEL audience segmentation distribution are statistically significant compared to October 2022.

The largest, albeit non-significant, change we observe is an increase in the proportion of people who are Negatively engaged: those who take action, but in opposition of poverty-reduction efforts.



The Development Engagement Lab Engagement Segmentation (proportion of respondents in each group)
 Sample size n=1,081 | Base: FR adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 4-10 Jan 2023 | Comparison to Oct 2022

TRENDS IN DONATIONS – 2019/2023



We observed no change in the percentage of people who donated to global poverty charities or organisations in France. Donations have remained relatively flat at 20% since Sept 2019.

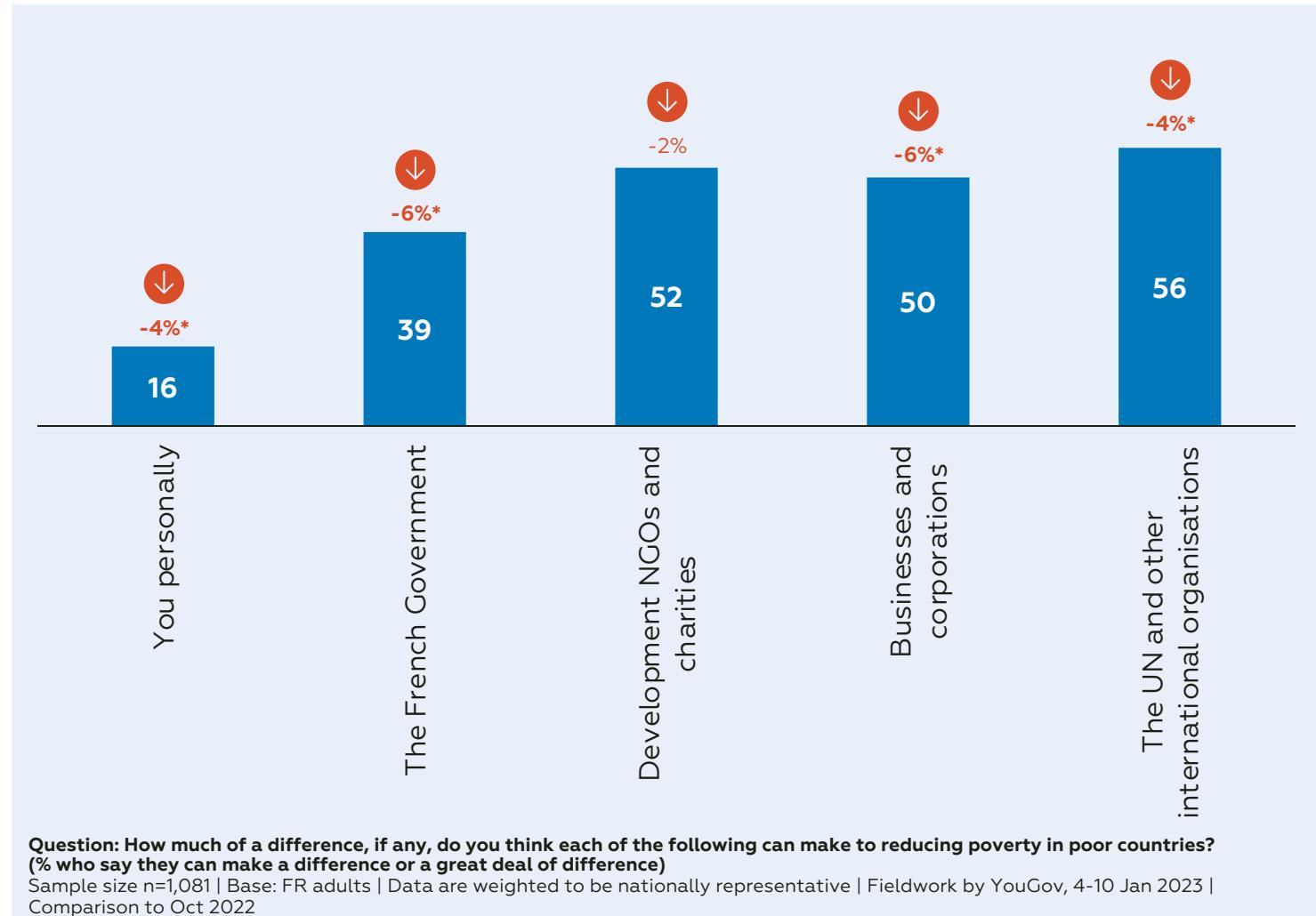
Donations increased in Germany (+2%), in the United States (+3%), and in Great Britain (+5%).

EFFICACY BATTERY – JANUARY 2023

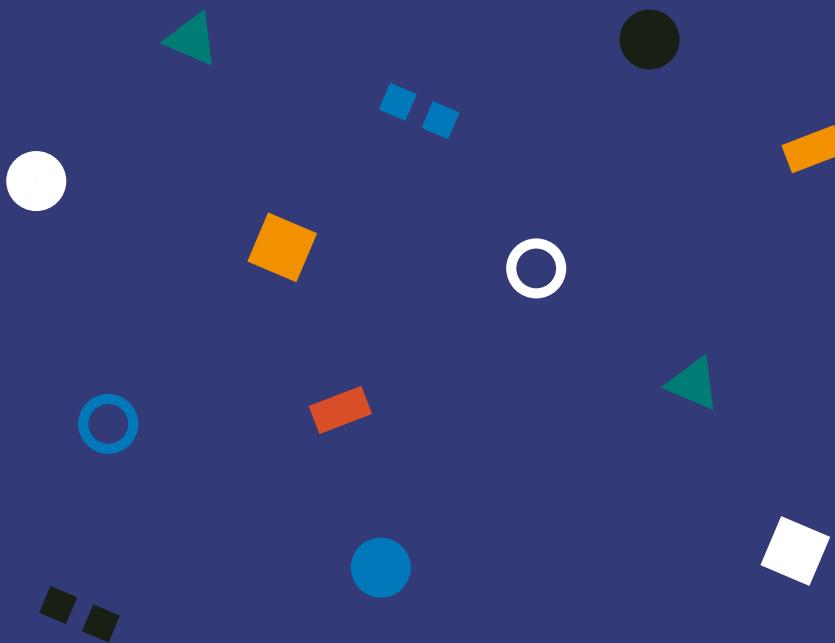
All indicators on the perceived efficacy battery show a negative change since October 2022. All but one of these are also statistically significant.

Fewer people think businesses (-6%), the French Government (-6%), or themselves personally (-4%) can make a difference to levels of poverty in poor countries. Fewer people also think NGOs and charities can make a difference (-2%) but this smaller decrease is not significant.

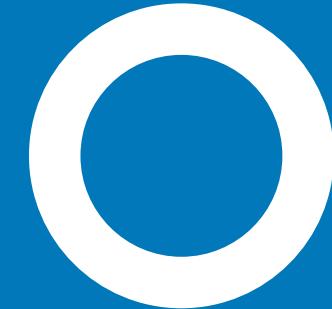
Overall, the gap between personal and institutional efficacies remains large, but as perceived efficacy of the Government fell faster than perceived personal efficacy, the gap between these two indicators has closed in recent months.



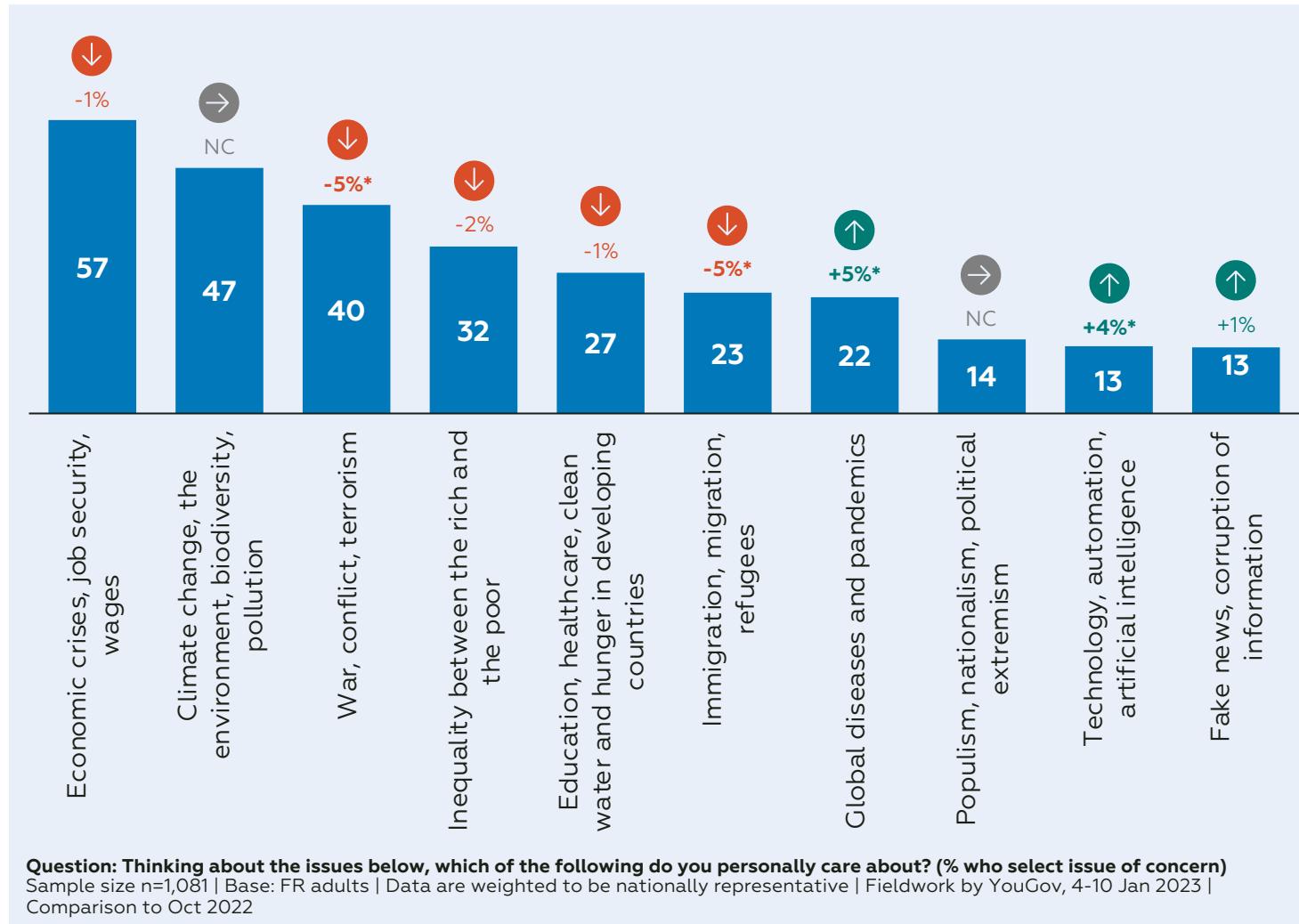
ATTITUDINAL ENGAGEMENT



Tracking public opinion on
global issues, global poverty,
and sustainable development
in France



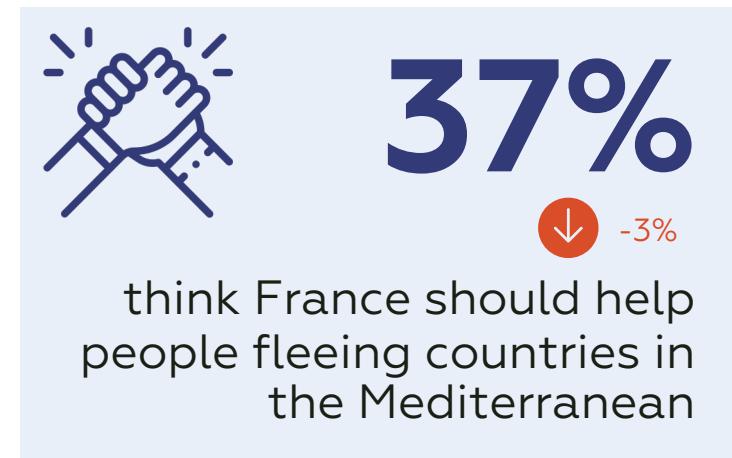
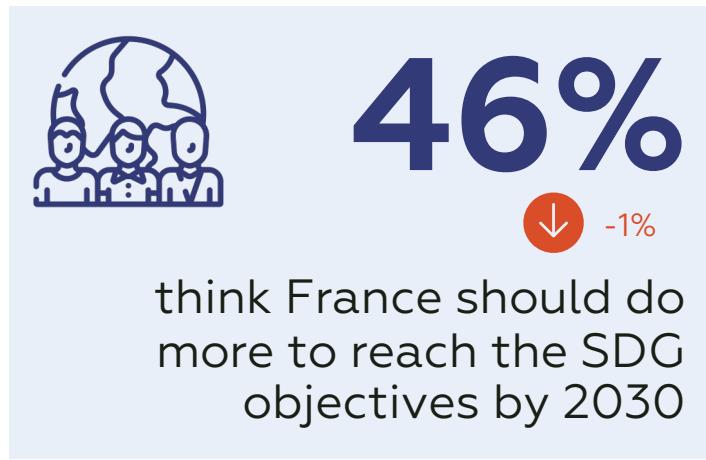
MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES - JANUARY 2023



More than one in two French respondents still say the issue they care most is economic crises, job security and wages. This hasn't changed significantly since October, but there are signs concern is slowly falling.

We observe more significant shifts when it comes to war, conflict and terrorism and immigration and refugees, both issues with fewer respondents indicating concern (down 5% each, although war is still the third most important issue). More respondents, instead, say they care about global diseases and pandemics (up 5% to 22%) and technology and automation (up 3% to 13%).

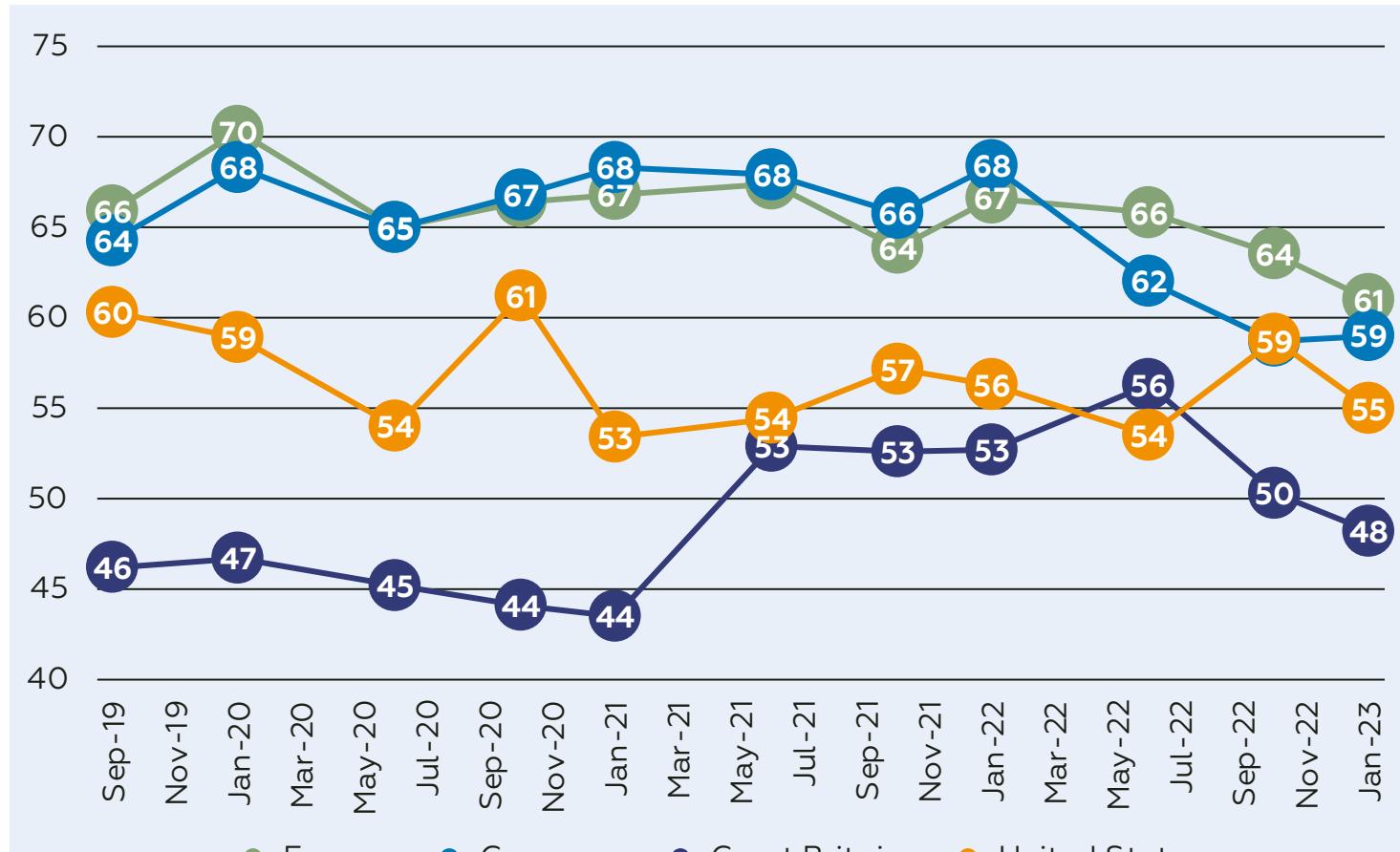
ATTITUDES AND PUBLIC OPINION – JANUARY 2023



Question listed in each box

Sample size n=1,081 | Base: FR adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov 4-10 Jan 2023 | Comparison to October 2022

TRENDS IN AID SUPPORT - 2019/2023



Question: Sur les 2500 milliards d'euros de son Produit Intérieur Brut (PIB) total, le Gouvernement français consacre actuellement 0,52 % (soit 13 milliards d'euros) à l'aide internationale pour les pays en voie de développement. Pensez-vous que le Gouvernement devrait augmenter ou diminuer le budget qu'il consacre à l'aide internationale pour les pays en voie de développement ?

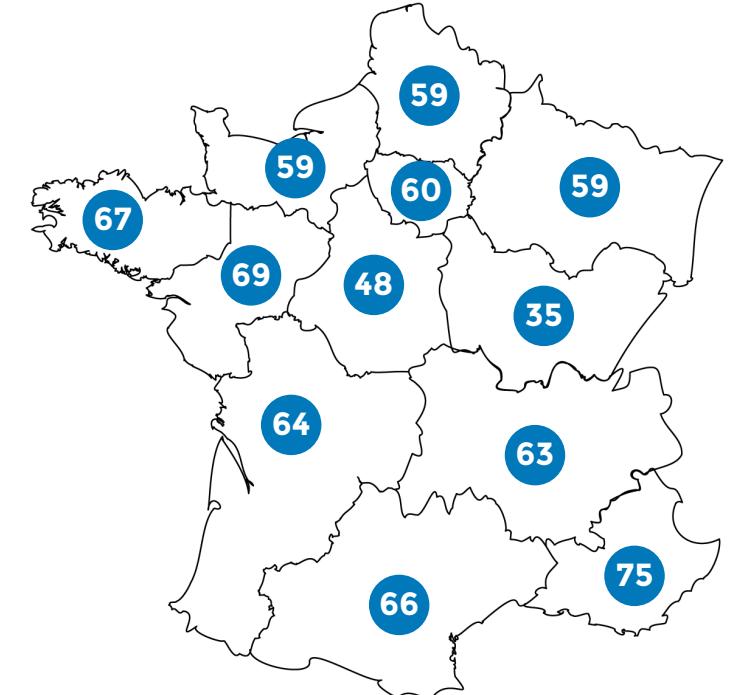
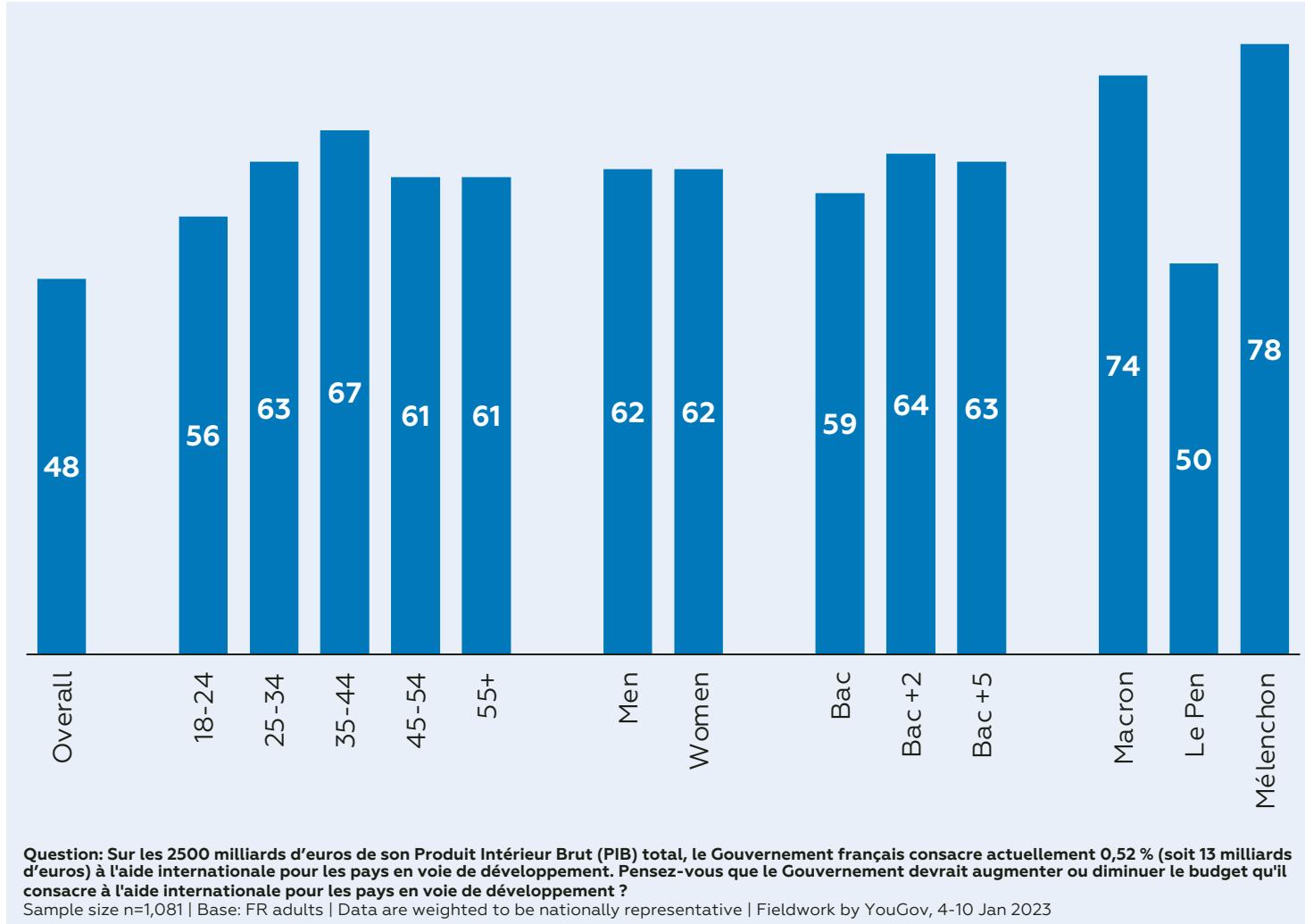
Sample size n=1,081 | Base: FR adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 4-10 Jan 2023 | Comparison to Oct 2022



In Jan. 2023 we observed the third consecutive fall in the percentage of the French public who support aid in France, down 6% year on year, and 3% since October 2022.

