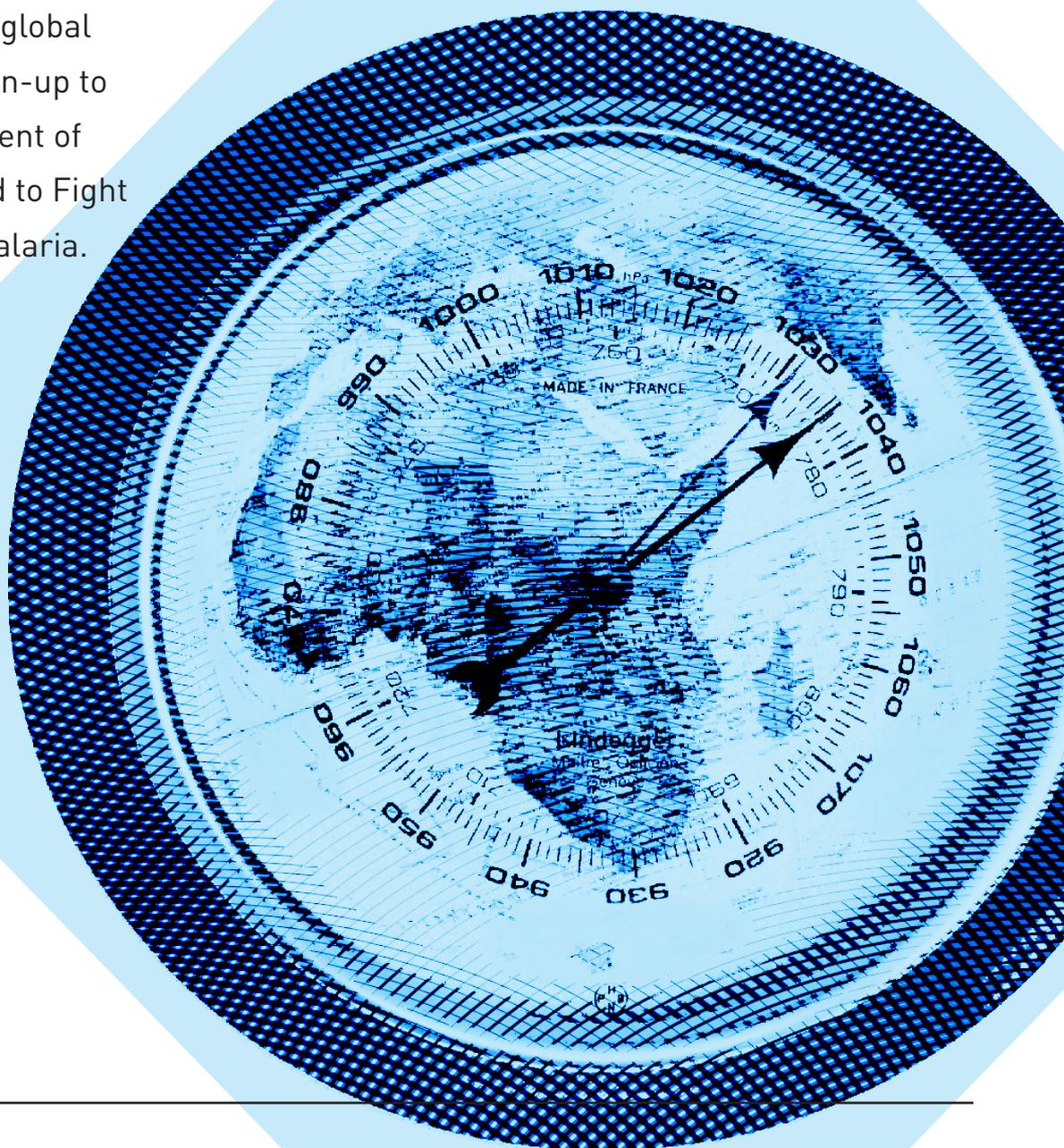


# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BAROMETER N°4

## French views on the fight against health pandemics

Opinions and perceptions on global health in the run-up to the replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria.

JUNE 2019



# AIDS + TB + MALARIA = 2.5 MILLION DEATHS EVERY YEAR

The replenishment conference for the Global Fund to fight Aids, TB and Malaria, an international health fund which aims to provide the necessary resources to prevent and treat the three pandemics, especially in developing countries, takes place in October 2019 in Lyon (France).

This edition of Focus 2030's International Development Barometer aims to provide the development community in France with an overview of the perceptions and opinions of French people on the three pandemics, in order to better grasp their comprehension and expectations for the Global Fund replenishment conference, whose success - or failure - will have a direct impact on millions of lives across the world.

## **Accelerating efforts to tackle an urgent problem**

Having been falling for many years, the number of cases of malaria is now rising again. Resistance to TB treatments is also growing. The marginalisation of vulnerable populations has raised the likelihood of a new Aids pandemic. And across all three pandemics, women and children remain particular victims.

And yet, in 2019, it doesn't have to be this way. The political, medical, technical, economic and financial solutions exist: there is a way, just not the will. It is to put those solutions into place that the Global Fund has put forward a clear plan of action over the next three years, which requires raising at least 14 billion USD from the international community and 46 billion USD within the countries where these illness are still particularly prevalent. This is the main outcome which the Global Fund is hoping to achieve at the next replenishment conference in Lyons (France) on 10 October 2019.

## **An (acute) public awareness in France on Aids, TB and Malaria**

French public support for 'doing more' to tackle Aids, TB and Malaria cuts across the differences in opinion we traditionally see which stem from political preference, age or levels of education.

For example, 64% of French people think that France should give more to the Global Fund. 67% think that France should use its G7 Presidency in 2019 to mobilise the international community on these three health pandemics. Behind these figures lies not only a sense of solidarity for victims of the diseases but also concern for the impact of global health issues at home: 72% of French people think that health pandemics in developing countries also represent a risk for health in Europe.

However, French people remain relatively optimistic about the possibility and likelihood of tackling the three pandemics.

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1

**64% OF FRENCH PEOPLE  
THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD  
GIVE MORE TO THE GLOBAL  
FUND**

64% OF FRENCH PEOPLE THINK FRANCE SHOULD GIVE MORE TO THE GLOBAL FUND

**QUESTION ASKED:**

**'FRANCE WILL HOST AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE THIS YEAR TO RAISE FUNDS FOR AN ORGANIZATION WHICH WORKS TO TACKLE AIDS, TB AND MALARIA. ONE OF THE ORGANIZATION'S AIMS IS TO PREVENT 234 MILLION PEOPLE BECOMING INFECTED FROM AIDS, TB OR MALARIA BY 2023. DO YOU THINK THAT, DURING THE CONFERENCE, FRANCE SHOULD COMMIT TO PROVIDING MORE MONEY TO TACKLE THESE THREE EPIDEMICS?'**

**SUMMARY**

In spite of other pressures on public spending, 64% of French people support an increase of a French contribution to tackle global Aids, TB and Malaria.

The question referenced an 'international conference' which is the international replenishment conference for the Global Fund (organisation which tackles these three pandemics) on 10 October 2019 in Lyons (France).

18% of French people do not really agree that France should give more, but nor do they strongly disagree.

Only 6% say that they strongly disagree with this idea.

## INCREASING FINANCING FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST PANDEMICS: VERY IMPORTANT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, AND A PARTICULAR PRIORITY FOR LEFT-WING VOTERS



The age of the respondent does not have a huge impact on answers to this question. However, those under 25 are twice as likely to those over 55 to say that they cannot answer it.