Support also fell in the United States (-4% to 55%) and in GB (-2% to 48%), but is stable in Germany, where we observe no change (59%).

WHO SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT AID?





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: [Alec Douglas on Unsplash](#)



COMPRENDRE LES OPINIONS VIS-À-VIS DE LA DIPLOMATIE FÉMINISTE ET DES ENJEUX DE L'ÉGALITÉ FEMMES-HOMMES

Jennifer Hudson

David Hudson

Paolo Morini

Soomin Oh

Felipe Torres

- / 29 March 2023
- // France Partner Meeting
- /// www.developmentcompass.org
- /// [@DevEngageLab](https://twitter.com/DevEngageLab)

ABOUT

The results presented in this deck were co-produced between the DEL team and contributions from DEL partners in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Thank you!

Producing cross-country insights involves important decisions on how to translate concepts that originated in one language to another country/context. We have noted these in the following slides to help interpret results.

One amongst many: in France we used **feminist diplomacy**, in Germany we referred to **feminist development policy**, while in the UK we adopted **feminist foreign policy**.

DATA AND USE

DATA

The data for this deck come from the 2023 Spring Sandbox series (sample sizes DE=2,002, FR=2,046, GB=2,007, US=2,345). Data are weighted to be nationally representative. Fieldwork conducted by YouGov, February 20th – March 1st 2023.

USE

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

CITATION

Hudson, J., Hudson, D., Morini, P., Oh, S., Torres, F. (2023). *Understanding attitudes towards feminist foreign policy & gender inequality*. London: Development Engagement Lab

OUTLINE: GENDERED ODA, GENDER INEQUALITY & FEMINIST DEVELOPMENT POLICY

1

Gender equality and the causes of inequality between women and men

2

Government efforts to tackle gender inequality

3

Feminist development policy: framing and priorities

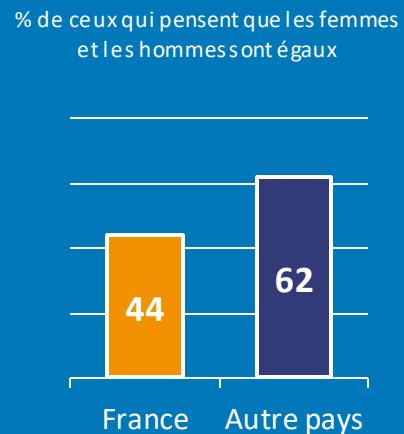
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Gendered ODA: using aid to tackle gender inequalities worldwide

APPENDIX

- Extra charts comparing responses across France, Germany, Great Britain, United States
- Tables with demographics and attitudinal splits for all questions
- Models indicating the most significant splits

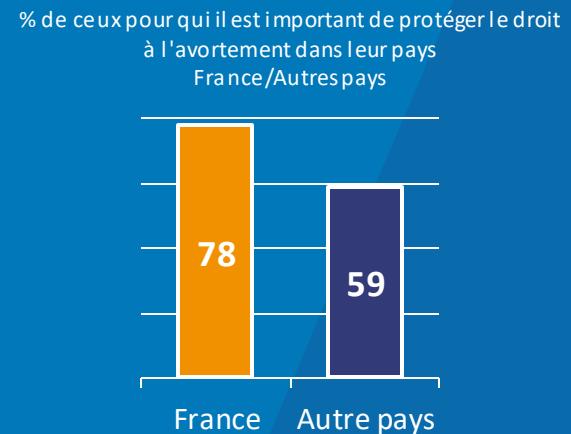
ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN AND GIRLS: FRANCE IN COMPARISON 1



Fewer people in France think there's been progress towards gender equality both at home and in developing countries.

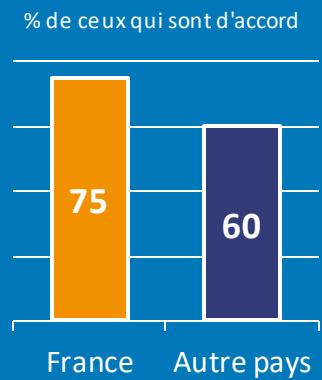


The French are less optimistic about progress towards closing gender gaps in areas such as education or economic participation.

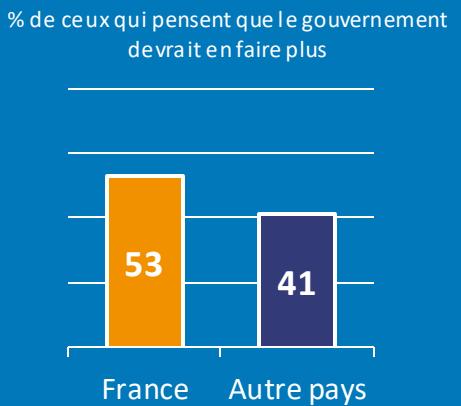


French respondents think it's important to protect abortion both in France and in developing countries around the world.

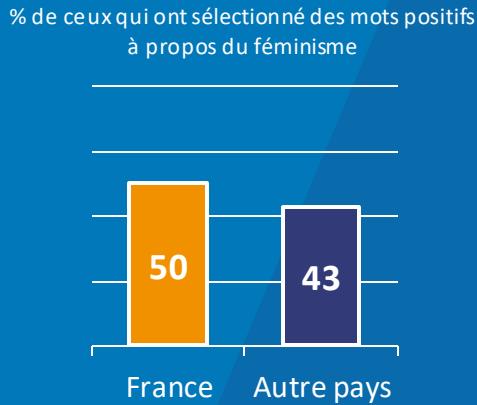
ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN AND GIRLS: FRANCE IN COMPARISON 1



France is more convinced tackling gender inequality is morally the right thing to do.



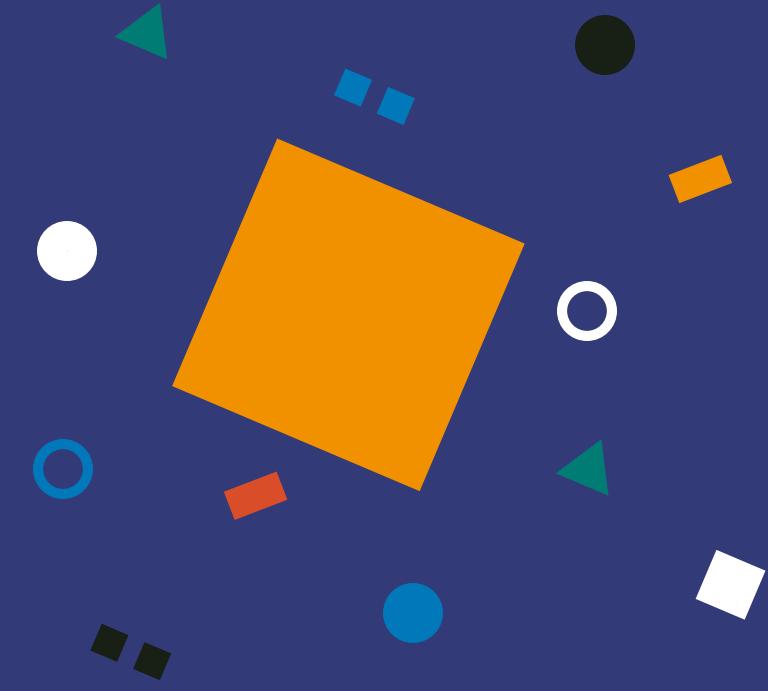
The French are supportive of governments doing more to tackle gender-related inequalities worldwide, and contrary to other countries, the French public does not penalize gender-mainstreamed policies.



More people see feminism positively and associate more positive words both with feminism and feminists.



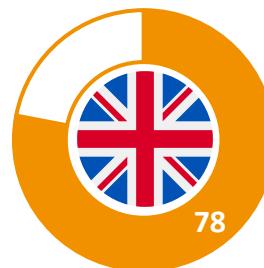
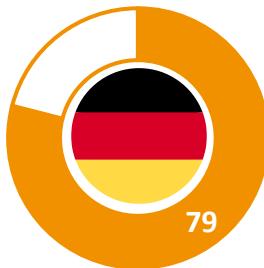
SECTION 1: GENDER EQUALITY



Public opinion on gender equality, progress and the causes of inequality between women and men around the world

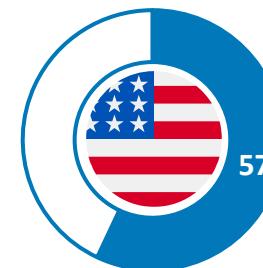
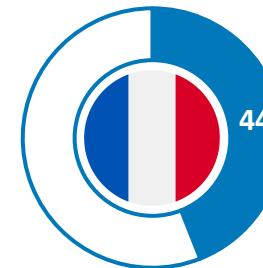
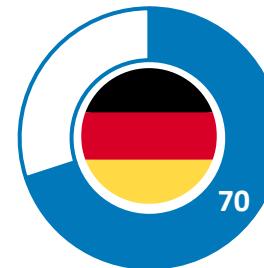
THREE KEY INSIGHTS ON PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY AT HOME

PEOPLE THINK WOMEN AND MEN CAN BE EQUAL



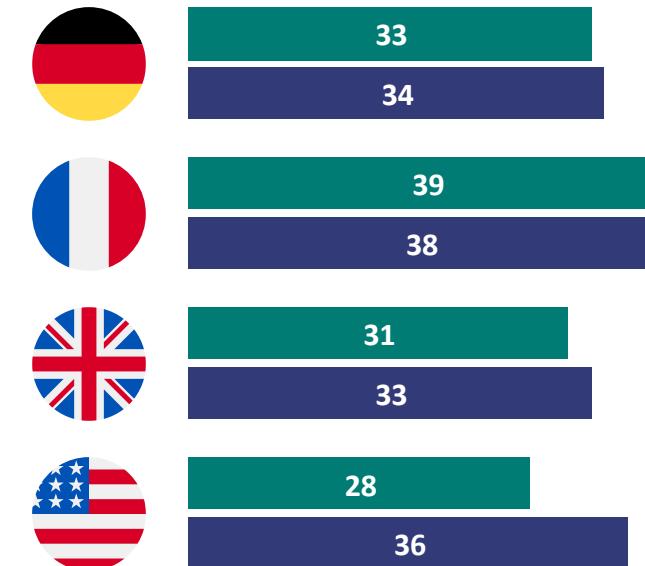
■ % des personnes qui pensent qu'il est possible que les femmes et les hommes soient égaux (socialement, politiquement, économiquement)

PEOPLE THINK WOMEN & MEN HAVE BECOME MORE EQUAL IN THE PAST TEN YEARS



■ % des personnes qui pensent que les femmes et les hommes sont plus égaux qu'il y a dix ans

THE MAIN REASONS WHY WOMEN ARE TREATED DIFFERENT FROM MEN ARE CULTURE AND MEN'S RESISTANCE TO CHANGE



■ Les hommes résistent à cette évolution
■ Le poids de la culture et de l'histoire



FRENCH RESPONDENTS LESS LIKELY TO THINK WOMEN AND MEN ARE MORE EQUAL IN FRANCE & IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

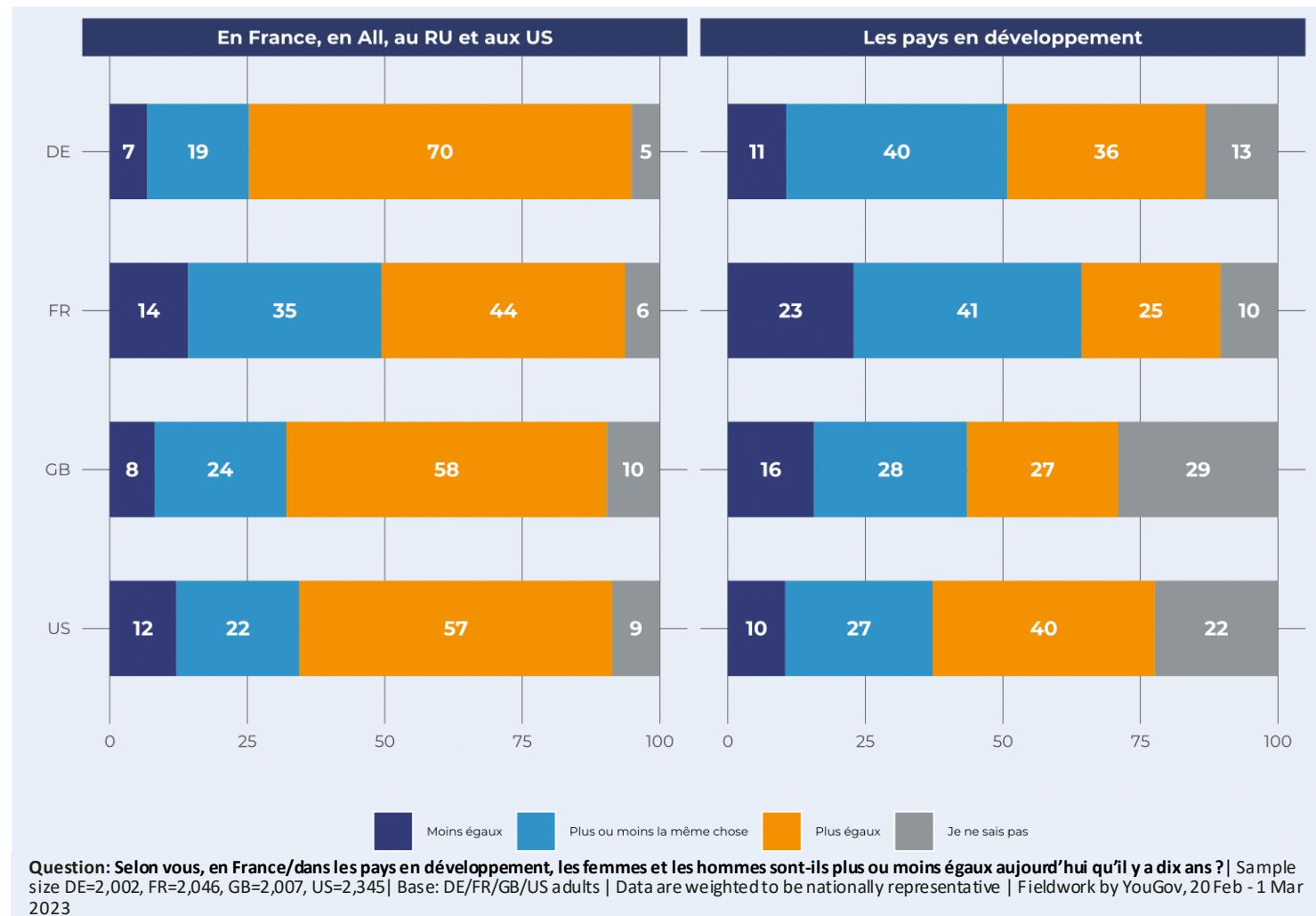
We asked whether women and men, in their home country and in developing countries, have **become more or less equal compared to 10 years ago**.

In all four countries, “less equal” is a minority position for both “Home” and “Developing countries”.

In terms of equality at home, Germany stands out here and is most positive (70%). In terms of equality in developing countries, the U.S. is the most positive (40%).

For all other countries, the modal response is “more or less the same” (apart from in the UK where “Don’t know” is).

For the three European countries, there is almost always a rough doubling of the proportion of respondents who say “more equal” at home versus in developing countries. The U.S. is different, however: the gap between home and developing countries is not perceived as large, on average.



RELIGION, CULTURE, AND HISTORY AS TOP REASONS WOMEN NOT TREATED THE SAME WAY AS MEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	FRANCE	GERMANY	GREAT BRITAIN	UNITED STATES
1	 L'influence des religions 49%	 L'influence des religions 57%	 Le poids de la culture et de l'histoire 63%	 Le poids de la culture et de l'histoire 51%
2	 Le poids de la culture et de l'histoire 45%	 Le poids de la culture et de l'histoire 56%	 L'influence des religions 60%	 L'influence des religions 44%
3	 Il manque des lois pour garantir l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes 37%	 Les hommes résistent à cette évolution 49%	 Les hommes résistent à cette évolution 52%	 Les hommes résistent à cette évolution 38%

Question: Parmi la liste suivante, y a-t-il des raisons, selon vous, susceptibles d'expliquer, le cas échéant, pourquoi les femmes dans le pays en développement ne sont pas traitées de la même manière que les hommes ?

Sample size DE=2,002, FR=2,046, GB=2,007, US=2,345 | Base: DE/FR/GB/US adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 20 Feb - 1 Mar 2023

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STRONG PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR ADDRESSING GENDER INEQUALITY

We asked respondents in the four countries to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with statements on gender equality.

A majority in all countries say that **tackling gender inequality is morally the right thing to do**. This ranges from 54% in the U.S., 62% in Germany, 65% in GB, to 75% in France.

A majority in each country also say that **ending discrimination against women and girls is necessary to ending global poverty**.

Majorities in France (59%) and Germany (56%) say that more should be done to **tackle gender inequality faced by minority groups**, falling to 48% in the U.S. and 46% in Britain.

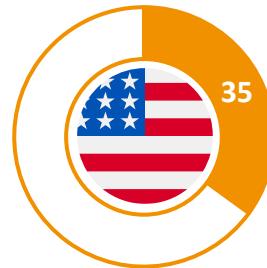
There was a rejection of the effectiveness of having **specific targets to tackle poverty**. Between 30% and 46% agreed with the statement across the 4 countries.

There was also **caution about countries imposing their values on gender equality on developing countries**: British respondents were least likely to agree with this statement (29%), with the U.S. most likely (43%) to say that we shouldn't impose our values on other countries.



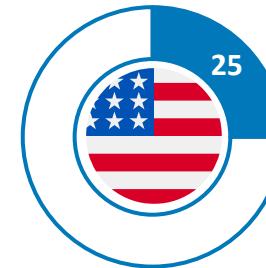
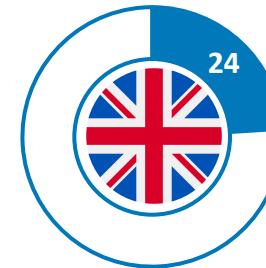
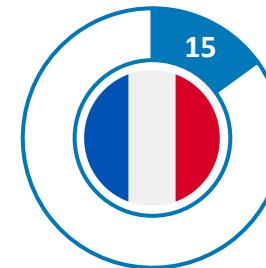
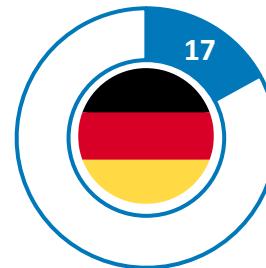
HOW DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE OR HEAR ABOUT CASES OF GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION?

ONE IN THREE MEN READ ABOUT CASES OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN THE NEWS



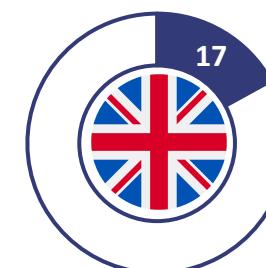
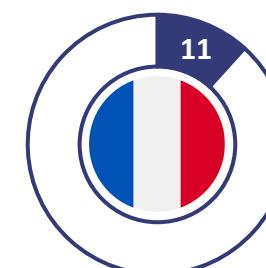
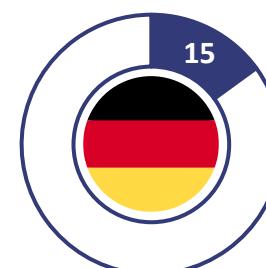
■ % des hommes qui ont entendu parler de cas de discriminations liées au genre aux informations nationales

ON AVERAGE ONE IN FIVE WOMEN SAY THEY HAVE PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED GENDER BASED DISCRIMINATION



■ % des femmes qui ont personnellement subi des discriminations liées au genre

ON AVERAGE, ALMOST ONE IN FIVE WOMEN SAY THEY KNOW OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION CASES IN THEIR FRIENDSHIP CIRCLES

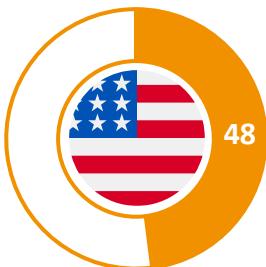


■ % des femmes dont un ami proche a subi des discriminations liées au genre



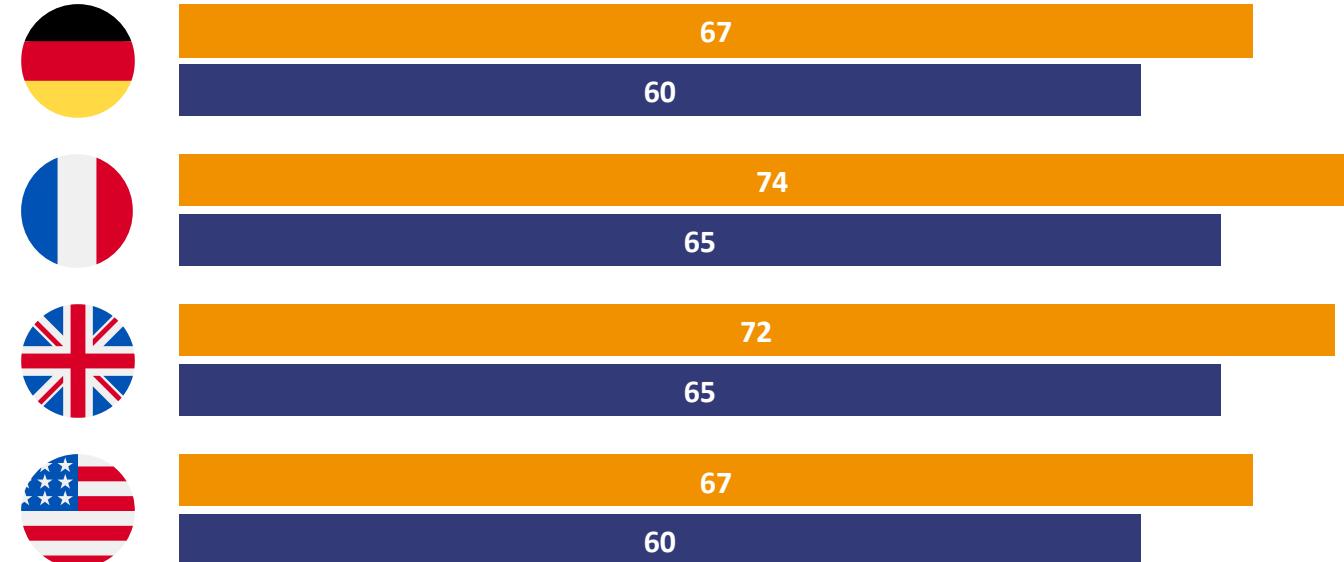
EXPERIENCES OF DISCRIMINATION, AND HOW THEY ARE REPORTED

A MAJORITY THINK VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN HAPPENS MOST OR ALL OF THE TIMES



■ % des répondants qui pensent que les violences et les discriminations se produisent tout le temps ou la plupart du temps

A MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS THINK DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IS VERY OR SOMEWHAT UNDERREPORTED, ESPECIALLY IF THEY IDENTIFY AS WOMEN



■ % des femmes

■ % moyenne des répondants



WILL GENDER GAPS DISAPPEAR IN THE FUTURE? TESTING THE PUBLIC'S OPTIMISM AND BELIEVABILITY

- **Political empowerment:** Over the past 16 years, it has been estimated that the Political Empowerment gender gap has been closed by 22%.
- **Global gender gap:** It has been estimated that it will take another 132 years to close the global gender gap.
- **Education attainment:** Over the past 16 years, it has been estimated that the Educational Attainment gender gap has been closed by 94%.
- **Economic participation:** Over the past 16 years, it has been estimated that the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap has been closed by 60%.

Different statements (from the World Economic Forum's *Global Gender Gap Report 2022*) on the progress on gender gaps were randomly assigned to respondents.

We asked respondents:

- *How believable or unbelievable do you think this statement is?*
- *Does this statement make you more optimistic or more pessimistic about the effectiveness of efforts to tackle the gender gap?*

BELIEVABILITY OF GENDER GAPS AND OPTIMISM TOWARDS ADDRESSING THEM

Respondents were asked: (1) How believable or unbelievable do you think this statement is? And (2)

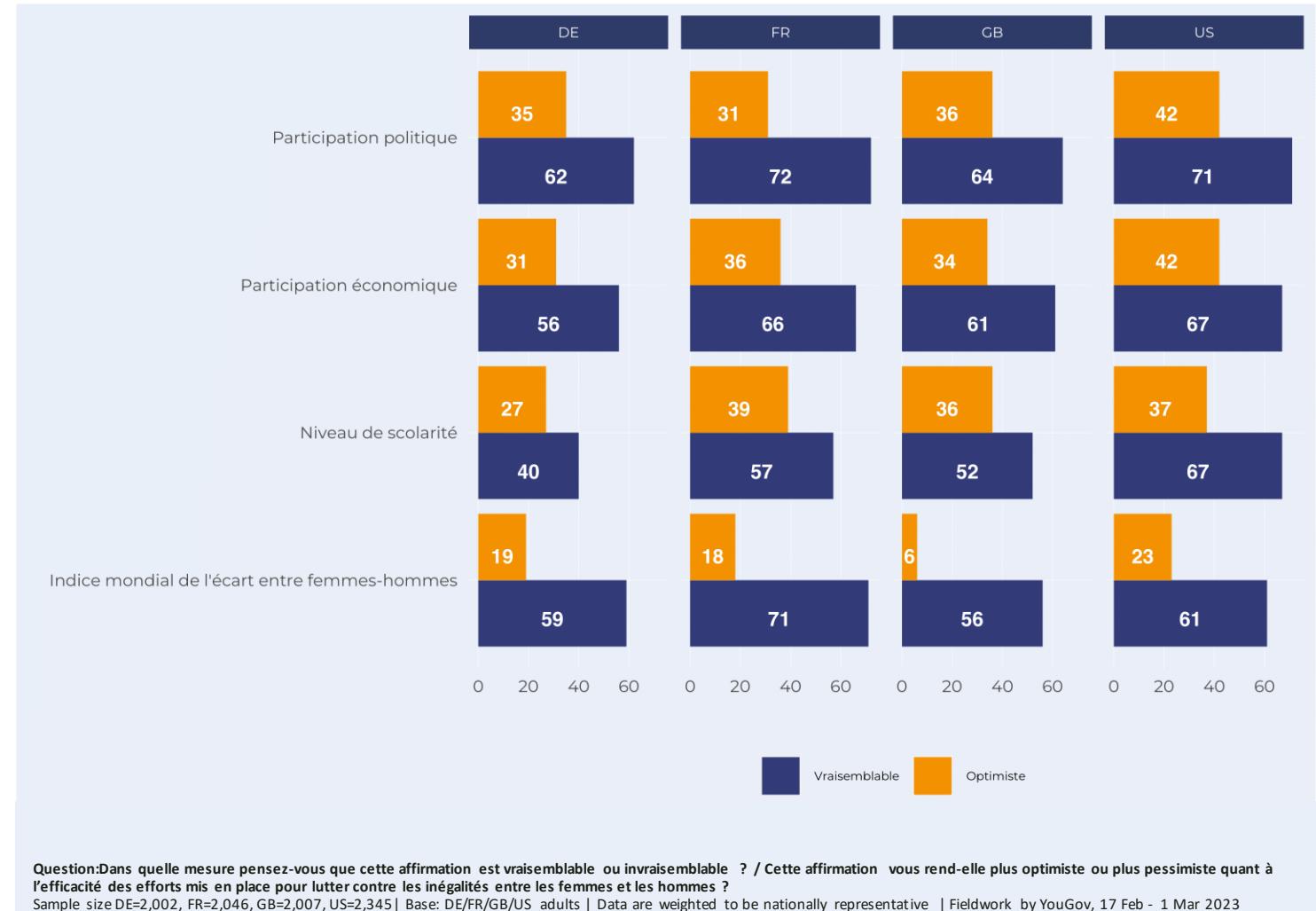
Does this statement make you more optimistic or less pessimistic about the effectiveness of efforts to tackle the gender gap?

Respondents see the reality of gender gaps clearly – **in all but one case majorities believe the statements. But optimism is generally low.**

The statement that the educational attainment gender gap has been closed by 94% is the least likely to be believed, especially in Germany. This is the most positive statement of change.

Interestingly, again in Germany this was also the statement that made respondents most optimistic – suggesting that **reporting progress may boost optimism**. Germany is systematically more optimistic.

In sum, **respondents very much believe the statistics from the World Economic Forum, but they aren't that optimistic about the effectiveness of efforts to tackle this gap.**





REPORTING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

People believe progress is happening: across a series of statements on progress and the need for more efforts to achieve gender equality, more than 50% say they believe the statements.

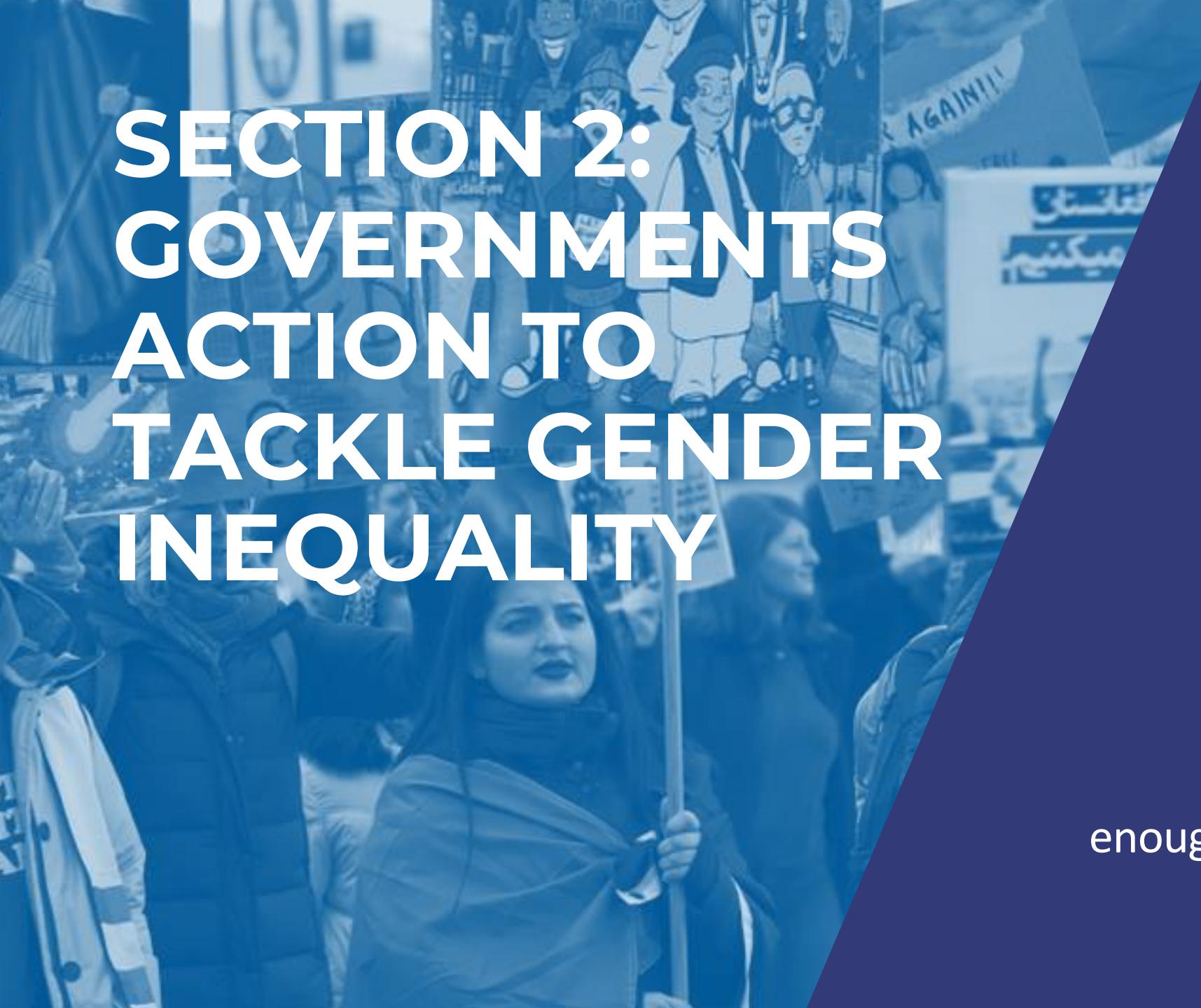
The only exception (outside the U.S.) was the statement on the educational attainment gap was closed by 94%: perhaps the big number raised doubts?

However, despite feelings of progress, none of the statements make a majority of respondents feel **optimistic**: just one in four say they feel optimistic after receiving information about gender gaps.

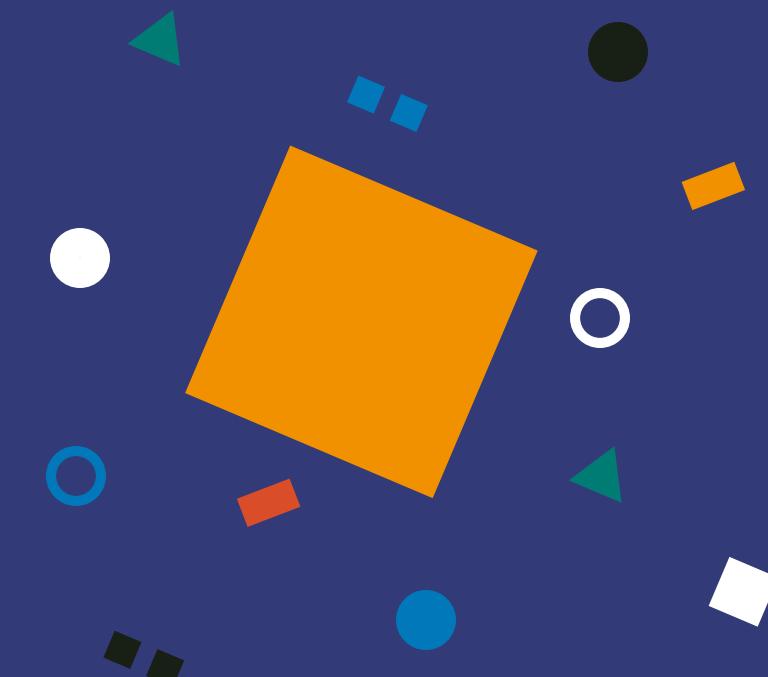
KEY INSIGHTS

- There is incredibly strong support for addressing gender inequalities – majorities agree that it is morally the right thing to do and because it's necessary to address poverty.
- The public thinks that gender equality is possible and has improved in the past 10 years; but less so in developing countries, half as likely.
 - Culture and men's resistance are seen as key barriers, but also religion in developing countries.
 - Discrimination is seen as a very frequent experience for women, but 1 in 3 men report not hearing about it.
 - Global gender gaps are seen as very real and facts are believed, but there is less optimism about efforts to close them.





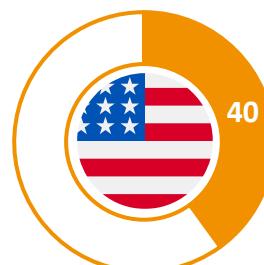
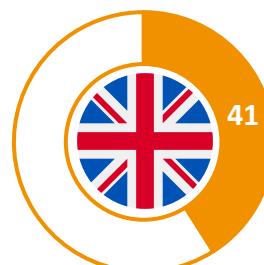
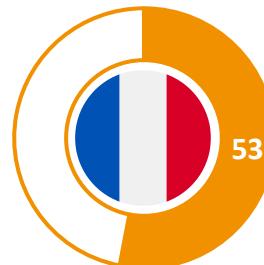
SECTION 2: GOVERNMENTS ACTION TO TACKLE GENDER INEQUALITY



Are governments doing
enough and what should their
priorities be?

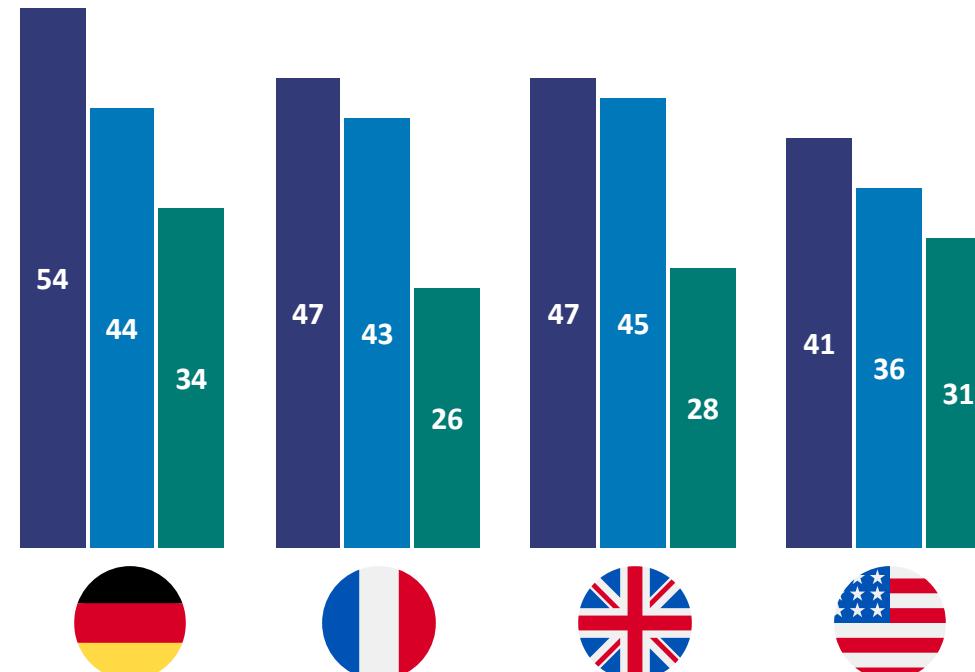
TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY WORLDWIDE: SOME APPETITE FOR MORE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

SUPPORT FOR MORE GOVERNMENT ACTION TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY WORLDWIDE IS HIGHEST IN FRANCE



■ % des répondants qui pensent que le gouvernement devrait faire plus pour l'égalité femmes-hommes dans le monde

THE HIGHEST PRIORITIES FOR TACKLING GENDER INEQUALITY FACED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE EDUCATION, TACKLING BARRIERS TO IMPROVING LIVES AND RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT WOMEN'S CHALLENGES