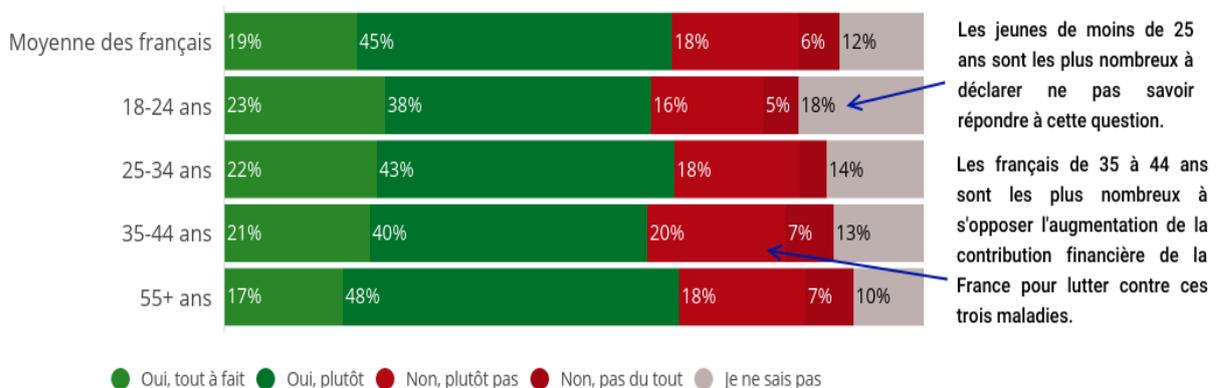
In other words, young people are not necessarily opposed to an increase of French funding to tackle the three pandemics, but do seem less able than older respondents to form an opinion.

This might imply that nationally at least, younger generations are more inclined to see these three pandemics as a thing of the past?



France will host an international conference this year to raise funds for an organization which works to tackle Aids, TB and Malaria. One of the organization's aims is to prevent 234 million people becoming infected from Aids, TB or Malaria by 2023. Do you think that, during the conference, France should commit to providing more money to tackle these three epidemics?

### Answers broken down according to age



64% OF FRENCH PEOPLE THINK FRANCE SHOULD GIVE MORE TO THE GLOBAL FUND



The biggest influence for French opinions on this question is political preference. 79% of left-wing voters say they support increased funding, compared to 72% of center-voters and only 55% of right-wing voters.

75% of voters for (far-left candidate) Jean Luc Mélenchon, and 74% of voters for (center candidate and future President Emmanuel Macron) were favorable to an increase, compared to 56% of (mainstream right-wing candidate) François Fillon.

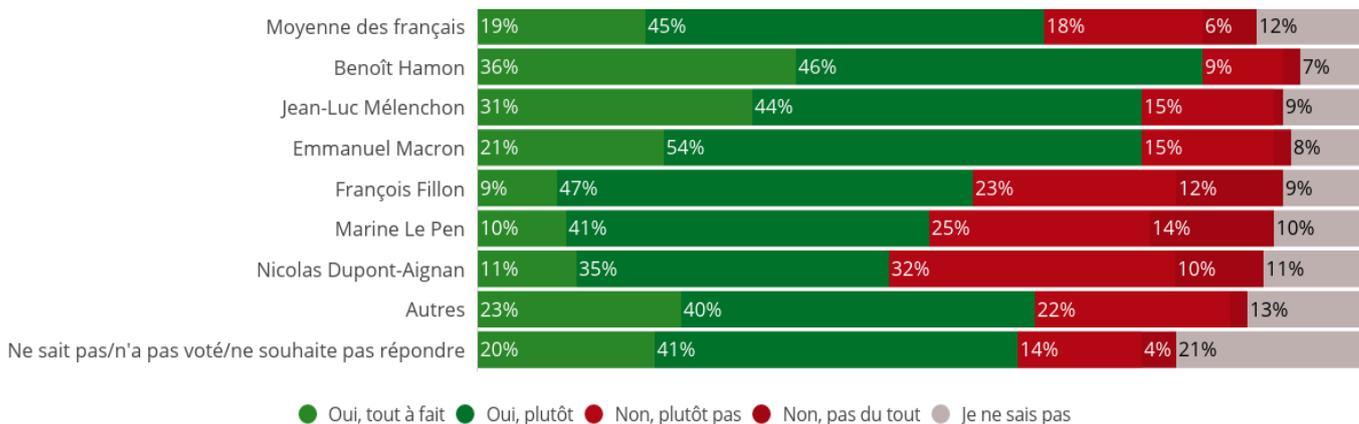
This is a similar response structure as for other questions about French funding for non-national issues, with right-wing voters being generally opposed to spending which is not on domestic issues.

Interestingly though, a majority (51%) of far-right voters for Marine le Pen are supportive of an increase in France’s contribution to the Global Fund, which is surprising given this group of voters are traditionally disinterested or disapproving of public policies focused for non-domestic issues.



France will host an international conference this year to raise funds for an organization which works to tackle Aids, TB and Malaria. One of the organization’s aims is to prevent 234 million people becoming infected from Aids, TB or Malaria by 2023. Do you think that, during the conference, France should commit to providing more money to tackle these three epidemics?

**Answers broken down according to votes at the 1st round of the 2017 election**



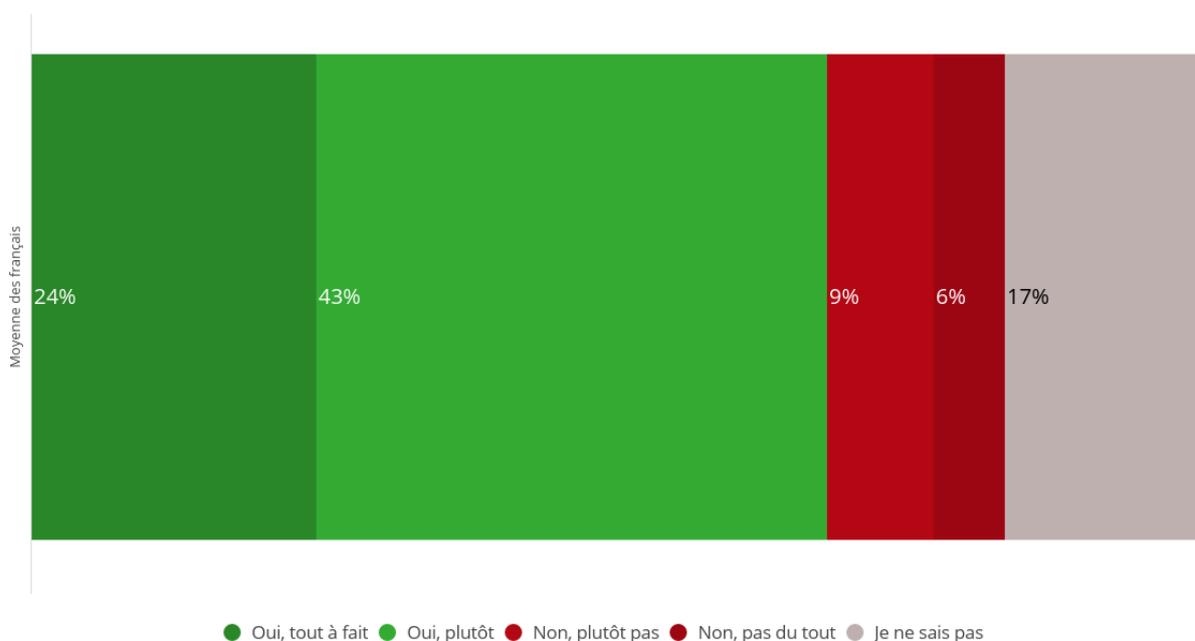
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**67% OF FRENCH PEOPLE  
THINK FRANCE SHOULD  
USE ITS 2019 G7  
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THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMUNITY ON THE FIGHT  
AGAINST AIDS**

67% THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD USE ITS 2019 G7 PRESIDENCY TO MOBILISE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS

## QUESTION ASKED:

**'THE NEXT G7 SUMMIT, A MEETING OF THE LEADERS OF SOME OF THE RICHEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, WILL TAKE PLACE IN FRANCE IN 2019. DO YOU THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD USE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BOOST INTERNATIONAL ACTION ON AIDS AND THE MAJOR HEALTH PANDEMICS (TB, MALARIA...)?'**



## SUMMARY

67% of French people agree that France should promote the fight against 'major pandemics' (Aids, TB and malaria) as part of the 2019 G7 agenda.

Only 6% of French people strongly disagree with this idea, while 9% disagree moderately.