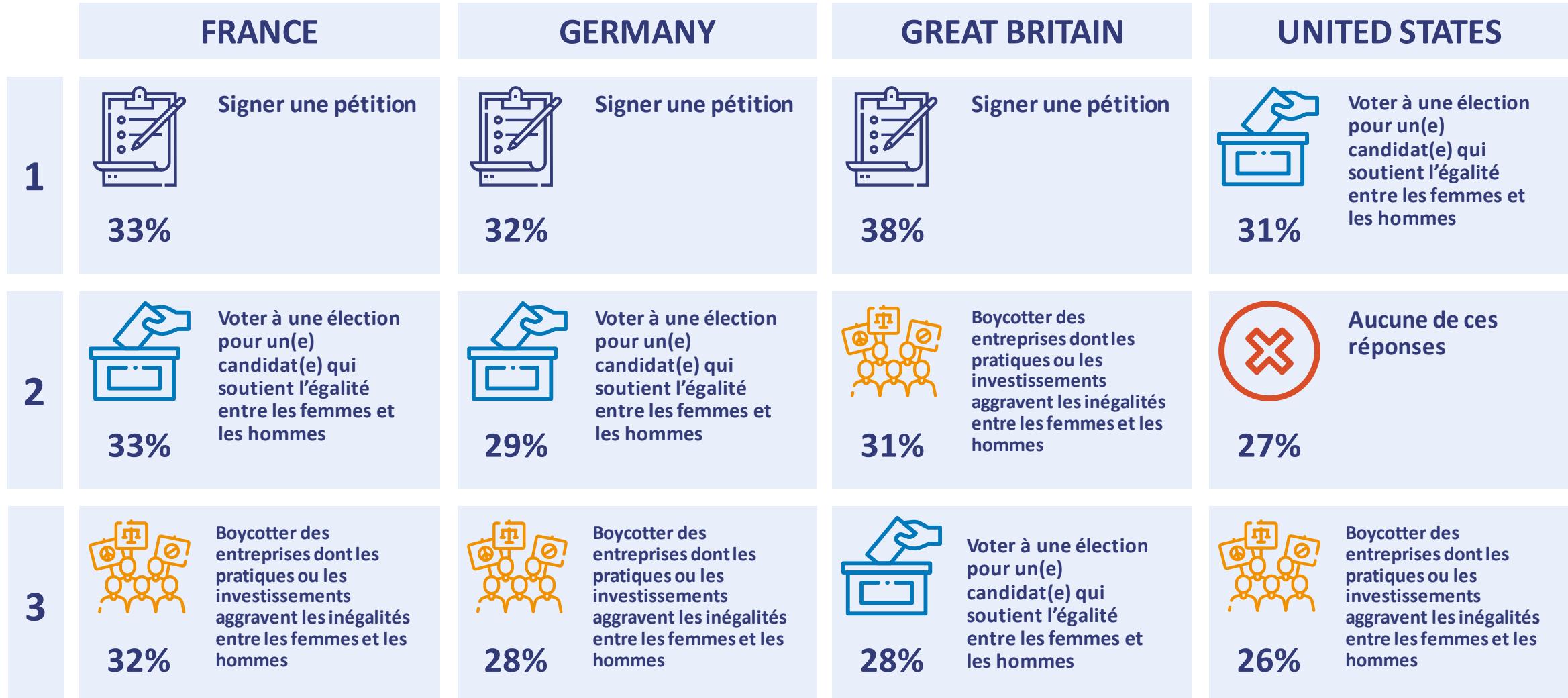
■ Améliorer la formation et l'éducation des femmes et des filles dans les pays en développement pour leur permettre de prendre part aux décisions politiques

■ Lutter contre les obstacles culturels, politiques et religieux afin d'améliorer les conditions de vie des femmes et des filles dans les pays en développement

■ Sensibiliser le public aux défis auxquels les femmes et les filles font face dans les pays en développement



3 IN 10 CONSIDER TACKLING GENDER INEQUALITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES A VOTING ISSUE



Question: En pensant à l'aide internationale en faveur des pays en développement, laquelle des actions suivantes seriez-vous prêt(e) à faire pour inciter le gouvernement français à lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes dans les pays en développement ?
 Sample size DE=2,002, FR=2,046, GB=2,007, US=2,345 | Base: DE/FR/GB/USA adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 20 Feb - 1 Mar 2023

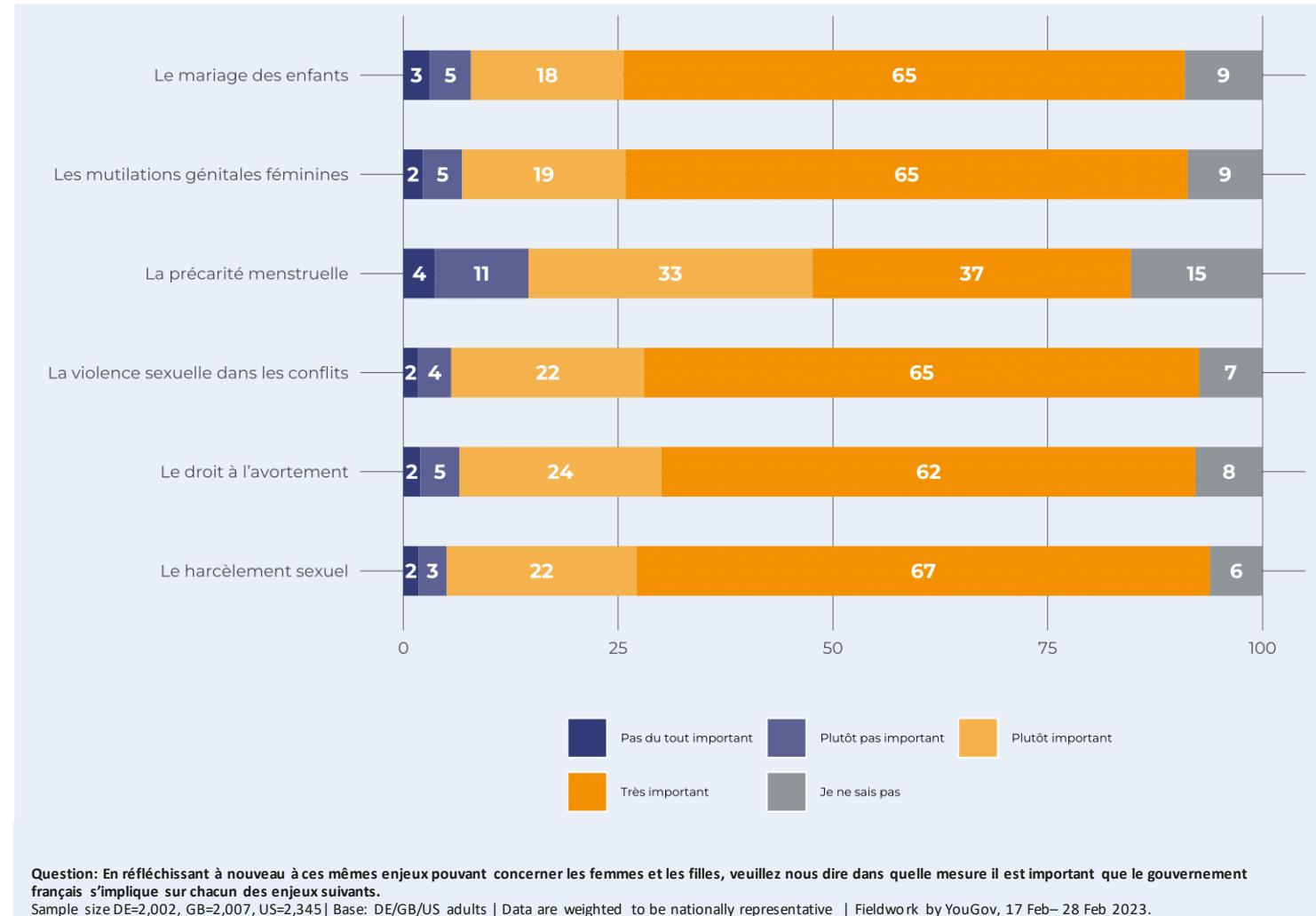
MOST PEOPLE THINK GOVERNMENT ACTION IS IMPORTANT TO TACKLE THESE ISSUES FACED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS

Two in three respondents in France think our set of issues faced by women and girls is important. The only issue which is seen as less important (but still important!) is period poverty, where one in three say it's very important, and another third say it's somewhat important.

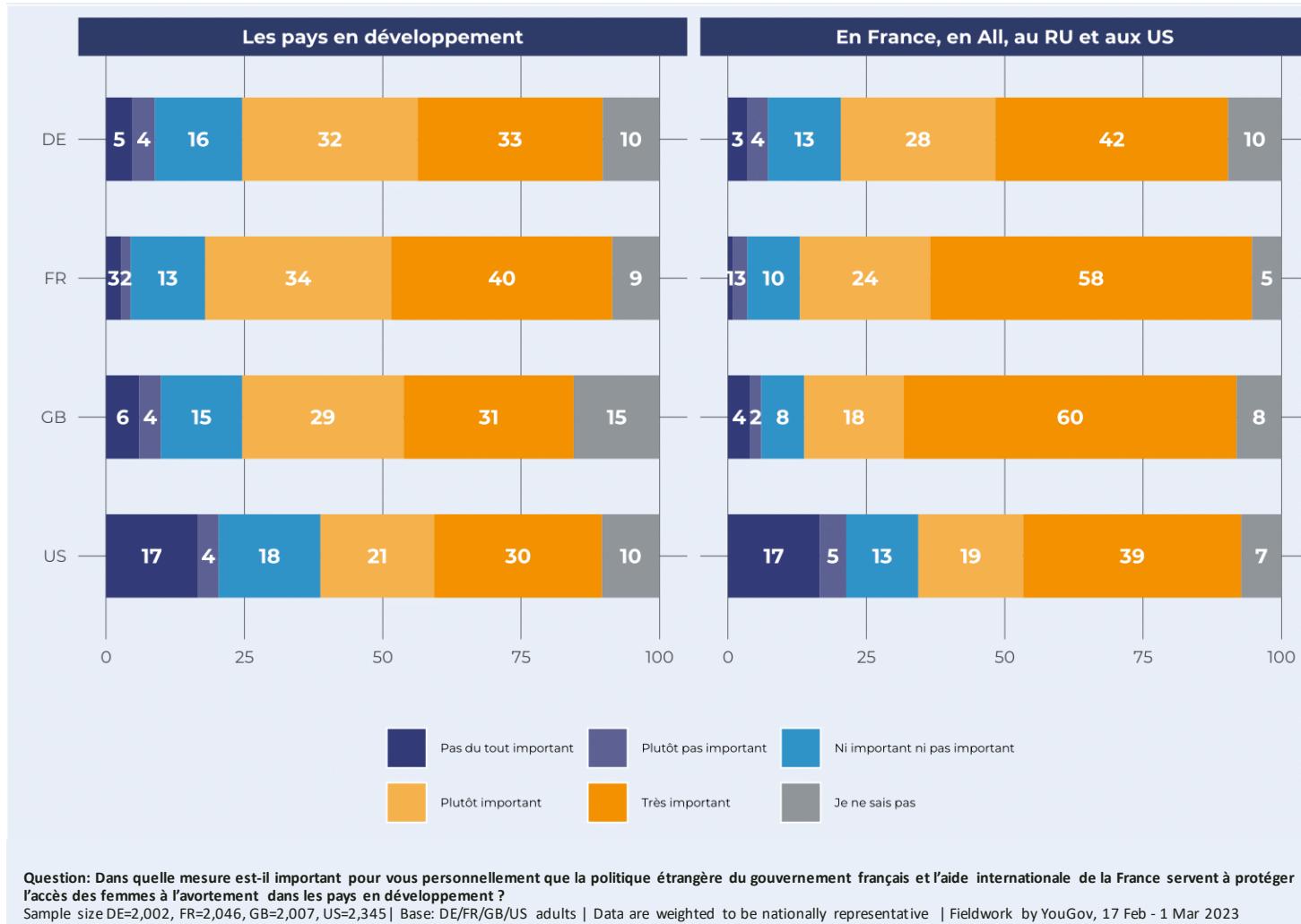
In general, this signals that the French public doesn't have a view on some issues being more important than others, and broadly thinks across issues government efforts are important.

What explains the “period poverty” anomaly?

Our data show this is an issue people understand less or are less aware about. Nevertheless, even here, only the smallest group (15%) thinks government action to tackle it is not at all or not very important.



THE PUBLIC WANT ACCESS TO ABORTION PROTECTED AT HOME & IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



We asked how important, if at all, is it to you personally that the [COUNTRY] government's diplomatic, foreign policy, and aid efforts help protect women's access to abortion in developing countries? And how important, if at all, is it to you personally that the DE/FR/UK/U.S. government helps protect women's access to abortion in France/Germany/the United Kingdom/the United States?

While the data show that the public want access to abortion protected in both home and developing countries, **significantly more respondents in France and Britain want access to abortion protected in developing countries.**

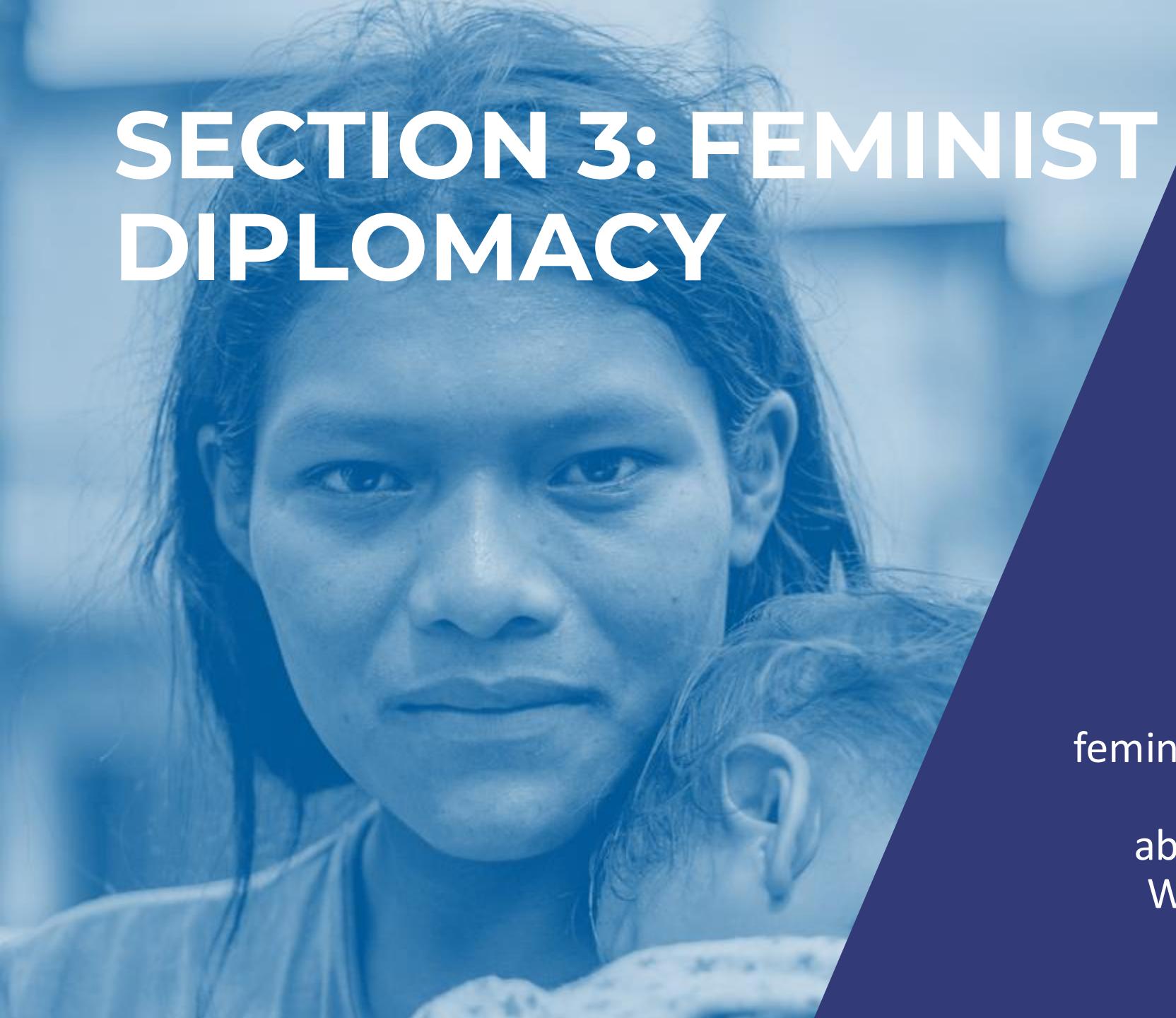
In France, 74% of respondents want access protected in developing countries compared to 82% in France. This compares to 60% and 78%, respectively, in Great Britain.

The U.S. and Germany show fewer differences in importance of protecting access to abortion between at home domestically and developing countries.

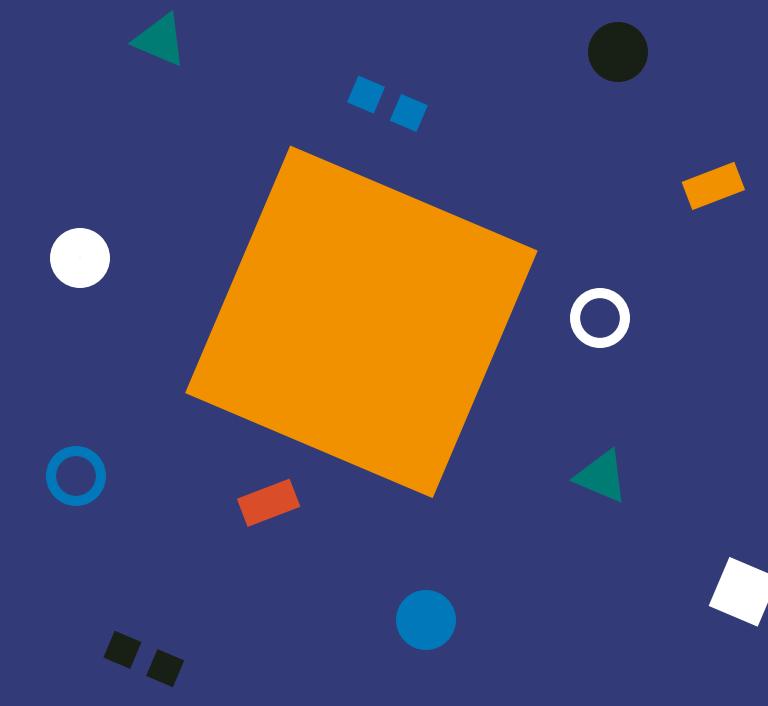
INSIGHTS

- Around 4 or 5 in 10 people want their government to do more to address gender equality worldwide
- When it comes to what the priorities should be in order to tackle gender inequality the most common answers were education and training, tackling barriers and raising public awareness about women's challenges
 - In terms of actions to encourage their government to address gender inequality, people were most willing to sign a petition and vote for a candidate who supports gender equality
- Knowledge is high around a set of key issues that affect women and girls and majorities say that it is very important that their government addresses them
 - When it comes to abortion rights, majorities agree that it is somewhat or very important that governments to take actions to protect them at home and overseas





SECTION 3: FEMINIST DIPLOMACY

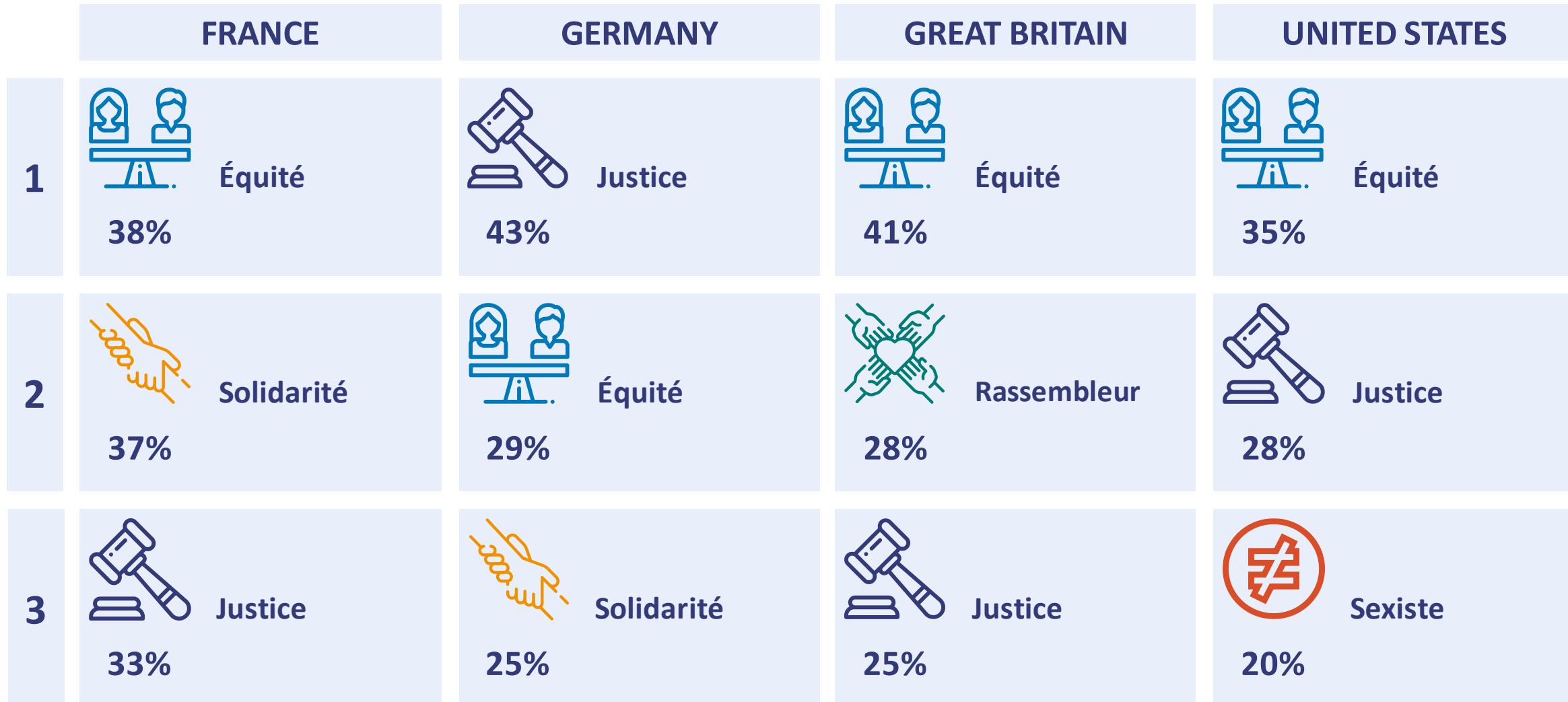


How does the public view feminism and feminists? How can we communicate about "diplomatie féministe"? What should its priorities be?