However, 17% of people gave a 'don't know' answer, which is a much higher percentage than usual for questions related to action on global health pandemics.

It is likely that this high return of 'don't know' is linked to either an ignorance of the G7's mandate or membership, or a suspicion over the effectiveness of the G7 to make a difference on this issue.

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67% THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD USE ITS 2019 G7 PRESIDENCY TO MOBILISE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS

## A SHARED CONCERN FROM OLDER RESPONDENTS, LEFT-WING VOTERS AND PEOPLE WHO HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES



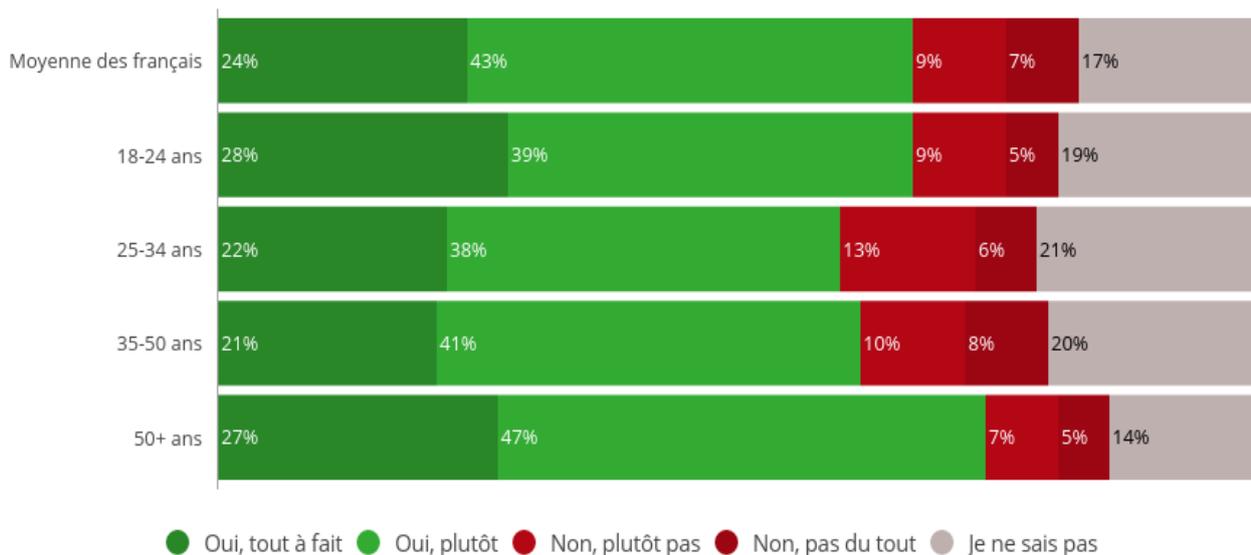
Those aged over 55 are more in favour of France using its G7 Presidency to push the international community to take action on Aids and the major pandemics.

This group also is the most likely to have an opinion on the issue.



The next G7 summit, a meeting of the leaders of the richest countries in the world, will take place in France in 2019. Do you think that France should use this opportunity to boost international action on AIDS and the major health pandemics (TB, malaria...)?

### Answers broken down according to age



67% THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD USE ITS 2019 G7 PRESIDENCY TO MOBILISE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS



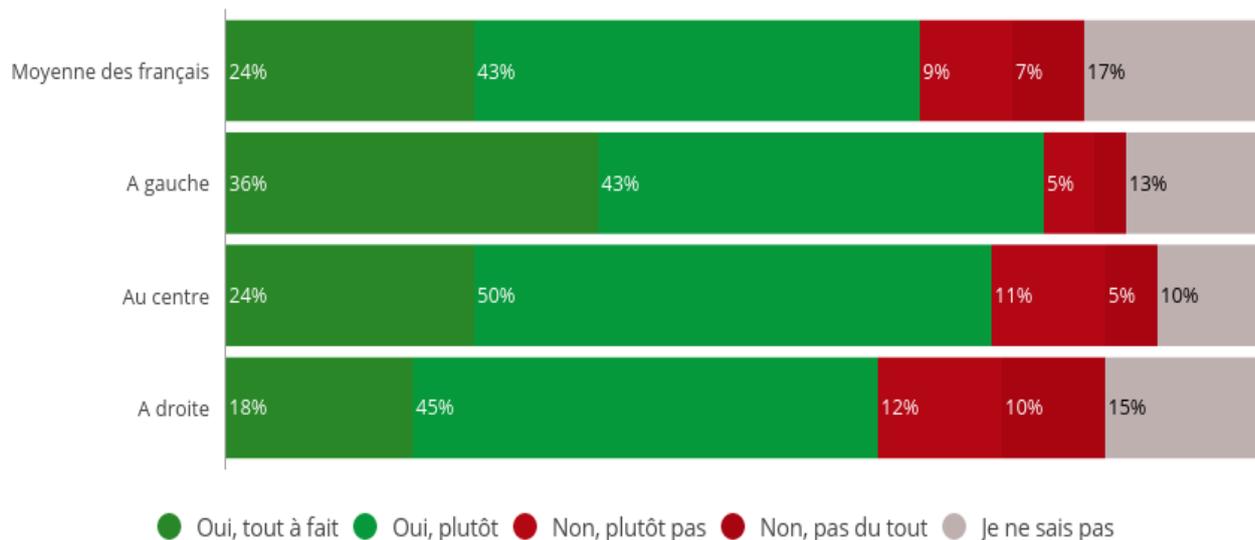
However, even if a clear majority of French people agree with the idea of international action on major health pandemics in the G7, we can also see the influence of political preference on people's opinions.

As such, 79% of left-wing voters and 74% of center-voters would agree with France using its G7 Presidency to promote international work on the major pandemics, compared to 63% of right-wing voters.



The next G7 summit, a meeting of the leaders of the richest countries in the world, will take place in France in 2019. Do you think that France should use this opportunity to boost international action on AIDS and the major health pandemics (TB, malaria...)?

#### Answers broken down according to political preference



67% THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD USE ITS 2019 G7 PRESIDENCY TO MOBILISE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS



It would appear that those in favour of greater G7 attention to pandemics are also those who support international development and poverty reduction policies.

In this way, 86% of French people who think that France should increase its development aid also think that during the G7 this year, France should encourage the international community to do more on the fight against Aids and the major pandemics (TB and malaria).

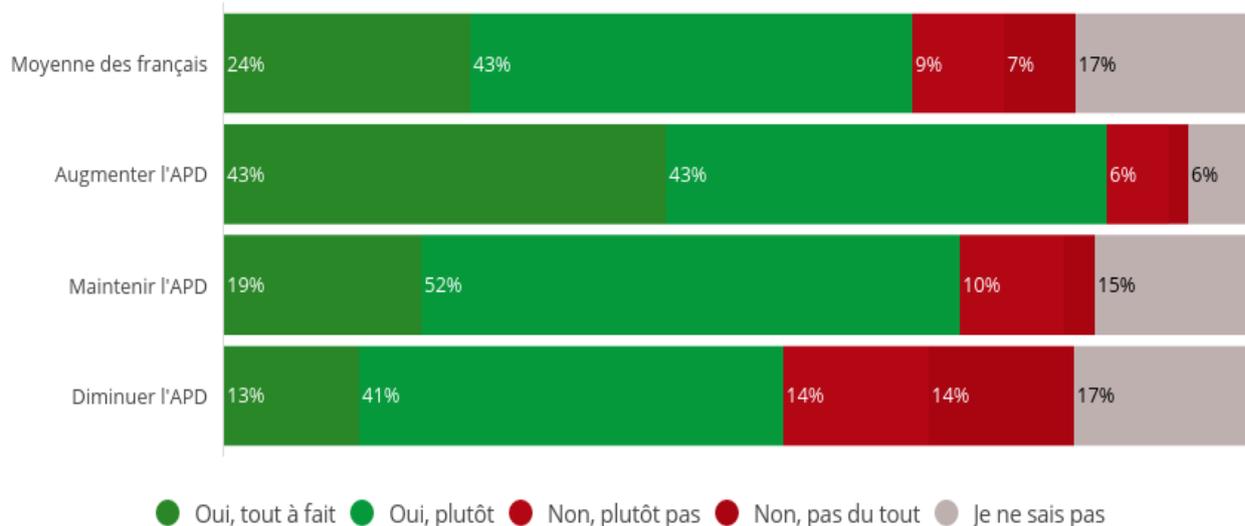
In contrast, for those who think that development aid should be reduced, there are only 54% who support greater G7 attention to this issue during the French 2019 G7 Presidency.



The next G7 summit, a meeting of the leaders of the richest countries in the world, will take place in France in 2019. Do you think that France should use this opportunity to boost international action on AIDS and the major health pandemics (TB, malaria...)?

VS.

Of a total French GDP of 2000 billion euros, the French government currently allocates 0.38% (or 9 billion euros) to development aid for poor countries. Do you think that the government should increase or decrease the amount it spends on development aid for poor countries?



67% THINK THAT FRANCE SHOULD USE ITS 2019 G7 PRESIDENCY TO MOBILISE THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS



In the same way, 85% of those who are very concerned by poverty in developing countries are in favour of France mobilising the international community on major health pandemics, compared to only 39% for those who are not at all concerned by poverty in developing countries.

We can make two observations here:

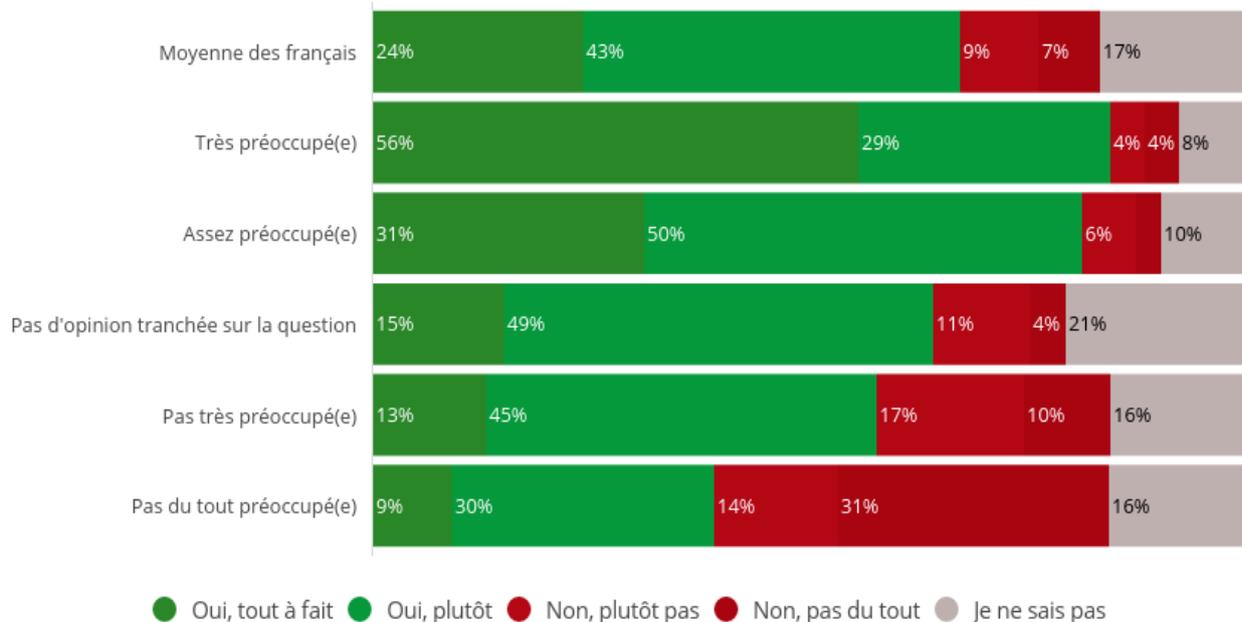
- ◆ In general, regardless of the different socio-economic categories for respondents, the survey shows that the majority of French people would like France to use its G7 Presidency to fight health pandemics across the world; and
- ◆ Awareness of international development and poverty issues increases knowledge and awareness on the major health pandemics.



The next G7 summit, a meeting of the leaders of the richest countries in the world, will take place in France in 2019. Do you think that France should use this opportunity to boost international action on AIDS and the major health epidemics (TB, malaria...)?

VS.

Which of the following best describes how you feel about poverty in developing countries?

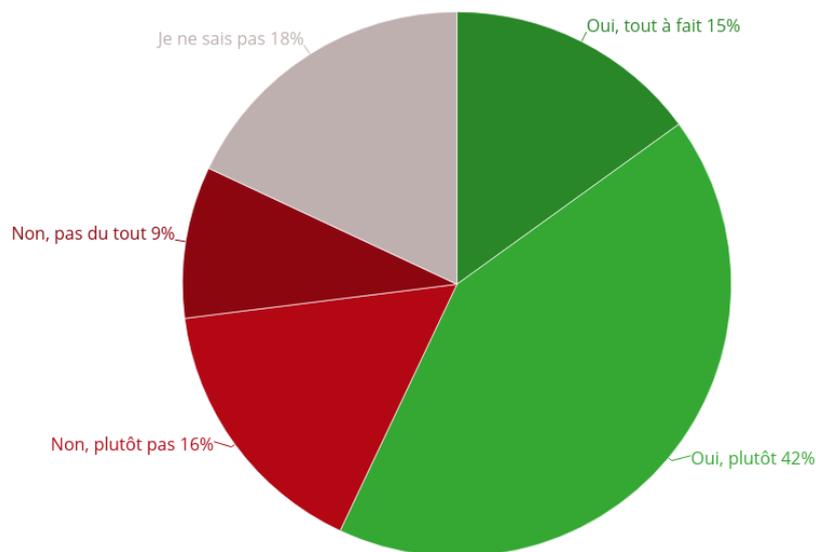


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**A MAJORITY OF FRENCH  
PEOPLE WOULD LIKE FRANCE  
TO DO MORE ON THE FIGHT  
AGAINST AIDS**

## QUESTION ASKED:

### 'IN YOUR OPINION, SHOULD FRANCE PROVIDE MORE MONEY TO TACKLE AIDS AROUND THE WORLD?'



## SUMMARY

Responding to this simple, short and clear question, we find that a majority of those questioned (57%) think that France should give more to tackle Aids around the world.

25% of French people think the opposite.

18% do not know how to answer the question, which suggests that some respondents did not know that France already provides funding to tackle Aids on an international scale.

Aids is evidently a popular cause, given that almost 60% of French people agree that it is appropriate (or fair) to give more to tackle the illness globally.

This result mirrors the finding that for 72% of people, pandemics in developing countries are also a health risk in Europe.

## GREATER SUPPORT FROM YOUNG PEOPLE, LEFT-WING VOTERS AND THOSE WITH HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION



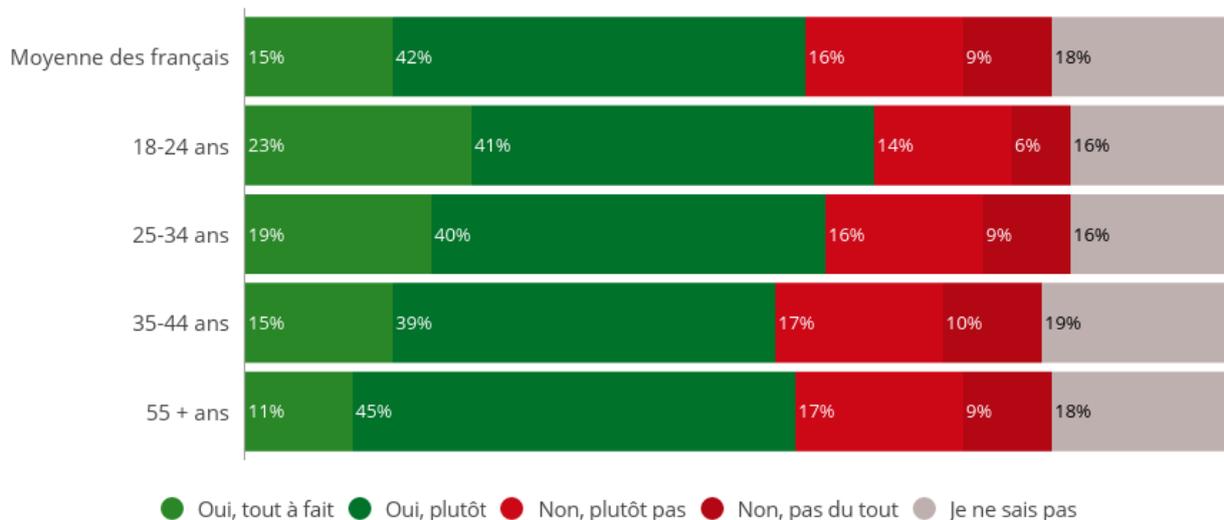
Those under 25 are more in favour ('yes absolutely' and 'yes, overall') of an increased French contribution to tackling Aids internationally than those in older age categories.