WHAT DO PEOPLE ASSOCIATE WITH THE WORDS FEMINISM AND FEMINIST?

- We wanted to know what words and sentiments respondents associate with feminism. We randomly assigned respondents to answer with respect to feminism or feminist.
 - Please indicate the three words you most associate with **feminists**. (Please tick up to three options)
 - Please indicate the three words you most associate with **feminism**. (Please tick up to three options)
- Rassembleur
 - Solidarité
 - Partage du pouvoir
 - Justice
 - Cosmopolite
 - Équité
 - Radicalité
 - Colère
 - Démodé
 - Controversé
 - Élitiste
 - Sexiste
 - Sectaire
 - Aucun de ces mots
 - Je ne sais pas

FAIRNESS, JUSTICE & SOLIDARITY ARE COMMON WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH “FEMINISM”



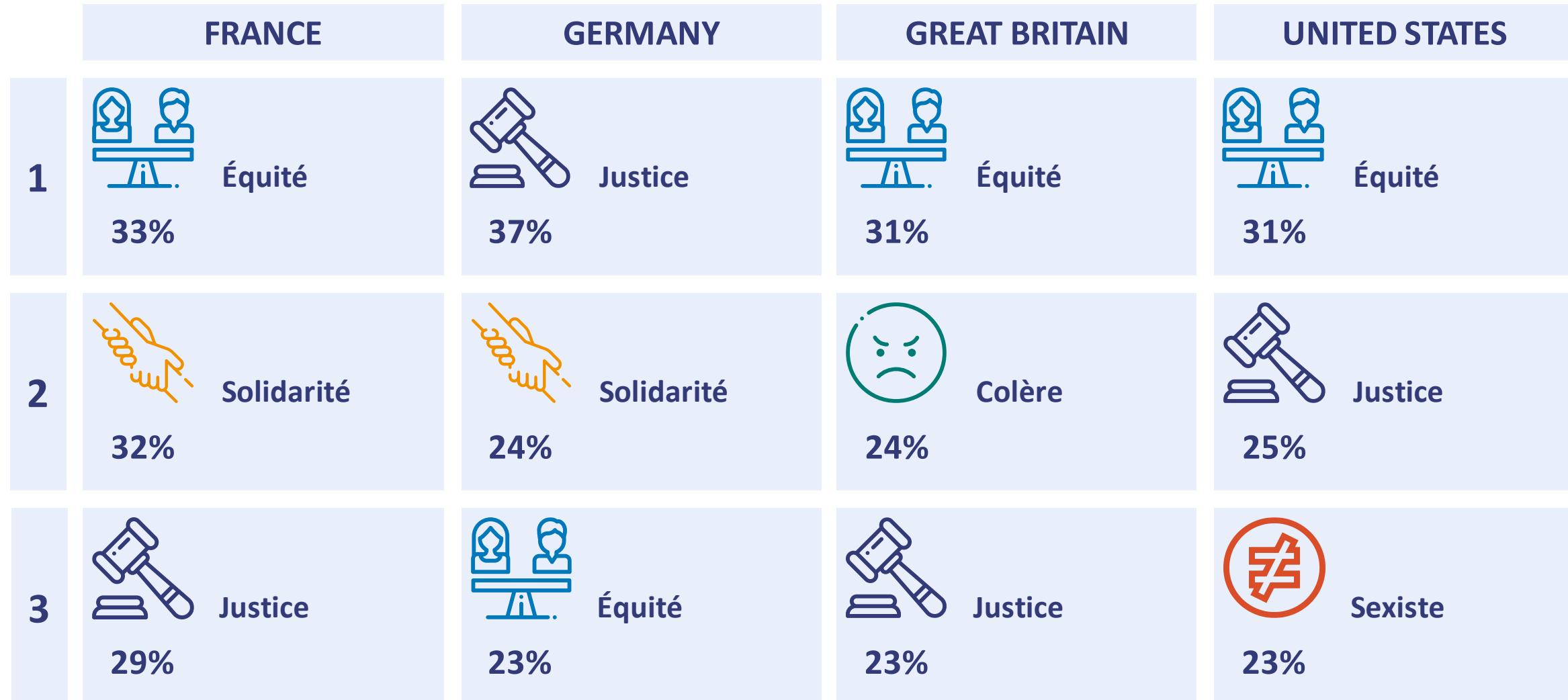
Question: Veuillez indiquer les trois mots que vous associez le plus avec le féminisme

Sample size DE=2,002, FR=2,046, GB=2,007, US=2,345 | Base: DE/FR/GB/US adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 20 Feb - 1 Mar 2023

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FAIRNESS, JUSTICE & SOLIDARITY ARE COMMON WORDS ASSOCIATED WITH “FEMINISTS” – BUT ALSO ANGRY/SEXIST



Question: Veuillez indiquer les trois mots que vous associez le plus avec les féministes

Sample size DE=2,002, FR=2,046, GB=2,007, US=2,345 | Base: DE/FR/GB/US adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 20 Feb - 1 Mar 2023

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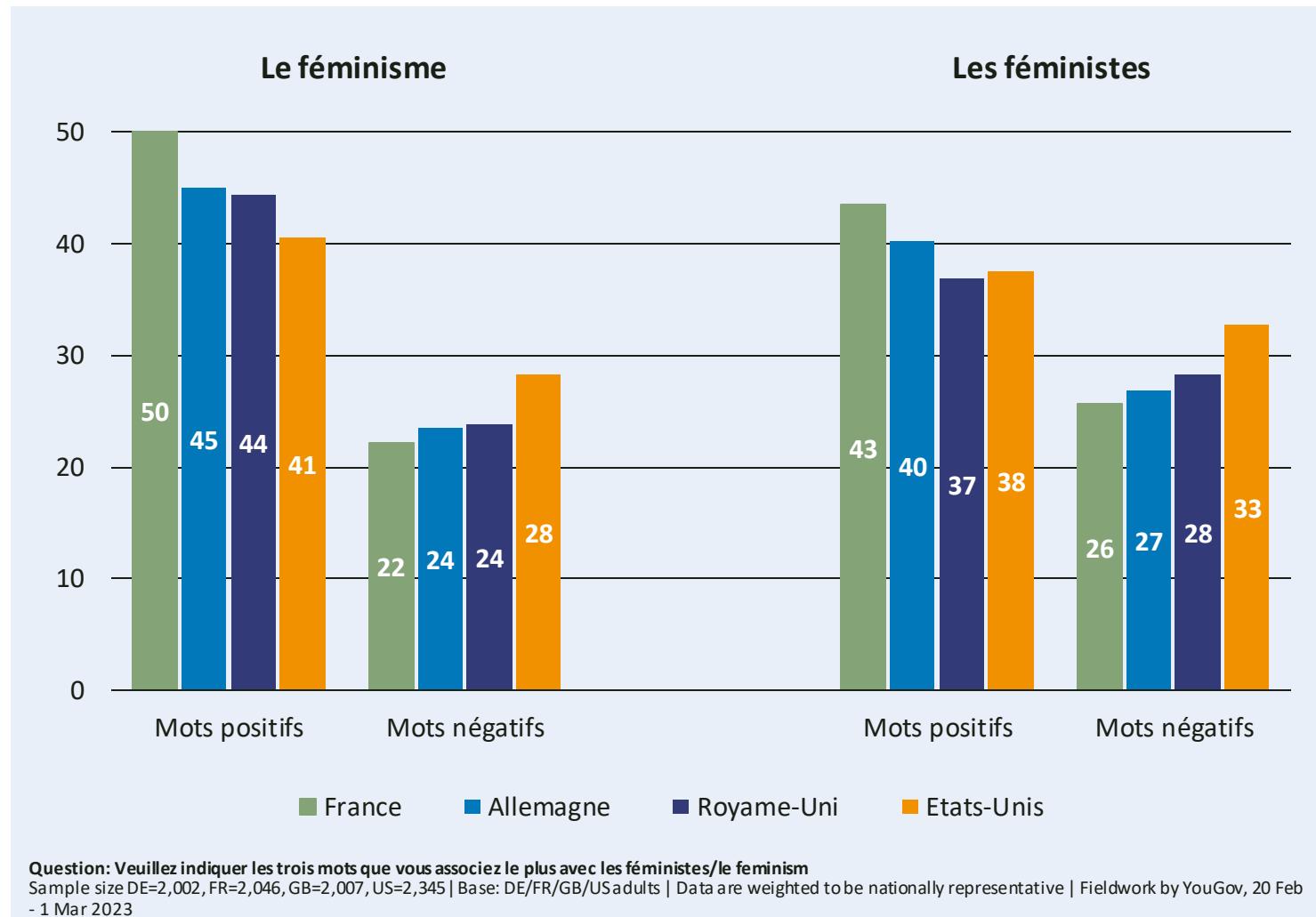


FEMINISM & FEMINISTS: MORE NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE LATTER, BUT ON BALANCE POSITIVE

One way to look at the words people associate with feminism and feminists is to count positive and negative associations.

We find that a lower percentage of the public in the four countries associate *feminists* with **positive words**, compared to *feminism*.

Moreover, across all countries, **men attach fewer positive words to both concepts**, but this difference is not significant enough to claim that there is a systematic difference between these two groups.



FRAMING DEVELOPMENT POLICY: DO INCLUSIVE, GENDER-INCLUSIVE AND OTHER FRAMES AFFECT PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR A PROPOSED POLICY?

Many governments are making efforts to mainstream gender and the fight against other social inequalities as part of their policy approaches. How do publics see these?

We present the description of a policy and ask respondents if they would support it or oppose it. However, different groups see the policy described in slightly different ways. A few examples:

Une politique d'aide internationale en faveur des pays en développement qui garantit un avenir durable à la planète, s'attaque aux causes profondes des injustices et promeut les droits fondamentaux, l'égalité des chances et la représentation de toutes et tous dans la vie sociale, politique et économique - indépendamment du genre, de l'orientation sexuelle, de l'origine ethnique, du handicap, etc.

Une politique féministe d'aide internationale en faveur des pays en développement qui garantit un avenir durable à la planète, s'attaque aux causes profondes des injustices et promeut les droits fondamentaux, l'égalité des chances et la représentation de toutes et tous dans la vie sociale, politique et économique - indépendamment du genre, de l'orientation sexuelle, de l'origine ethnique, du handicap, etc.

Une politique d'aide internationale en faveur des pays en développement intégrant les enjeux de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes qui garantit un avenir durable à la planète, s'attaque aux causes profondes des injustices et promeut les droits fondamentaux, l'égalité des chances et la représentation de toutes et tous dans la vie sociale, politique et économique - indépendamment du genre, de l'orientation sexuelle, de l'origine ethnique, du handicap, etc.

“FDP” OR “GENDER-INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICY” LOWERS SUPPORT FOR THE POLICY

Does the label “feminist development policy” penalise support for the policy?

Yes, in Germany, GB, and the U.S.

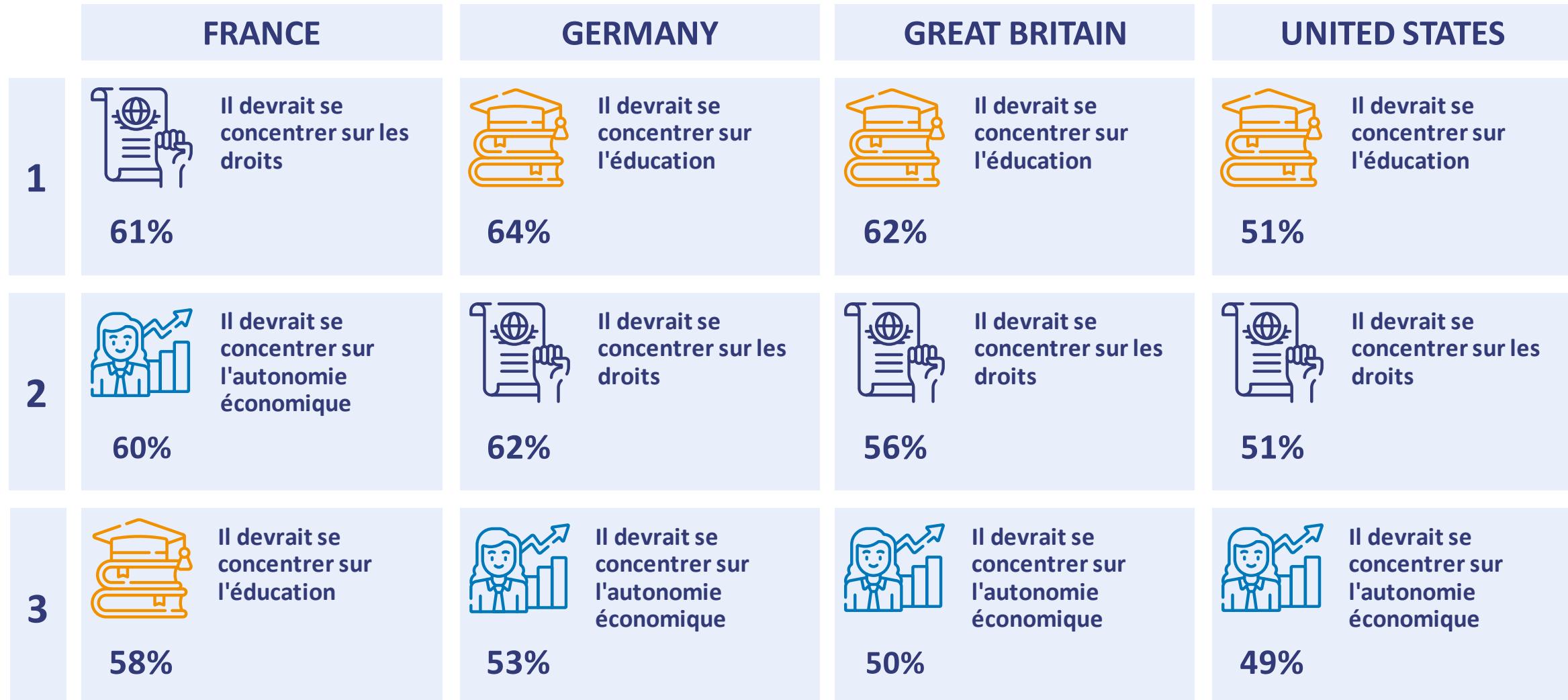
In Germany, the UK, and the U.S., “**Feminist development policy**” - with and without explanation - as well as “**Gender-inclusive development policy**” are both penalised compared to “development policy” and “inclusive development policy” – despite them having the **SAME** description of the policy.

In France, no difference is seen between support for FDP with support for other labels of the policy. However, **when FDP is *not* explained, it’s penalised compared to when it is explained, which is evident in all four countries.**

If “FDP” label were to be used, use it with explanations, but the public are largely influenced (negatively) by the gender-invoking labels to policies, despite having the same content.



EDUCATION, RIGHTS & EMPOWERMENT ARE MAIN AREAS OF FOCUS FOR FDP



Question: En réfléchissant aux pays en développement, veuillez classer par ordre de priorité ce que le gouvernement français devrait prendre en compte, selon vous, dans le cadre de sa diplomatie féministe. (Classez les trois premières priorités)

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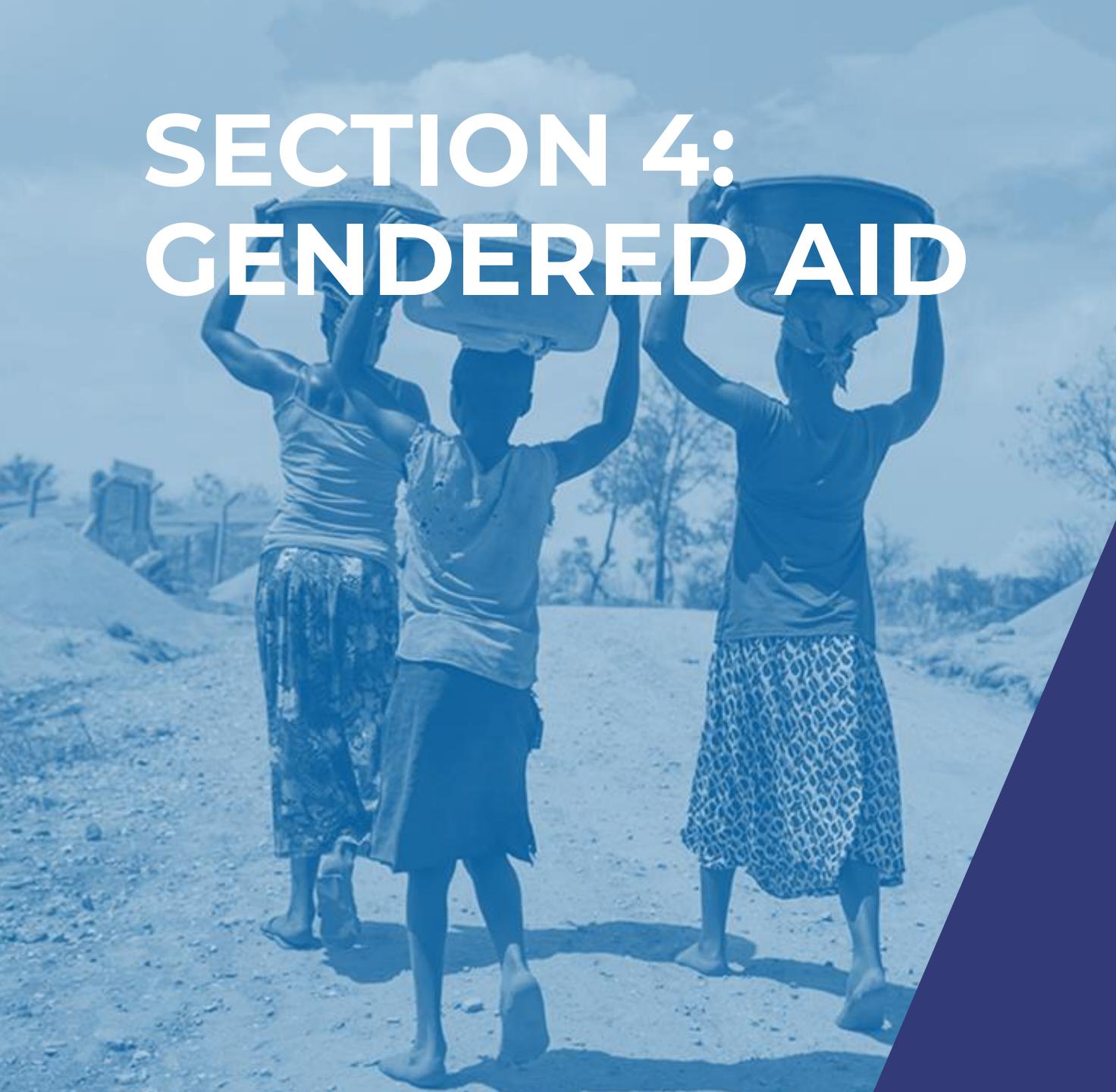


KEY INSIGHTS



- There are differences in perceptions of “feminism” and “feminists”, but no significant gender differences in perceptions.
- The label “Feminist Development Policy” lowers support for the policy itself, controlling for the policy description.
- When talking about FDP, don’t assume knowledge: always explain/describe.
- The public wants FDP to prioritise education in DE/GB/U.S., followed by rights and empowerment.