We can also see the effect of age when we look at those who are the most supportive of an increase in French funding for the fight against Aids: the younger the respondent, the greater the support for more funding.



In your opinion, should France provide more money to tackle Aids around the world?

### Answers broken down according to age



## A MAJORITY OF FRENCH PEOPLE WOULD LIKE FRANCE TO DO MORE ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS



The most influential factor on this question was respondents' political preferences.

There is a linear correlation between left-wing political preference and support for increased French funding on Aids.

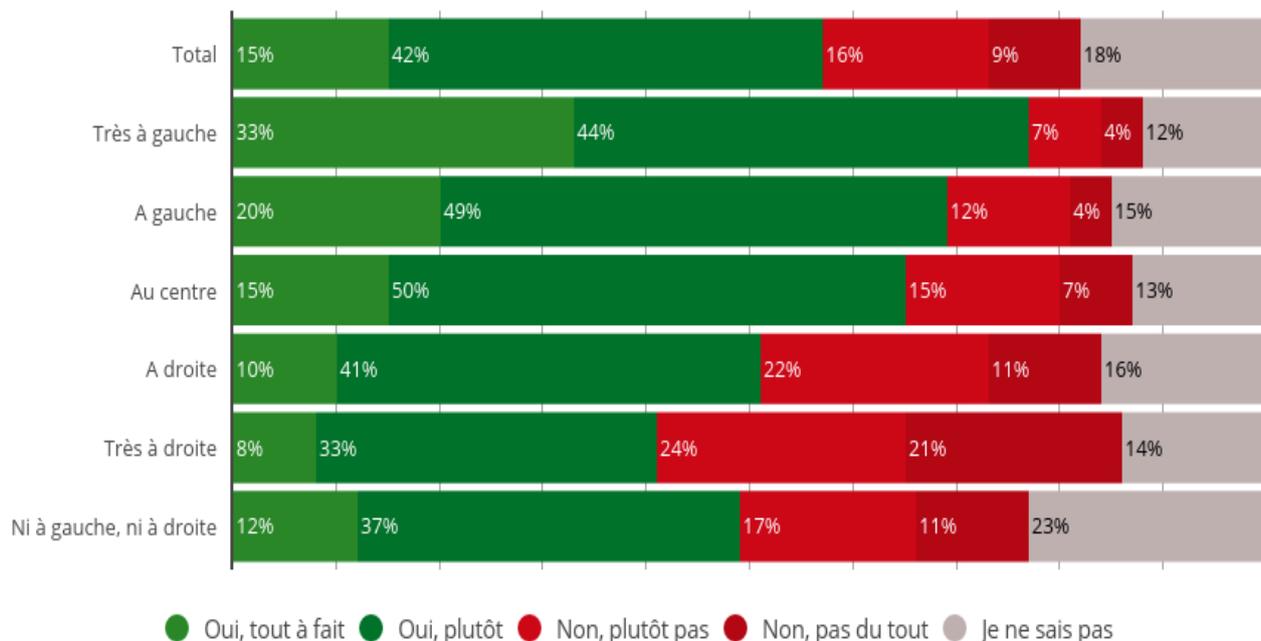
For example 77% of people who said they were 'very left-wing' agreed with the idea of France giving more to help fight Aids internationally, compared to only 41% who defined themselves as 'very right-wing'.

As is often the case when questioning people about France's role or contribution in social and international issues, views and behaviour often appear to coalesce around either of two opposing visions of a globalised and outward-looking v. nationalistic and inward-looking perspective.



In your opinion, should France provide more money to tackle Aids around the world?

#### Answers broken down according to political preference



A MAJORITY OF FRENCH PEOPLE WOULD LIKE FRANCE TO DO MORE ON THE FIGHT AGAINST AIDS



49% of French people without any educational qualifications agree with a rise in French funding on Aids globally, compared to 60% for those who have obtained at least a high-school leaving certificate/A-Level.

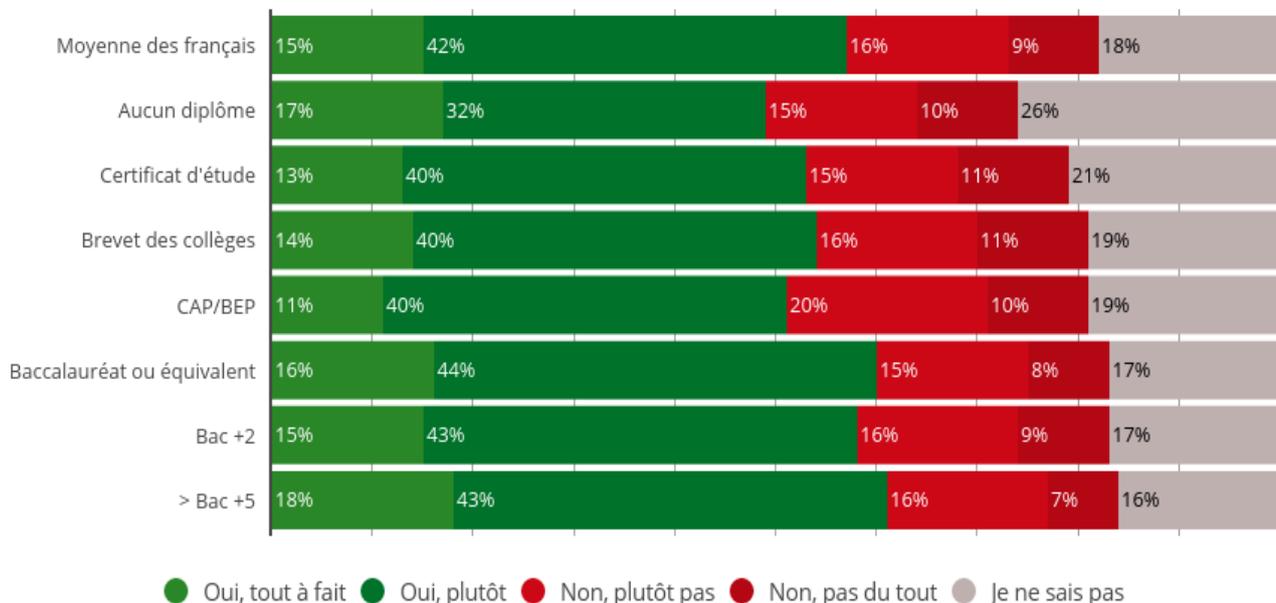
Level of education, which in turn is also correlated to other socio-economic factors such as age or income, is a major factor for answers to this item, which in essence questions French people about whether they think their country should be more generous in supporting a problem beyond its national borders.

Interestingly, a quarter (26%) of those without any qualifications do not seem to have an opinion on this international issue, around 10% more than those with university-level qualifications.



In your opinion, should France provide more money to tackle Aids around the world?

Answers broken down according to level of education



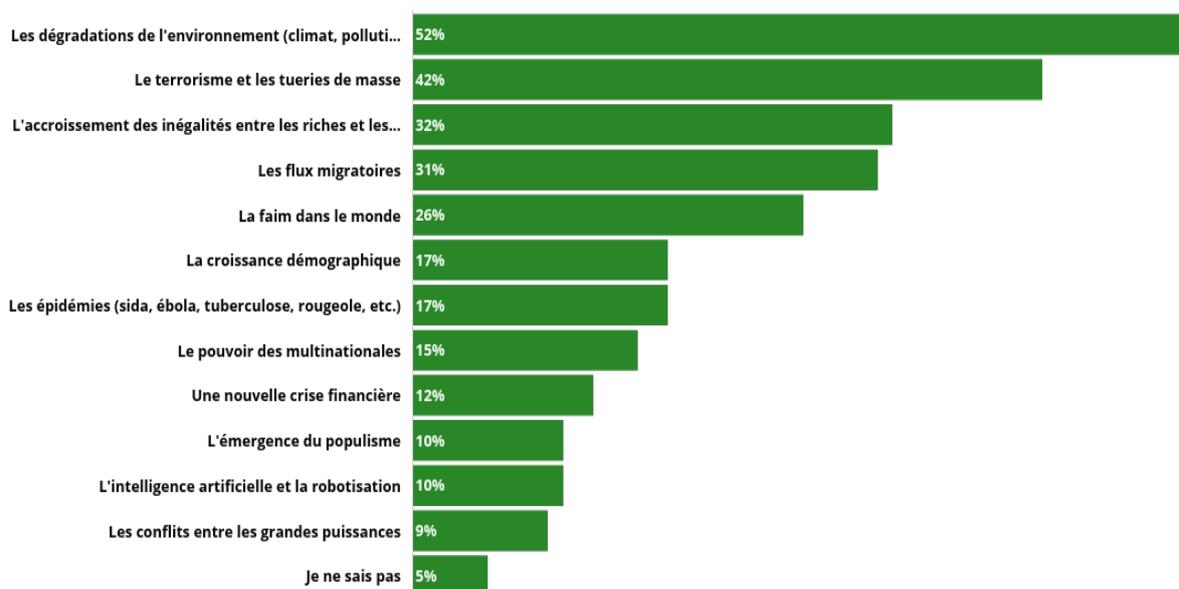
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**GLOBAL HEALTH  
PANDEMICS (AIDS,  
EBOLA, MEASLES AND TB):  
A RECOGNISED CHALLENGE**

## QUESTION ASKED:

# 'IN YOUR VIEW, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES FACING HUMANITY TODAY?'

\*three choices permitted.



## SUMMARY

For French people, the major pandemics (Aids, Ebola, measles and TB) come only in seventh place (17% of respondents) on the list of the important challenges facing the world today. Bigger priorities for French people were environmental degradation (52%), terrorism (42%), growing inequality (32%) and immigration (31%).

There is an element of competition introduced by this question, which pits major health pandemics against questions which are arguably more familiar to the public given their regular and/or high-profile discussion, such as the environment, terrorism, inequality or migration. Despite this, health challenges were still seen as a bigger challenge than the power of multinational corporations (15%), future financial crises (12%), the rise of populism (10%), or conflict between the major powers (9%).

This result then demonstrates a relatively high level of awareness on health issues (or at least for Aids, Ebola, measles and TB), sufficiently high in any case for them to be ranked by French people as a bigger challenge than economic, technological, or geopolitical turbulence as represented by the items in the list which were ranked lower, such as 'future financial crises'.

# PARTICULAR SUPPORT FROM YOUNG PEOPLE, RIGHT- OR LEFT-WING VOTERS, THOSE WITH LOW-INCOME OR LOW LEVELS OF EDUCATION



Awareness of pandemics (Aids, Ebola, measles and TB) is higher among those under 25 (21%) than for the average (17%).

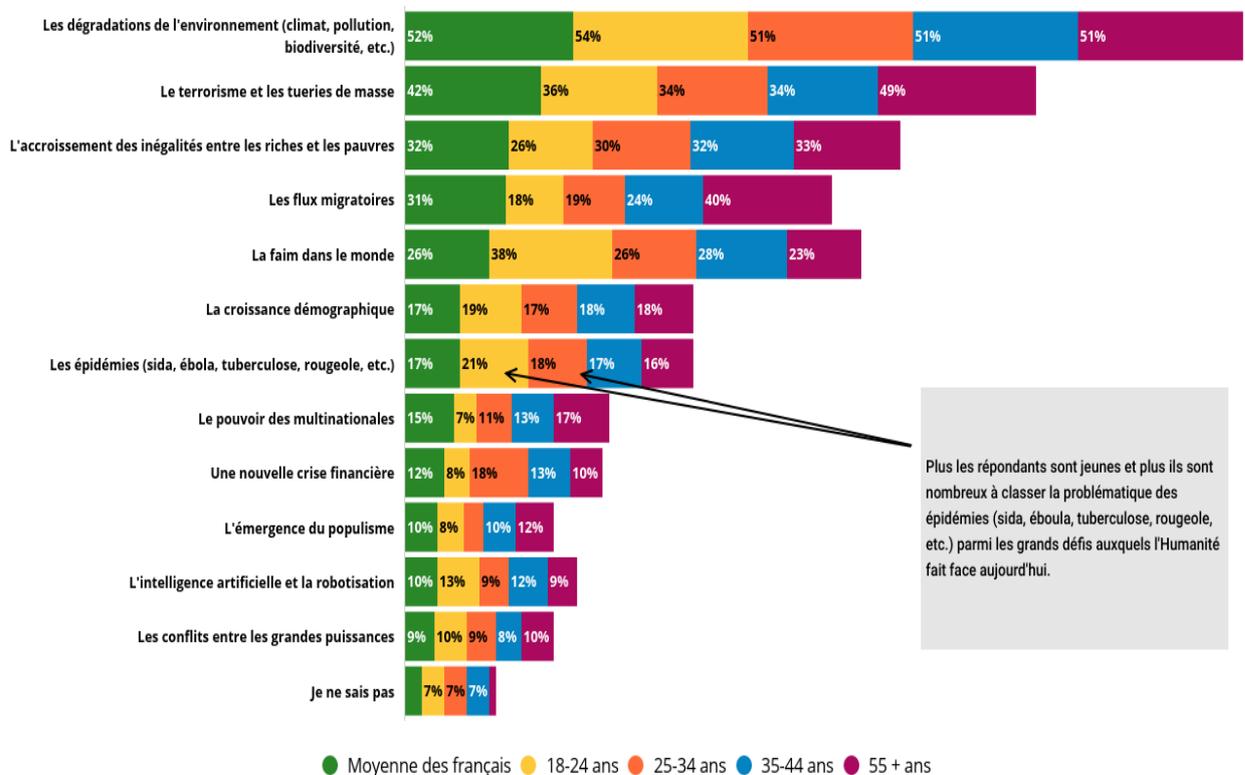
Awareness falls with increasing age.

In the same way, young people are more aware of issues related to global hunger or food security, whereas older respondents are more focused on migratory issues.



In your view, which are the following are the biggest challenges facing humanity today?  
(3 choices permitted)

Answers broken down according to age





The higher the level of income, the less attention respondents gave to the major pandemics (Aids, Ebola, measles and TB) as challenges for humanity.