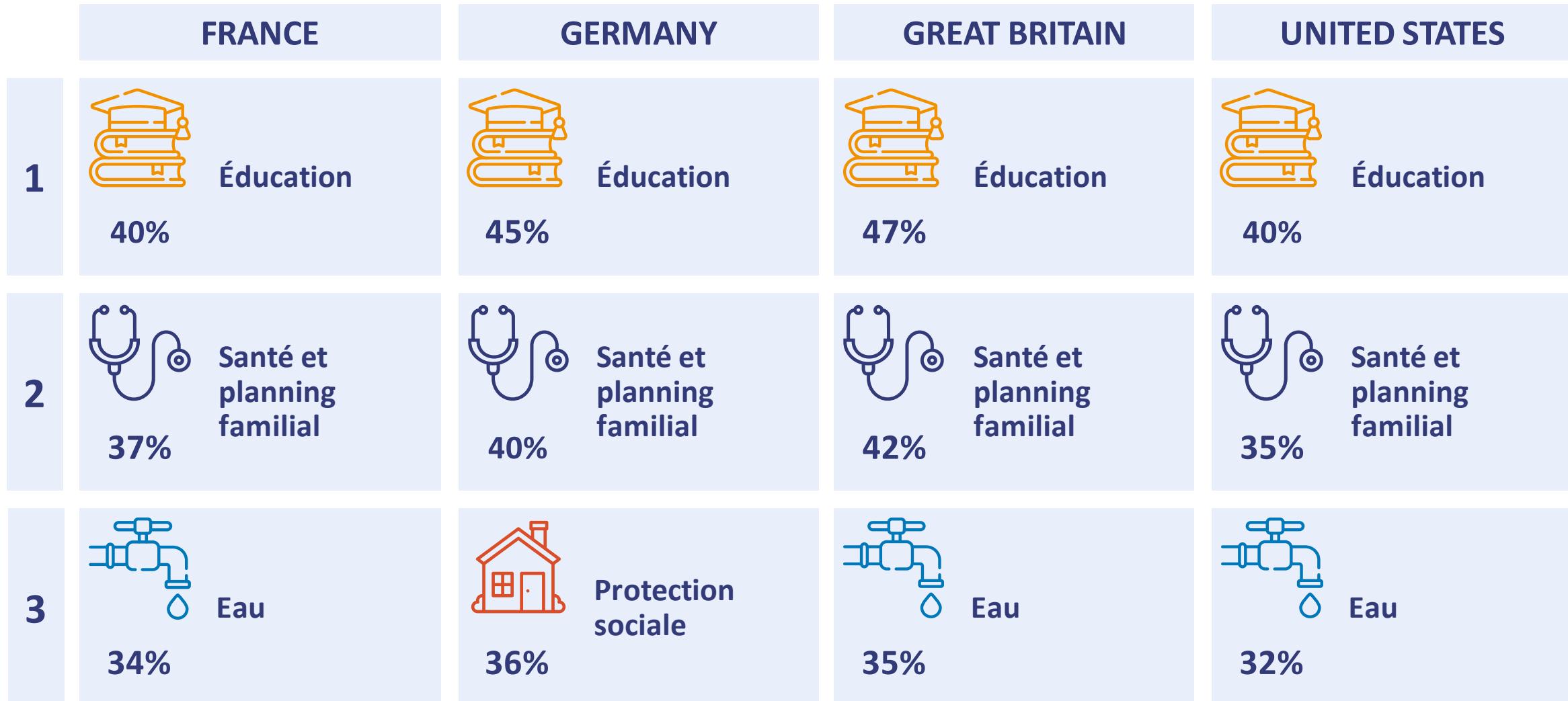
SECTION 4: GENDERED AID



How does the gendering of aid affect public support for development aid?



PRIORITY SPENDING AREAS TO IMPROVE LIVES OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Question: En pensant au budget que le gouvernement français consacre à l'aide internationale en faveur des pays en développement, et notamment aux efforts menés pour améliorer la vie des femmes et des filles, veuillez sélectionner le premier, le deuxième puis le troisième sujet qui vous semblent le plus important. Sample size DE=2,002, FR=2,046, GB=2,007, US=2,345 | Base: DE/FR/GB/US adults | Data are weighted to be nationally representative | Fieldwork by YouGov, 20 Feb - 1 Mar 2023

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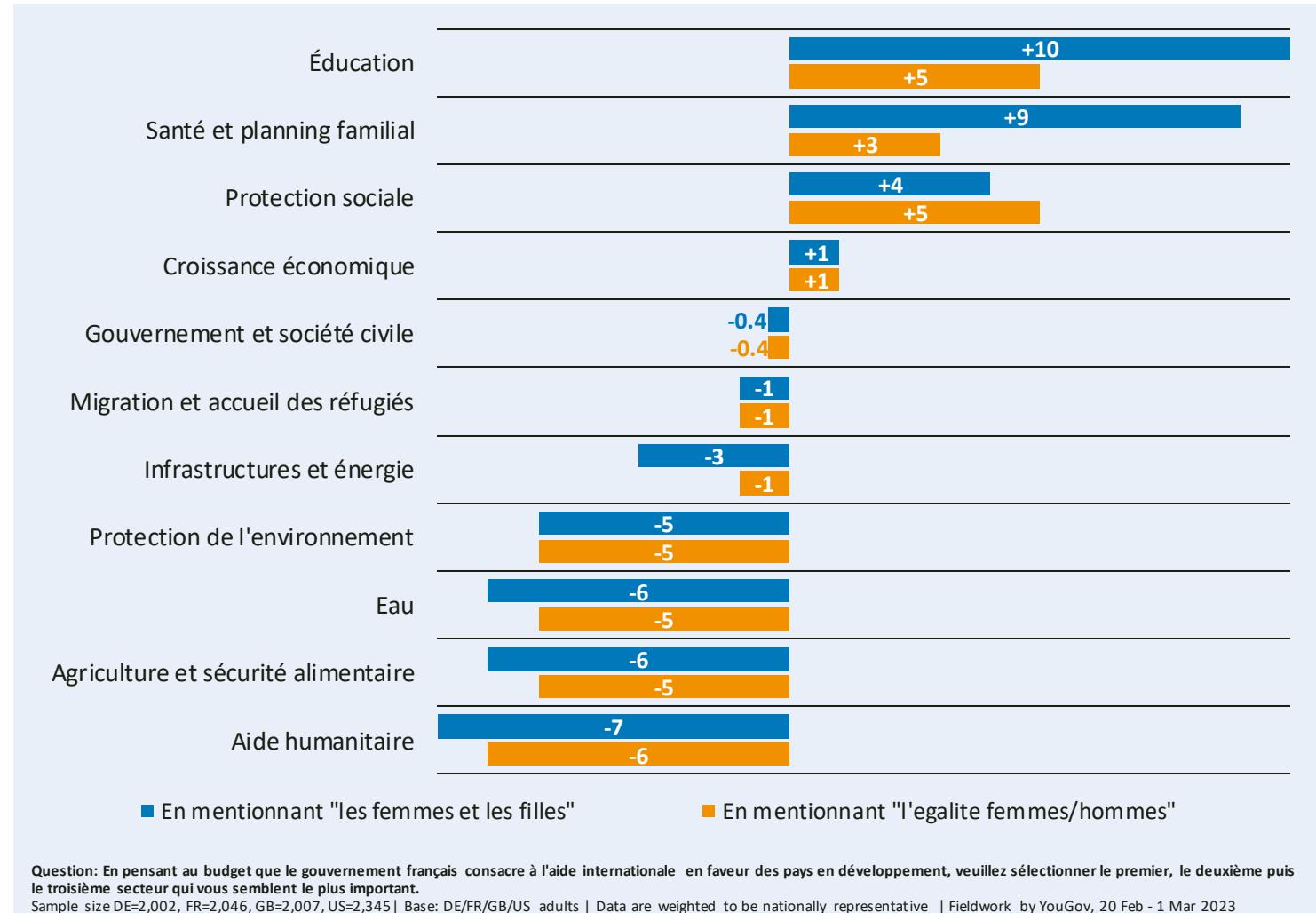


ARE POLICY AREAS “GENDERED” IN THE PUBLIC’S MIND? EDUCATION AND HEALTH ARE A HIGHER PRIORITY WHEN WE THINK ABOUT WOMEN AND GIRLS

We asked respondents to tell us about the highest priority for using aid to tackle poverty in poor countries in **three ways**: once by asking them overall, once by asking them to think specifically about improving the lives of women and girls, and once more with the same idea in mind, but referring more generically to “improving gender equality”.

Priorities do shift on average across our four countries: **education, health and family planning, welfare** become more important when people think about women’s livelihoods, while disaster relief, agriculture and food, and water become less important.

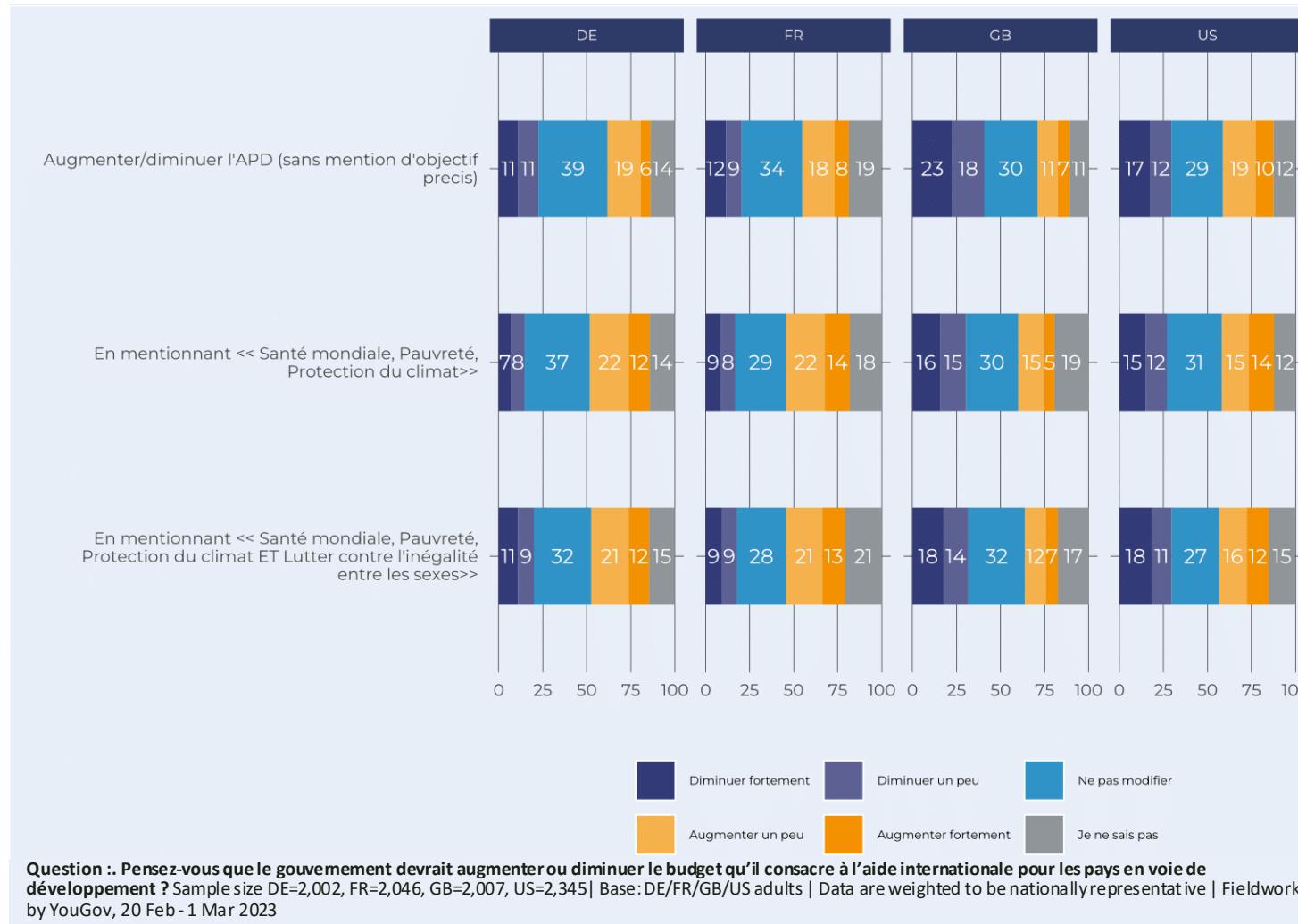
But as soon as “gender equality” replaces “women and girls” health and family planning, and education become less important!



SUPPORT FOR AID AND POLICY PRIORITIES: DO PUBLICS SUPPORT AID MORE WHEN THE GOVERNMENT SPECIFIES SPECIFIC PRIORITIES?

- Public support for aid is important to motivate governments to maintain or even increase the budget they dedicate to helping the world's poorest.
- Are people more supportive if they hear, concretely about how governments plan to use the money to tackle health, climate and social issues, or even gender inequality?
- We compare levels of support for aid for respondents being asked in general terms, and respondents being given these priorities.
- In all countries except the US, specifying policy priorities, including gender equality, increases support for aid.

HAVING GENDER INEQUALITY AS A POLICY PRIORITY DOES NOT REDUCE SUPPORT



Are there negative spill overs of the focus on "gender inequality" on support for development cooperation at large? No.

We divided the respondents into three groups. The **first group** was asked whether the government should increase/decrease aid spending. The **second group** was told that the government priorities are health, poverty, and climate. The third group, health, poverty, climate, and **gender inequality**.

In **Germany and France**, there is evidence that compared to the baseline, just by stating the government's policy priorities (w/ or w/o gender) significantly increases support for aid spending. In the **UK**, there's a positive shift compared in support when government priorities are stated (w/o gender), but effect disappears w/ inclusion of gender.

Across the four countries, there is **no penalty or spill-over effects of including "gender inequality" as a government priority**. There are no gender differences in the effects.

INSIGHTS

- Priorities do shift on average: **education, health and family planning, welfare** become more important when people think about women's livelihoods, while disaster relief, agriculture and food, and water become less important.
- There is no penalty for including gender equality as government priorities on support for aid.



COMMENT LES FRANÇAIS PERÇOIVENT-ILS NOS INTERDÉPENDANCES DANS "UN MONDE EN COMMUN" :

- ÉGALITÉ FEMMES-HOMMES
- CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE
- SOLIDARITÉ ET MULTILATÉRALISME

Arnaud Gaillard



SOMMAIRE

- Ce que les Français savent (ou ne savent pas) à propos des enjeux de développement
- Générer l'adhésion au principe de coopération entre les pays
- Comment les Français perçoivent-ils les effets de la mondialisation
- L'importance de soutenir les femmes et les filles en fonction de leur pays d'origine
- Les impacts du changement climatique identifiés par les Français
- Les opinions des Français à propos d'une taxe sur les profits exceptionnels
- Les personnes interrogées en France se considèrent-elles plutôt citoyennes françaises, européennes ou citoyennes du monde ?

CE QUE LES FRANÇAIS SAVENT (OU NE SAVENT PAS) À PROPOS DES ENJEUX DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

NOUS AVONS TESTÉ CE QUE LES FRANÇAIS SAVENT EN MATIÈRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT EN LES INVITANT À RÉPONDRE PAR "VRAI" OU "FAUX" À TROIS AFFIRMATIONS TELLES QUE :

- Les pays d'Afrique émettent 4% du total des gaz à effet de serre dans le monde
- En moyenne, les personnes vivant dans les pays européens ont une espérance de vie plus longue de 15 ans par rapport aux personnes qui vivent dans les pays africains
- Dans le monde, une personne sur dix ne peut pas manger à sa faim
- Dans le monde, un enfant sur trois a reçu les trois vaccins de base (diphthérite-tétanos-coqueluche)
- Le droit à l'avortement sans condition (autre que le délai prévu par la loi) est garanti dans plus de la moitié des pays du monde
- Avant le début de la pandémie de Covid-19, le nombre de personnes vivant en situation d'extrême pauvreté diminuait à l'échelle du monde

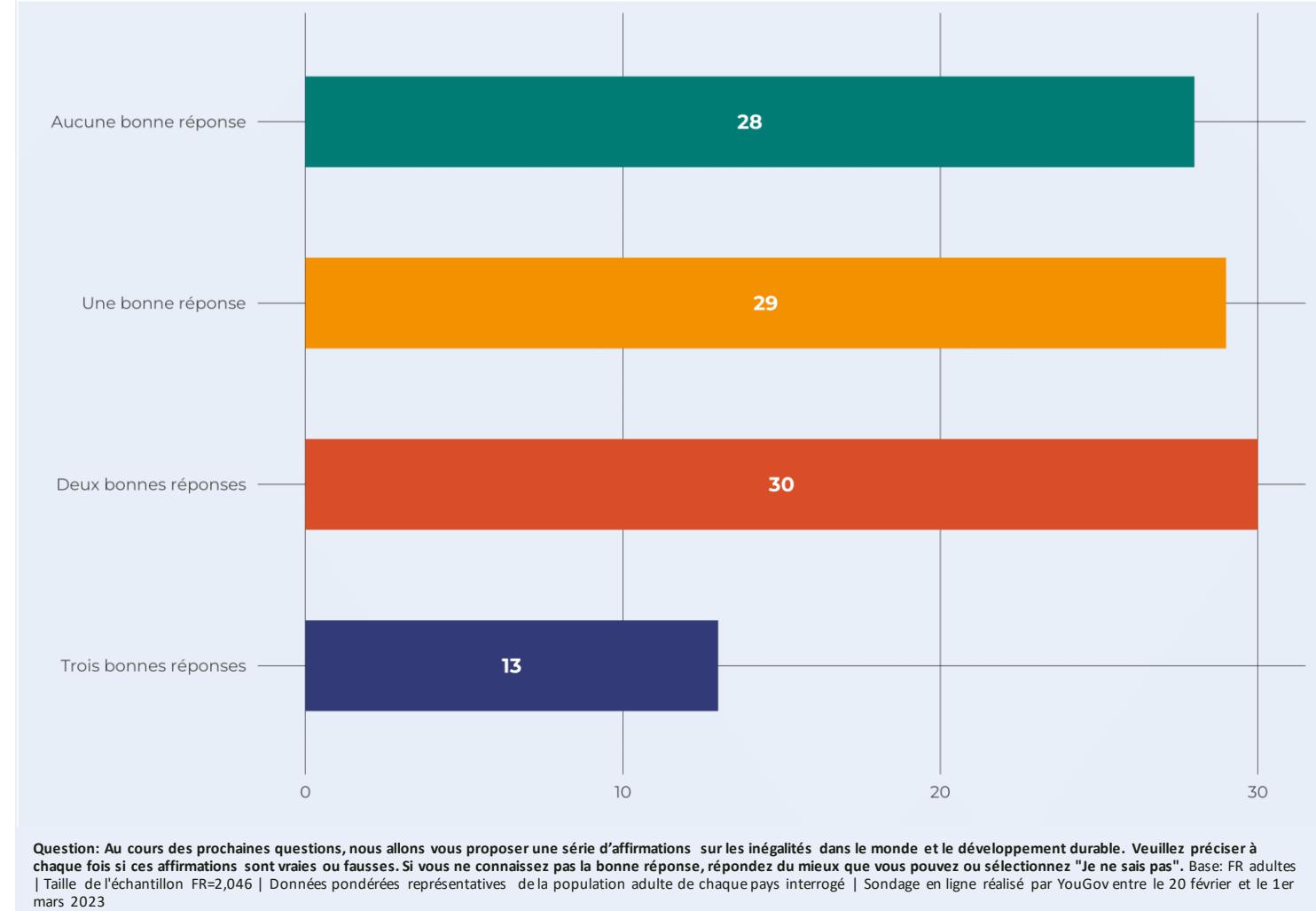
QUEL EST LE NIVEAU DE CONNAISSANCE DES FRANÇAIS À PROPOS DES ENJEUX DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ?



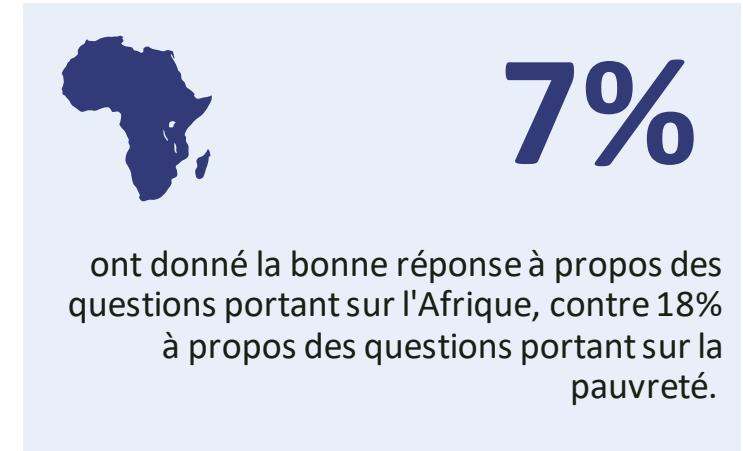
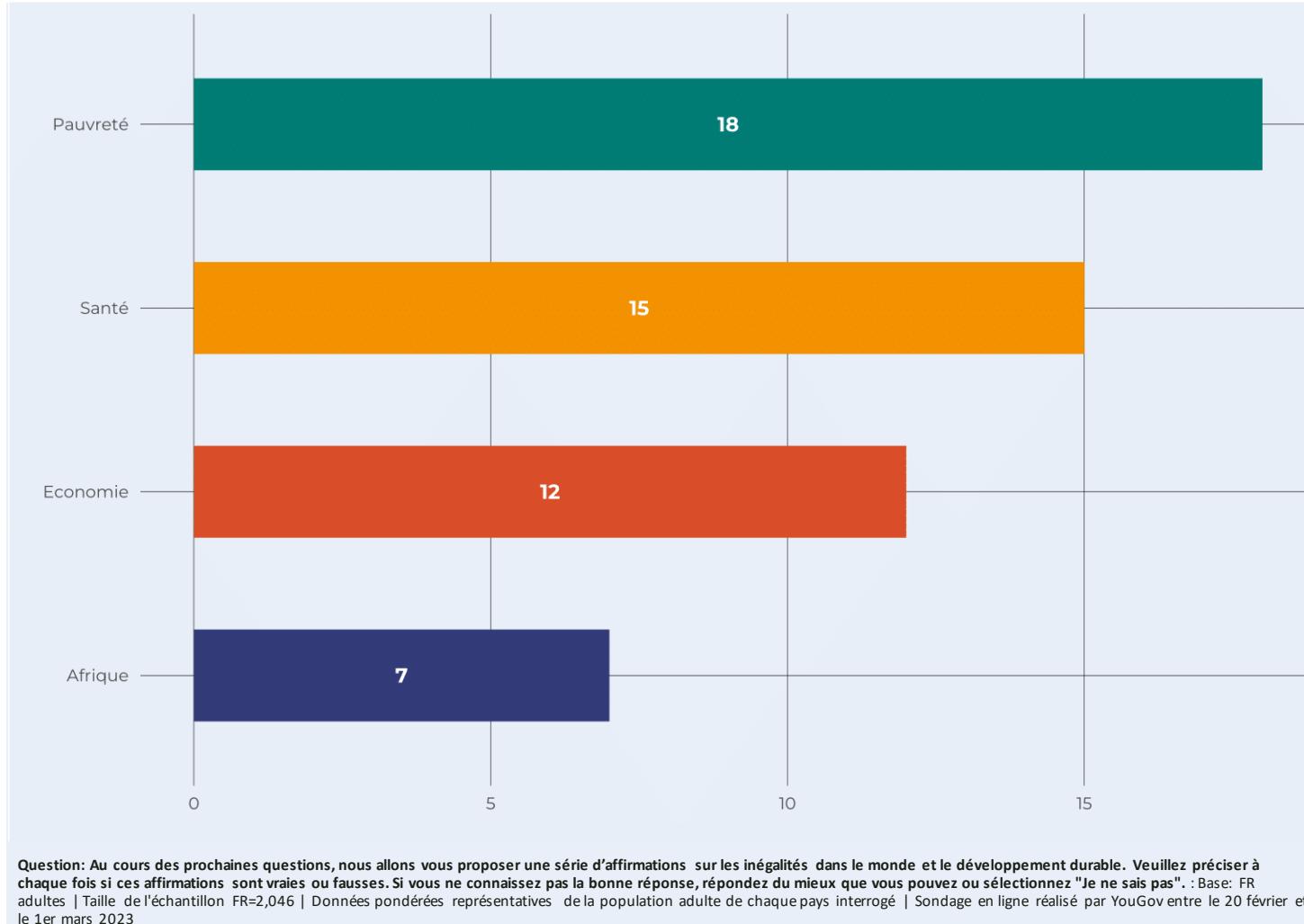
13%

des personnes interrogées en France ont été en mesure de répondre correctement aux trois questions posées.