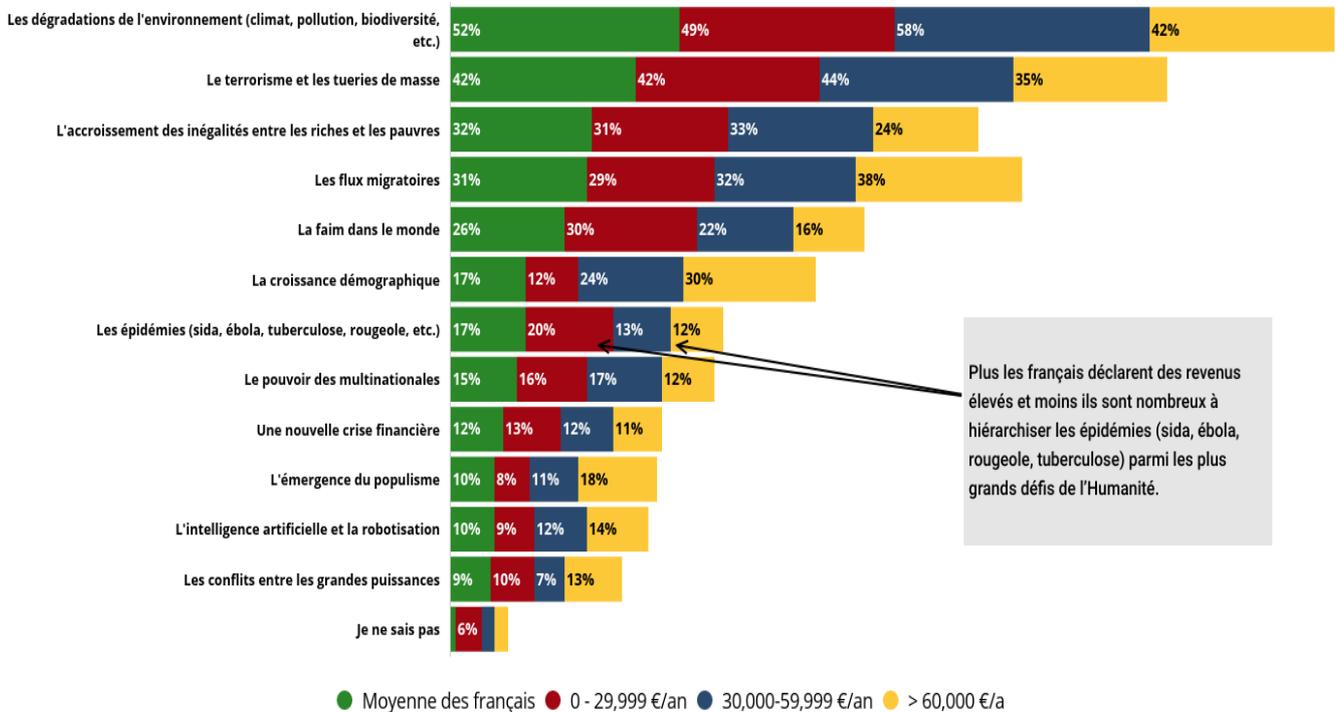
This might be because those who are more affluent (and also consequently often those who have higher levels of education) are more confident in humanity's capacity to find a solution to global health issues in the short- or medium-term.

Their concerns are focused instead on challenges in the list such as population growth, conflict between major powers, or the rise of populism.



In your view, which are the following are the biggest challenges facing humanity today?  
(3 choices permitted)

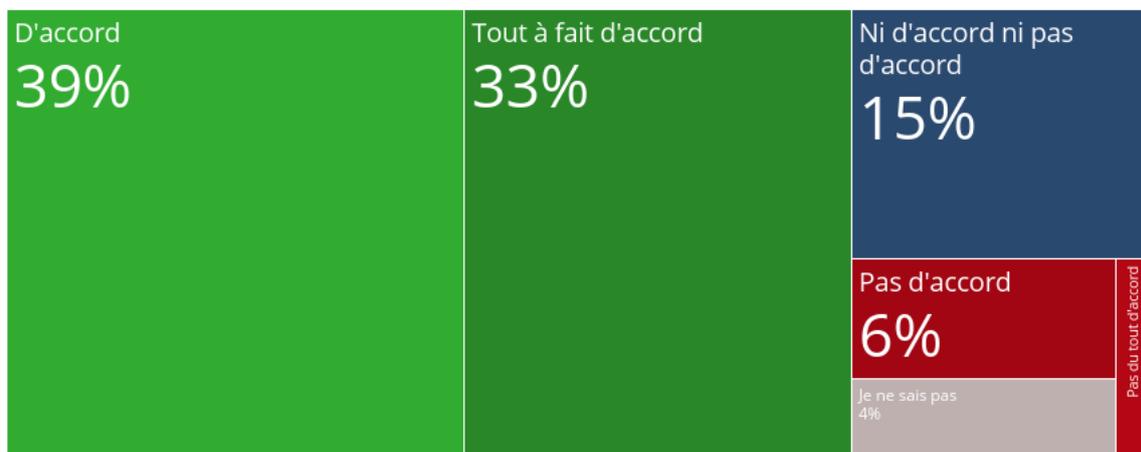
Answers broken down according to level of income



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**72% OF FRENCH PEOPLE SEE  
HEALTH PANDEMICS AS AN  
ISSUE 'WITHOUT BORDERS'**

72% OF FRENCH PEOPLE SEE HEALTH PANDEMICS AS AN ISSUE 'WITHOUT BORDERS'

**QUESTION ASKED:****'MAJOR PANDEMICS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (EBOLA, AIDS, ETC.) ARE ALSO A HEALTH RISK IN EUROPE'****SUMMARY**

For 72% of French people, pandemics in developing countries such as Ebola or Aids also represent a health risk in Europe. Only 8% disagree and only 4% say they do not know.

These answers do not necessarily equal empathy and solidarity toward those suffering from health pandemics in developing countries. Rather they result from an awareness that disease or illness such as these cannot be contained within a country's border, and therefore whatever health crisis is happening 'over there' is also highly relevant 'over here'.

In terms of health, therefore, it seems obvious to a large majority of French people that the challenges are - or can quickly become - global.

The results for this question also offer an explanation for the high level of support for investment by the French government to tackle these health pandemics.

## MORE CONCERN FROM RIGHT-WING VOTERS AND PEOPLE AGED OVER 55



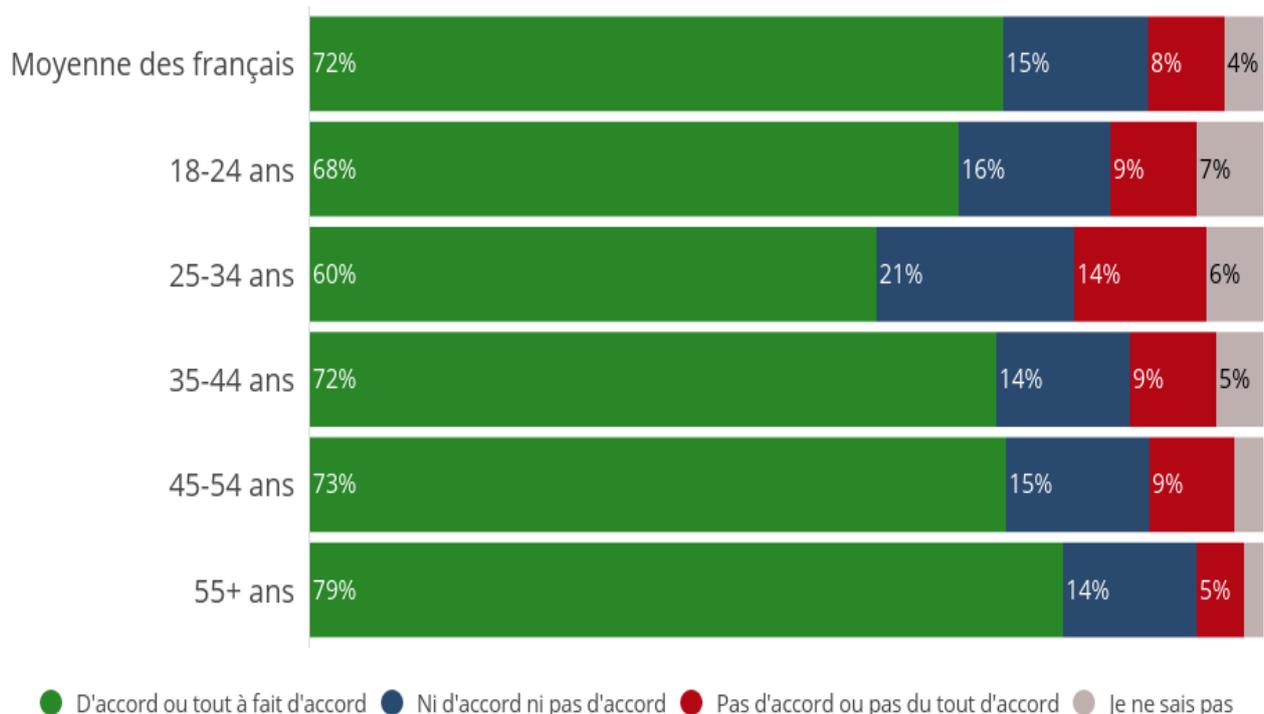
On this question, it is older respondents (over 55) with the highest level of recognition (79%) that health pandemics in developing countries also represent a risk for public health in Europe.