- Les répondants déclarant un niveau d'éducation plus élevé (Bac+5) ont un taux de bonnes réponses supérieur à ceux qui n'ont pas le Bac ou seulement le Bac.
- **Les électeurs de Macron ont été plus nombreux** à sélectionner les bonnes réponses, davantage que les électeurs de Le Pen, de Mélenchon et que les abstentionnistes à la dernière présidentielle.
- **Les répondants plus âgés sont plus nombreux** à identifier les bonnes réponses.



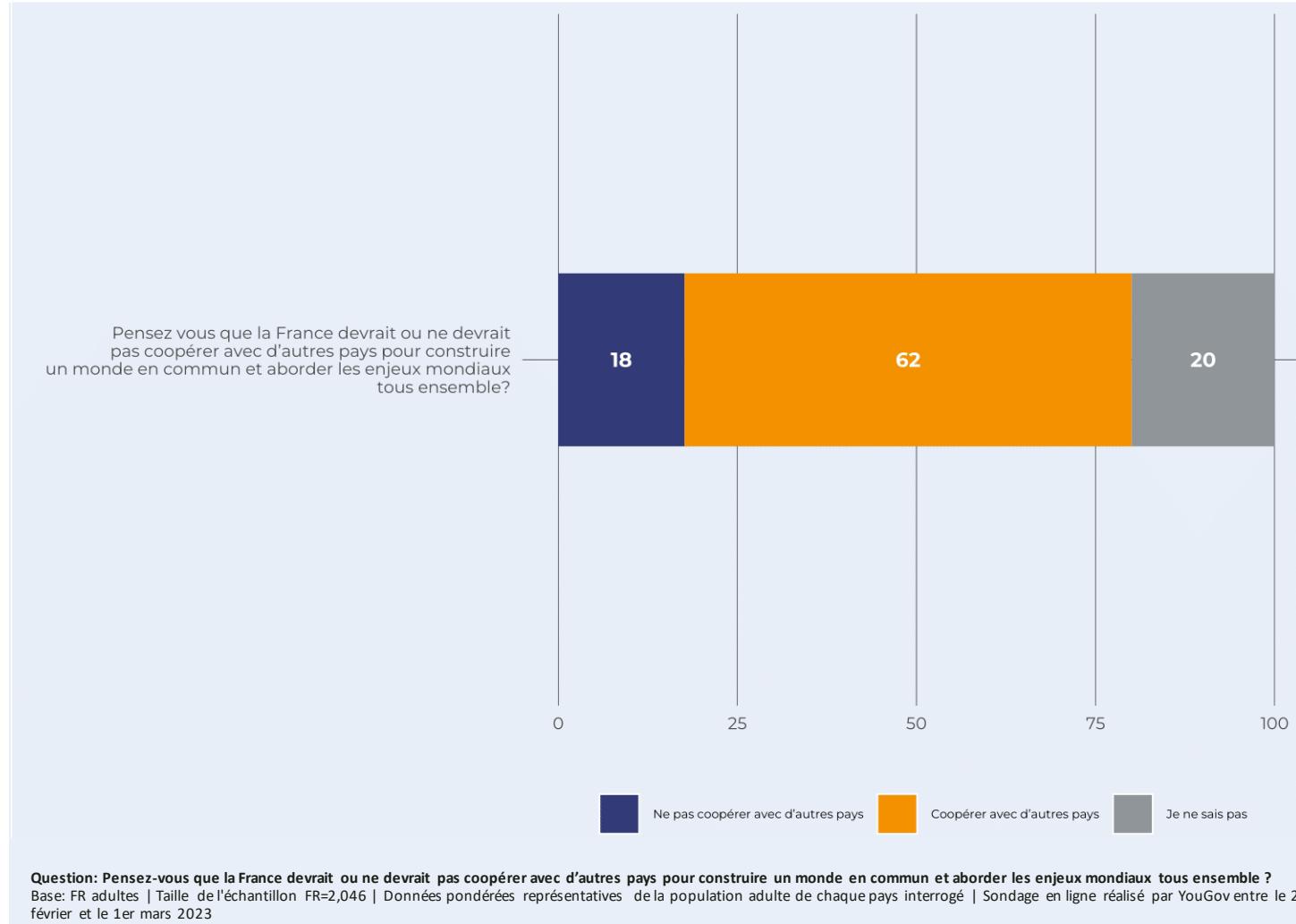
EN MATIÈRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT, Y A-T-IL DES SUJETS QUE LES FRANÇAIS CONNAISSENT PLUS QUE D'AUTRES ?



- Les hommes en savent un peu plus que les femmes en matière de santé et d'Afrique.
- Les personnes ayant un Bac + 5 en savent davantage sur la santé, l'Afrique et les enjeux économiques.
- Les électeurs de Le Pen et les abstentionnistes à la présidentielle de 2022 en savent moins que les électeurs de Macron sur la santé et l'économie.
- Plus les répondants sont âgés, plus ils sont informés sur les questions liées à la santé et à la pauvreté.

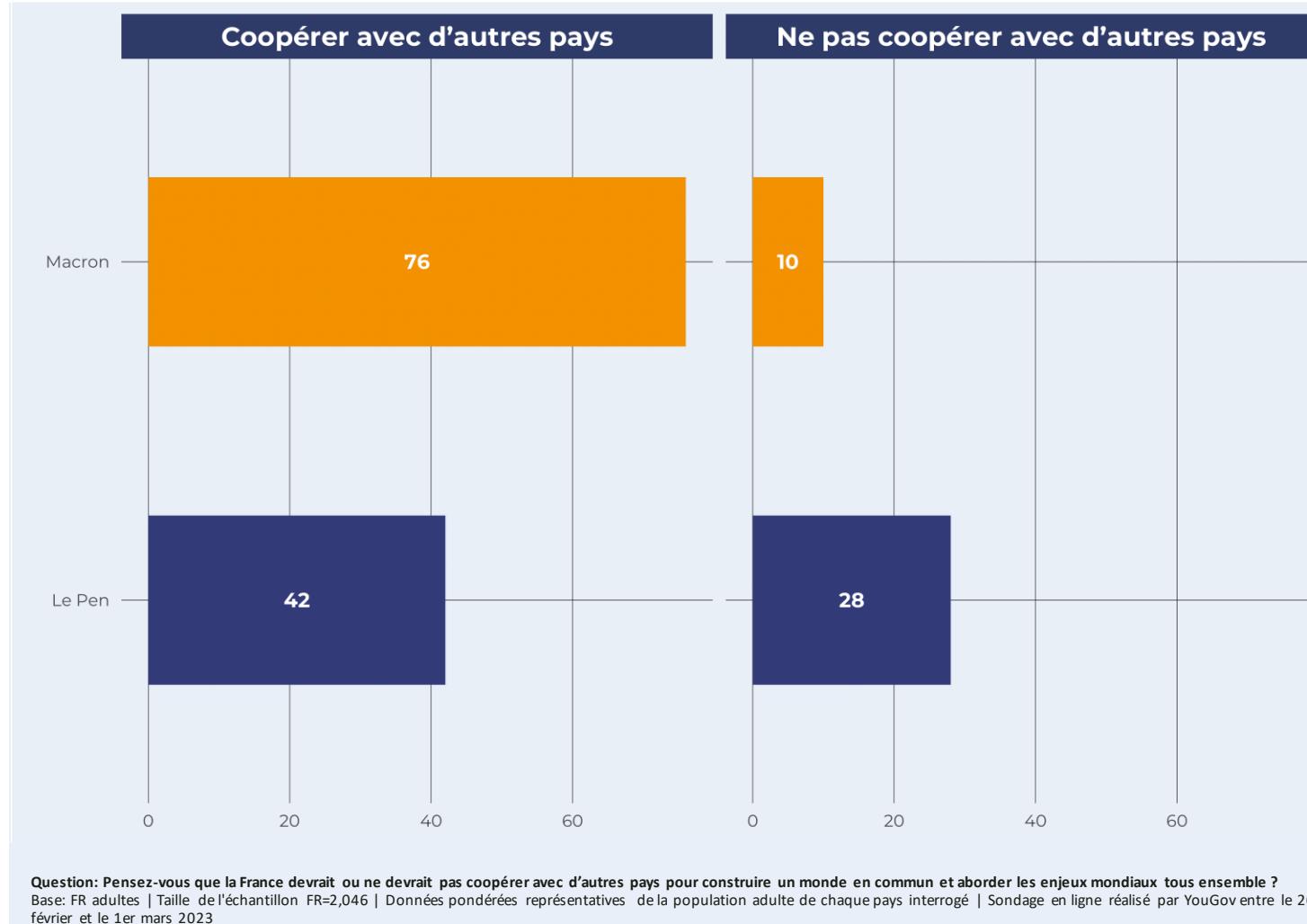
DANS QUELLE MESURE L'EXPRESSION
"COOPÉRER AVEC D'AUTRES PAYS POUR CONSTRUIRE UN MONDE EN COMMUN"
EST-ELLE PERTINENTE POUR PARLER DES ENJEUX MONDIAUX ?

LA MAJORITÉ DES FRANÇAIS SONT EN FAVEUR D'UNE COOPÉRATION ENTRE LES PAYS POUR CONSTRUIRE UN « MONDE EN COMMUN »



- Le niveau d'éducation est particulièrement discriminant : ceux qui déclarent un niveau de diplôme plus élevé sont parallèlement plus nombreux à soutenir cette idée (jusqu'à 75% des Bac+5, soit 14% de l'échantillon interrogé).
- Avoir des revenus élevés est corrélé avec une plus forte adhésion à cette idée.
- 50% des personnes disposant d'un revenu inférieur à 20 000€/an soutiennent cette idée contre 67% de ceux dont qui précisent disposer de revenus annuels entre 20 000€ et 50 000€.

QUI EST SENSIBLE À L'EXPRESSION « CONSTRUIRE UN MONDE EN COMMUN » ET ABORDER "TOUS ENSEMBLE" LES ENJEUX MONDIAUX ?

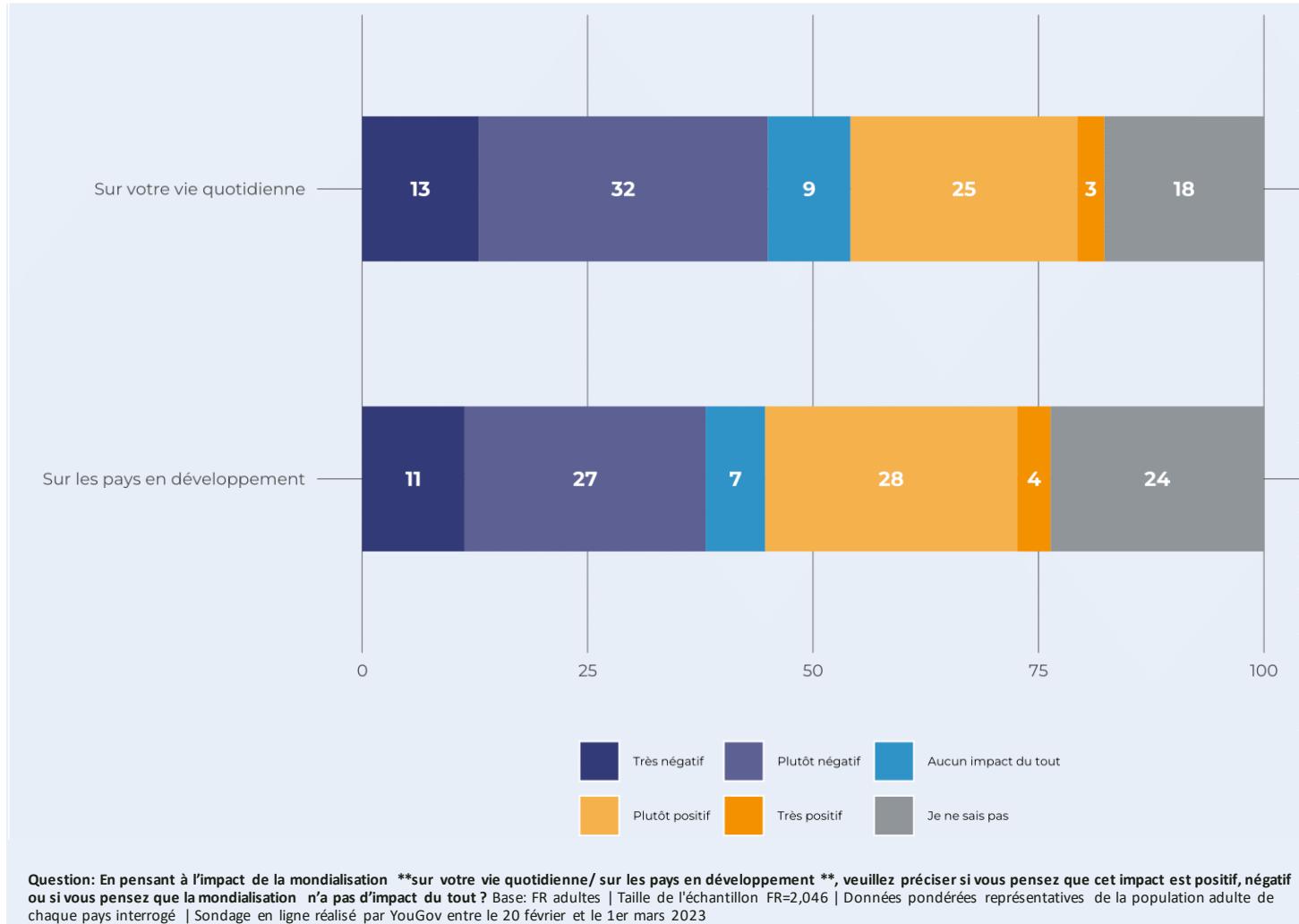


soutiennent le fait que la France coopère avec d'autres pays pour construire un « **monde en commun** » et aborder les enjeux mondiaux **tous ensemble**.

- « Construire un monde en commun » est particulièrement plébiscité par les sympathisants de gauche. A l'inverse, les électeurs de Le Pen à la présidentielle de 2022 y sont nettement moins sensibles.
- Les électeurs de Macron sont nettement plus sensibles (76%) à l'idée d'aborder les enjeux mondiaux **tous ensemble** pour « **construire un monde en commun** », que les électeurs de Le Pen (42%).

L'IMPACT DE LA MONDIALISATION :
LES EFFETS QUE LES FRANÇAIS PERÇOIVENT SUR LEUR VIE PERSONNELLE
ET CEUX QU'ILS « IMAGINENT » DANS LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT

LES FRANÇAIS PENSENT QUE LA MONDIALISATION EST PLUS POSITIVE POUR LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT QUE POUR EUX-MÊMES AU QUOTIDIEN



- La répartition des réponses entre « impact positif » et « impact négatif » sur la « vie quotidienne » (ici en France) et sur « les pays en développement », montre une **différence statistiquement significative** en faveur d'un impact **plus positif de la mondialisation sur les pays en développement**.
- Les hommes sont plus nombreux que les femmes (**7 points de différence**) à imaginer un impact négatif de la mondialisation sur les pays en développement.
- Dans l'ensemble, les Français âgés de 18 à 34 ans sont plus nombreux à voir un impact positif de la mondialisation que leurs aînés (**écart d'environ 10 points de pourcentage**).

**LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS DOIT-IL DAVANTAGE SOUTENIR
LES FEMMES ET LES FILLES ISSUES D'UN PAYS EN PARTICULIER ?**

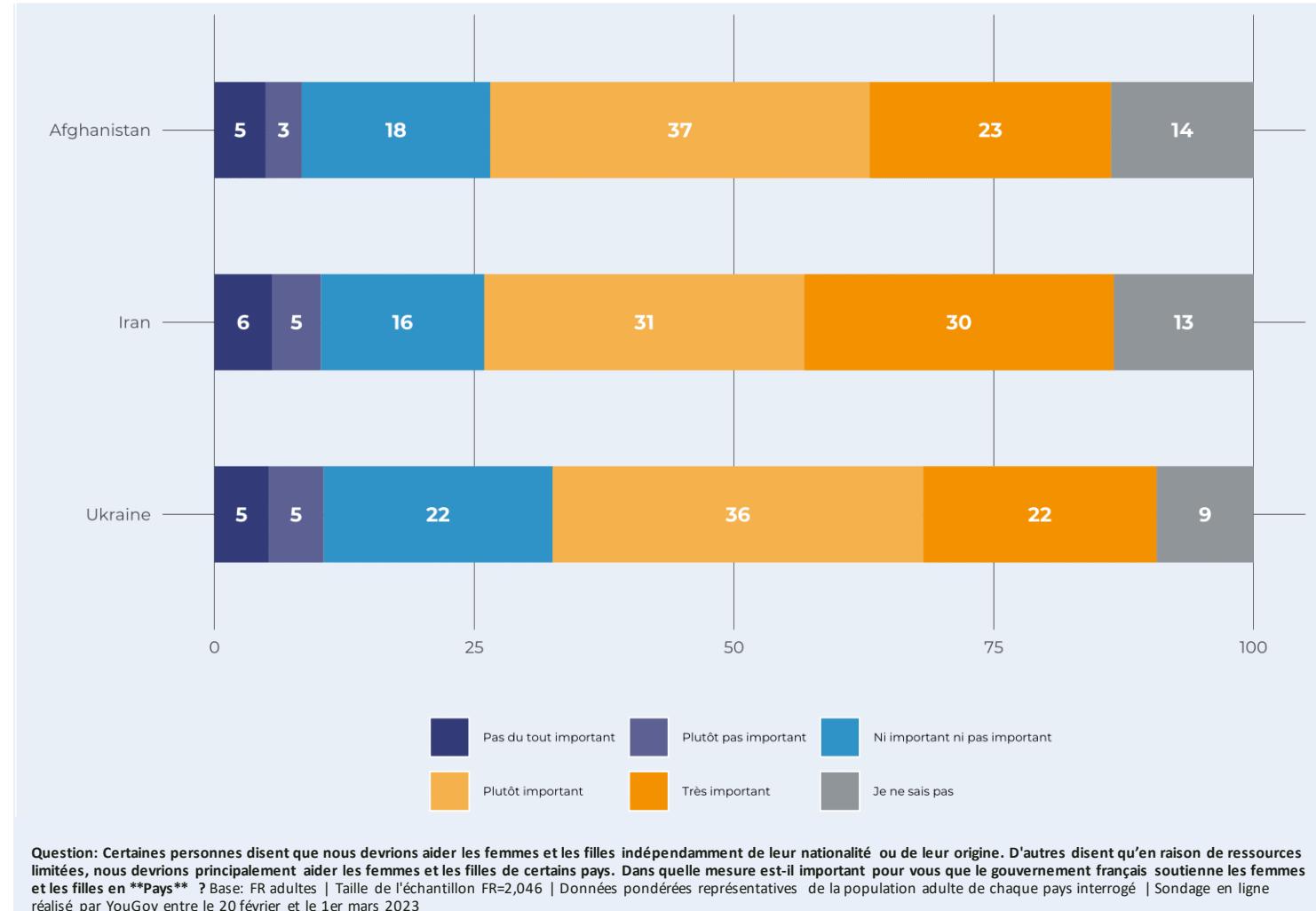
LES FRANÇAIS SEMBLENTENT LÉGÈREMENT PLUS PRÉOCCUPÉS PAR LA SITUATION DES FEMMES ET DES FILLES EN IRAN QUE CELLE DES FEMMES ET DES FILLES EN UKRAINE OU EN AFGHANISTAN



61%

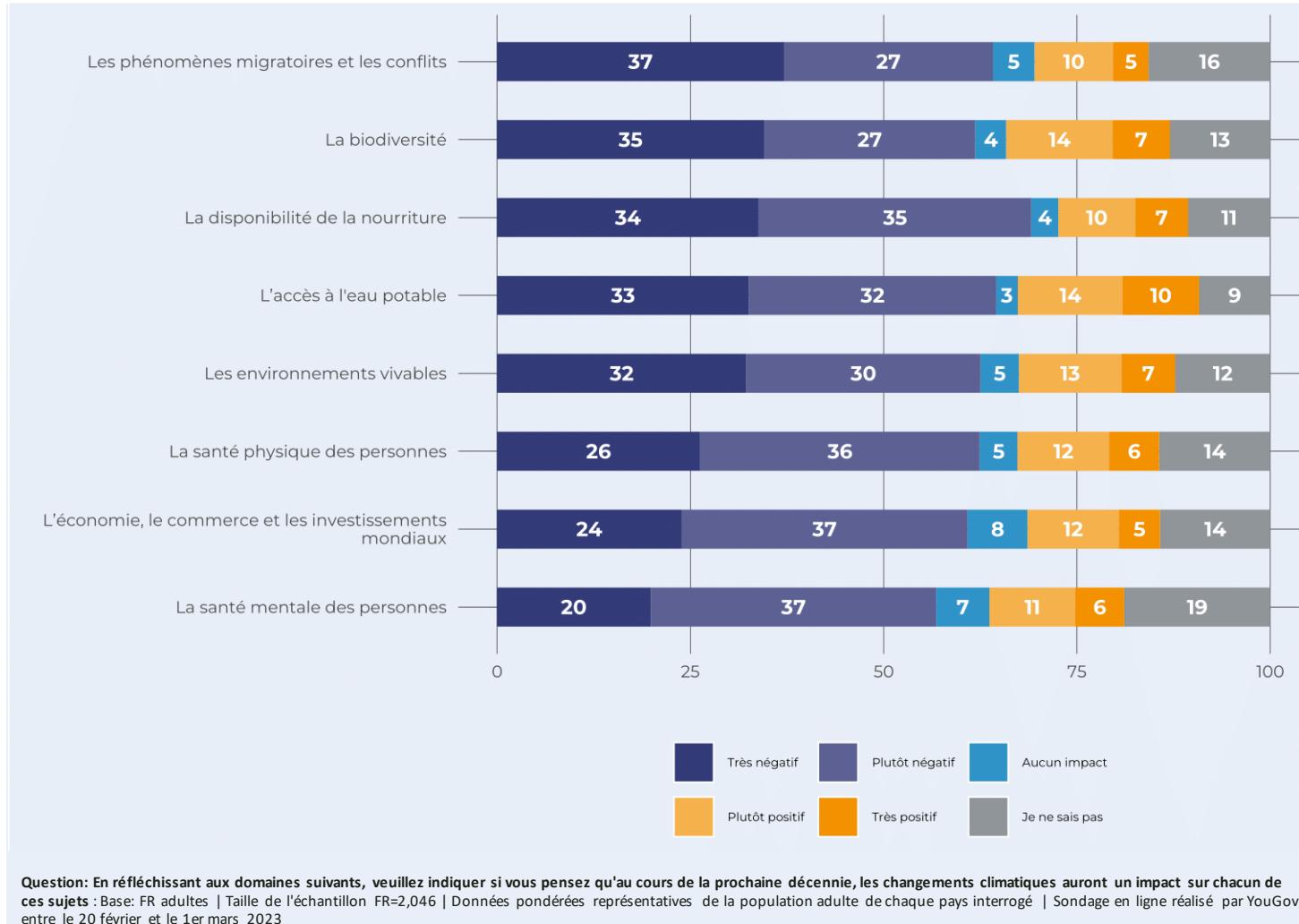
pensent qu'il est important que le gouvernement français soutienne les femmes et les filles en **Iran**.

- La majorité des Français souhaitent que le gouvernement soutienne les femmes et les filles d'Iran, d'Afghanistan et d'Ukraine dans **des proportions plutôt similaires**.
- Les Français sont un peu plus nombreux** à penser qu'il est important de soutenir les femmes et les filles d'**Iran** que de soutenir celles d'**Ukraine**. En revanche, les réponses sont identiques selon que l'on compare **Ukraine vs. Afghanistan ou Iran vs. Afghanistan**.
- En moyenne **les sympathisants de gauche et du centre** sont beaucoup plus nombreux (+15/17 points) que ceux de droite à estimer important de soutenir les femmes et les filles dans ces trois pays.



LES OPINIONS DES FRANÇAIS SUR LES IMPACTS DU CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

LES FRANÇAIS PENSENT QUE LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE AURA DES EFFETS NÉGATIFS SUR L'ACCÈS À LA NOURRITURE ET À L'EAU



69%

des personnes interrogées ont cité l'accès à la nourriture et 65% ont cité l'accès à l'eau comme étant les sujets sur lesquels le changement climatique aura un impact négatif, soit les deux thématiques principales dans l'imaginaire des enjeux de développement.

- L'impact sur la « santé mentale des personnes » est la préoccupation la moins marquée, même si 57% des répondants l'ont quand même sélectionnée.
- Les sympathisants du centre sont moins nombreux à avoir sélectionné les impacts sur la santé (mentale ou physique) ou les impacts sur les phénomènes migratoires.
- Les sympathisants de gauche (73%) et ceux de droite (63%) sont plus nombreux à considérer les impacts négatifs en matière d'économie, en comparaison avec les sympathisants du centre (56%).

LE SOUTIEN À UNE TAXE SUR LES PROFITS EXCEPTIONNELS

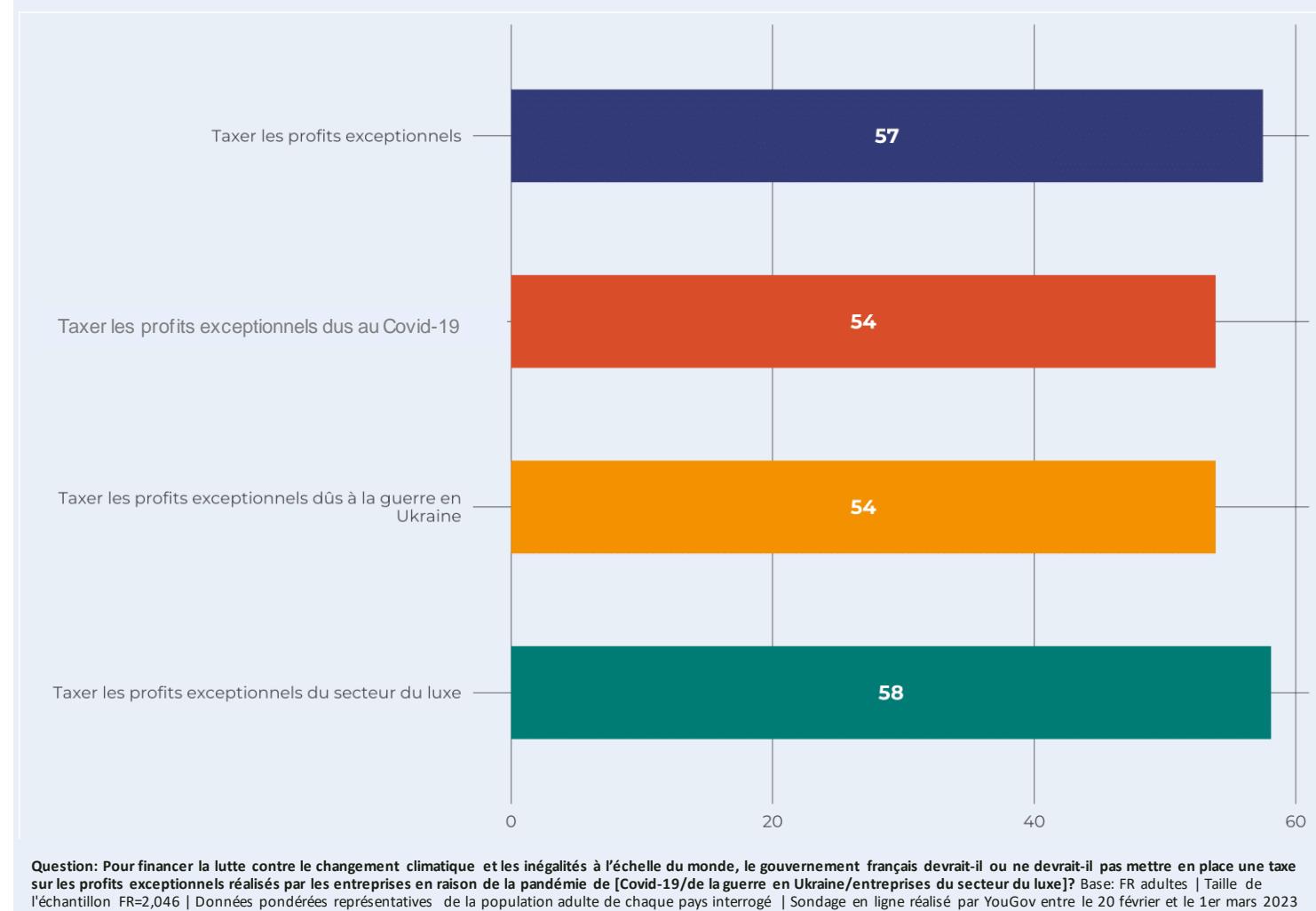
UNE MAJORITÉ DES FRANÇAIS INTERROGÉS SONT EN FAVEUR D'UNE TAXE SUR LES PROFITS EXCEPTIONNELS QUELLE QUE SOIT L'ORIGINE DE CES PROFITS

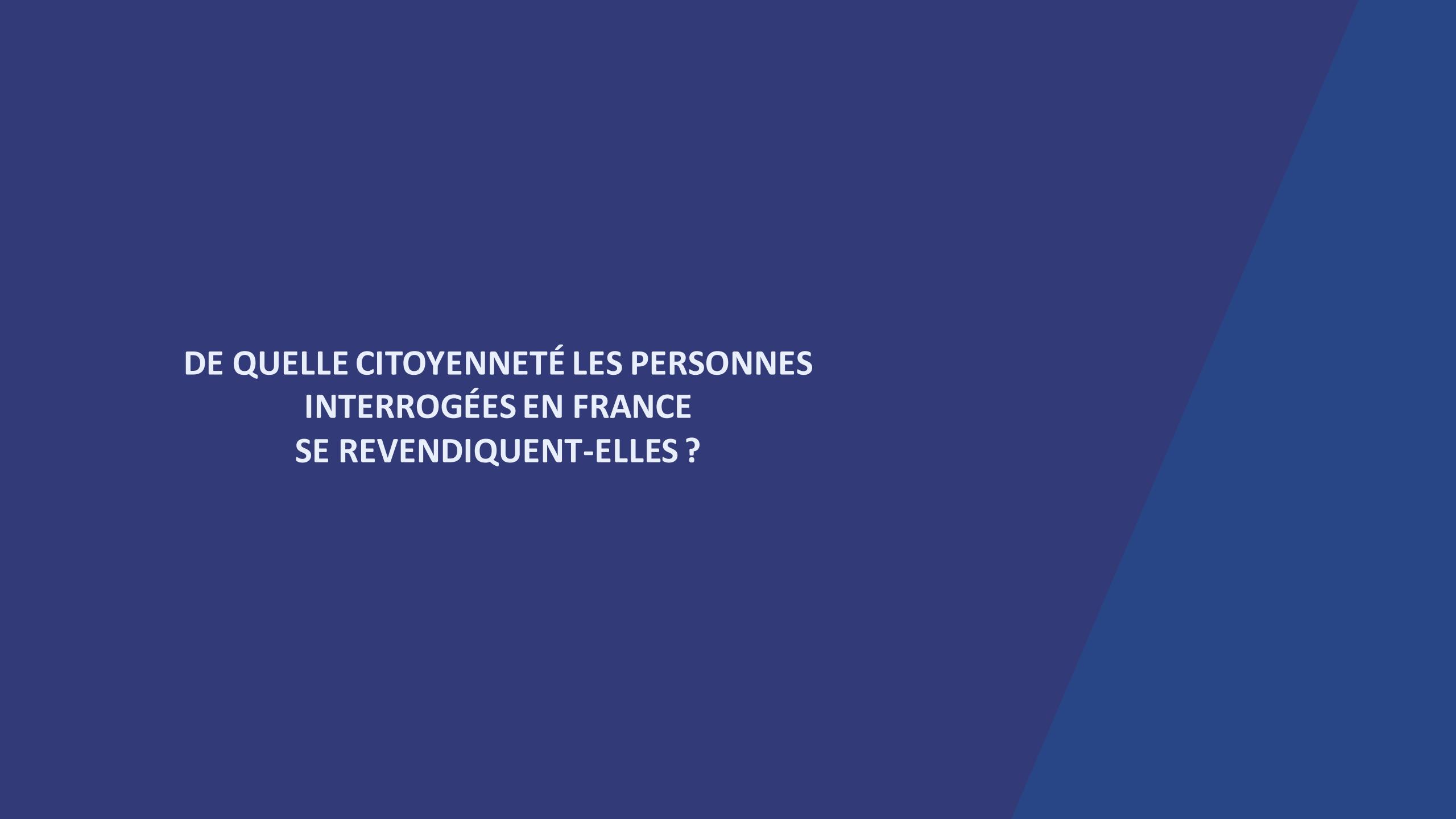


56%

en moyenne sont en faveur d'une taxe sur les profits exceptionnels, qu'ils soient dus :
1) au Covid-19,
2) à la guerre en Ukraine,
3) à l'industrie du luxe.

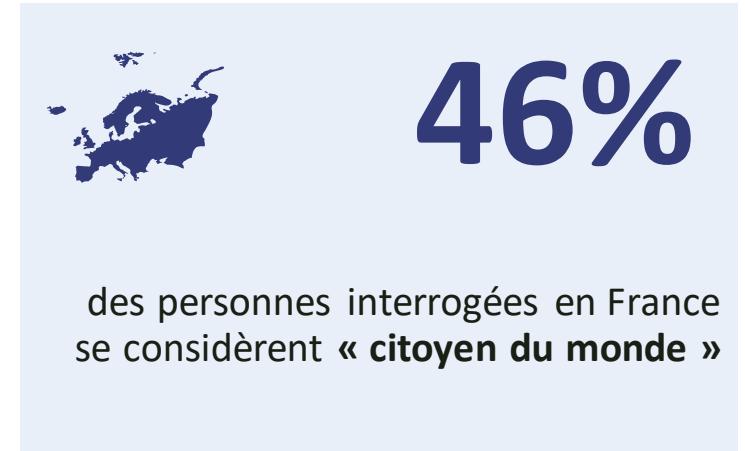
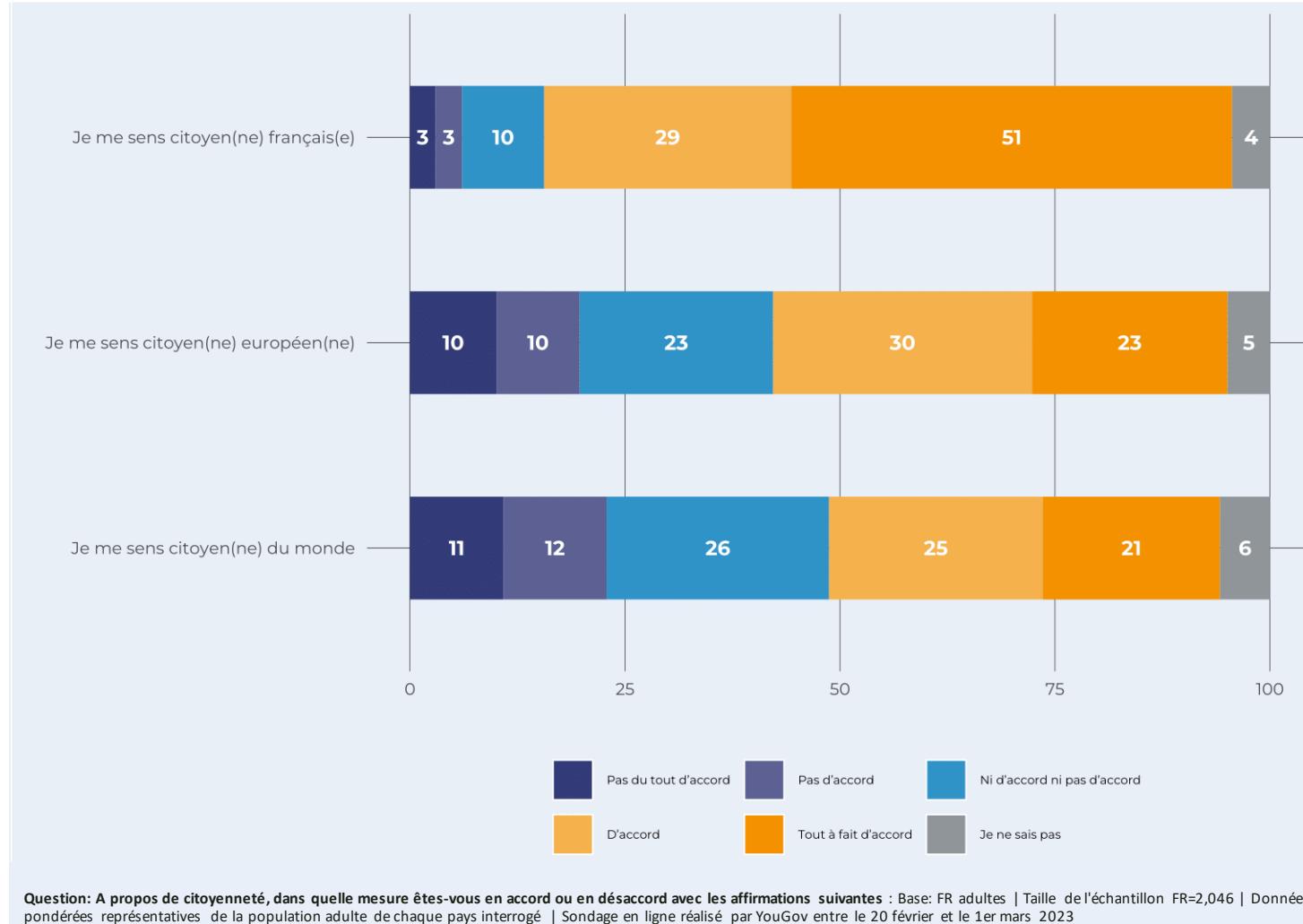
- Sur les quatre questions, les sympathisants de gauche sont systématiquement plus nombreux à être en faveur d'une taxation sur les profits exceptionnels (de 68% à propos des bénéfices dus à la guerre en Ukraine à 86% à propos des bénéfices du secteur du luxe).
- Les sympathisants de droite sont nettement moins nombreux à souhaiter que le gouvernement mette en place une taxe sur les profits exceptionnels (de 45% à propos du secteur du luxe à 49% à propos des bénéfices du fait du Covid-19).





DE QUELLE CITOYENNETÉ LES PERSONNES
INTERROGÉES EN FRANCE
SE REVENDIQUENT-ELLES ?

CITOYEN FRANÇAIS, CITOYEN EUROPÉEN OU CITOYEN DU MONDE ?



- 34% des électeurs de Le Pen se considèrent (aussi) comme « **citoyens européens** », contre 72% des électeurs de Macron et 82% des électeurs de Jadot.
- 28% des électeurs de Le Pen (contre 54% des électeurs de Macron) se considèrent comme « **citoyens du monde** »
- Plus les répondants sont âgés, moins ils se considèrent « **citoyens du monde** », et plus ils sont nombreux à se définir comme « **citoyens français** ».

EN RÉSUMÉ

- Les personnes interrogées en France ont des connaissances très parcellaires des enjeux de développement. Ils en savent plus à propos de pauvreté que de santé ou d'économie, et en savent très peu en matière d'Afrique.
- 62% des Français interrogés considèrent que la coopération entre les pays est importante pour faire face aux enjeux mondiaux.
 - Les Français ont une vision plus négative des effets de la mondialisation sur leur propre vie quotidienne que des impacts de la mondialisation sur les pays en développement.
- Les Français interrogés souhaitent que le gouvernement soutienne les femmes et les filles d'Iran, davantage que celles d'Ukraine ou d'Afghanistan.
- Les Français interrogés estiment que le changement climatique va avoir des effets négatifs, particulièrement en matière d'accès à la nourriture, à l'eau et à propos des phénomènes migratoires.
- Il y une différence importante entre les personnes interrogées en France selon qu'elles se considèrent comme citoyennes françaises, européennes ou du monde. Un tiers des répondants se considèrent à la fois citoyens français, européens et du monde, tandis qu'un autre tiers de répondants ne se considèrent que comme citoyen français.





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.

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