It is those aged between 25 and 34 who are the least supportive of this statement (60%), 12% less than the average (72%).



Major pandemics in developing countries (Aids, Ebola, etc) are also a health risk in Europe.

### Answers broken down according to age





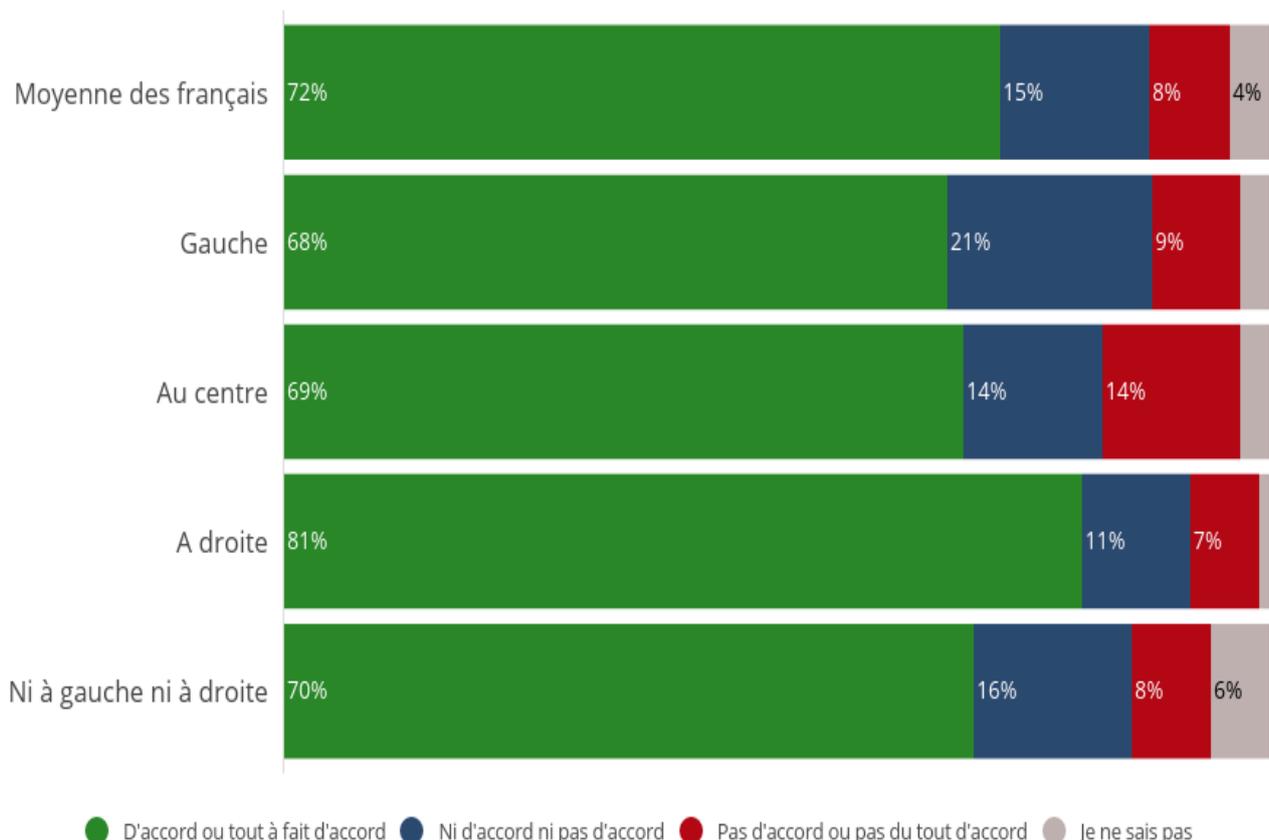
There are also more right-wing voters (81%) than the average (72%) but also more than left-wing and center voters (69%) who see a health risk for Europe from pandemics in developing countries.

Interestingly and in parallel, there are significantly higher numbers of center-voters (14%) than the average (8%) who disagree with this statement.



Major pandemics in developing countries (Aids, Ebola, etc) are also a health risk in Europe.

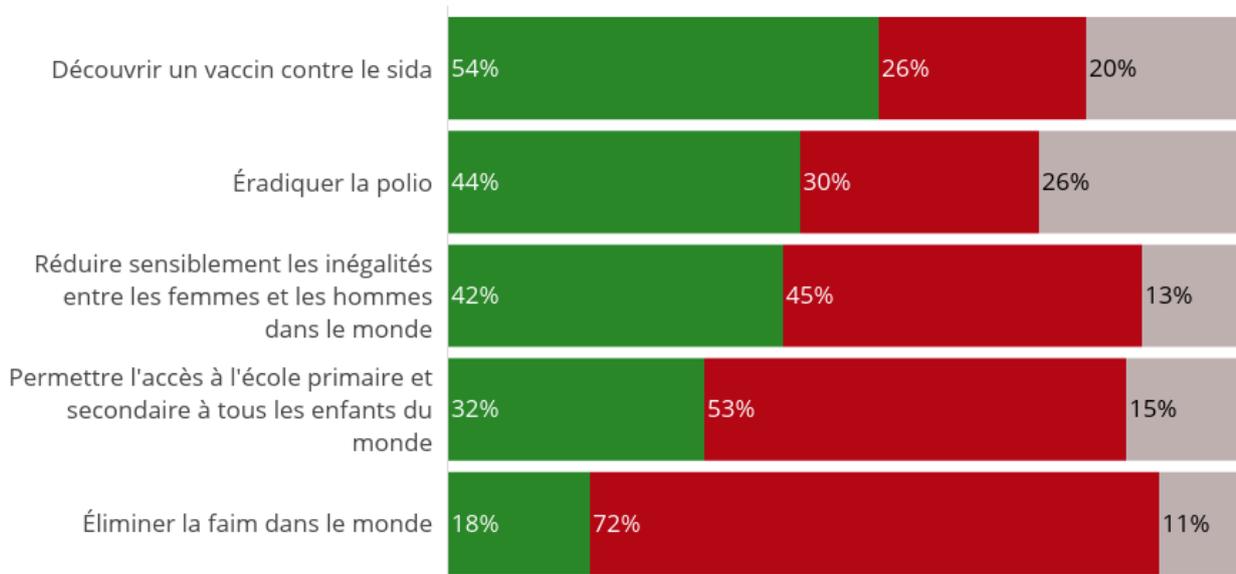
#### Answers broken down according to political preference



**ARE FRENCH PEOPLE  
OPTIMISTIC OR PESSIMISTIC  
ABOUT THE MAJOR  
CHALLENGES FACING  
HUMANITY FOR 2030?**

## QUESTION ASKED:

**'DO YOU THINK, GIVEN CURRENT PROGRESS, WE WILL HAVE ACHIEVED THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES BY 2030?'**



## SUMMARY

Respondents were questioned about progress toward five global development issues (ending Polio, reducing gender inequality, finding a vaccine for Aids, providing universal access to education for all, and ending global hunger).

Results showed a particular optimism regarding Aids (54% of people thought a vaccine would be found by 2030).

This was seen as the most realistic of the five objectives, compared to the rest: only 18% of French people thought it would be possible to end global hunger by 2030, and only 32% said it would be possible to achieve universal education for children everywhere in the world by 2030.

## FINDING A VACCINE AGAINST AIDS: A LINK BETWEEN OPTIMISM AND LEVEL OF INCOME OR EDUCATION?



A higher level of income seems to be related to a greater level of optimism for finding a vaccine against Aids by 2030.

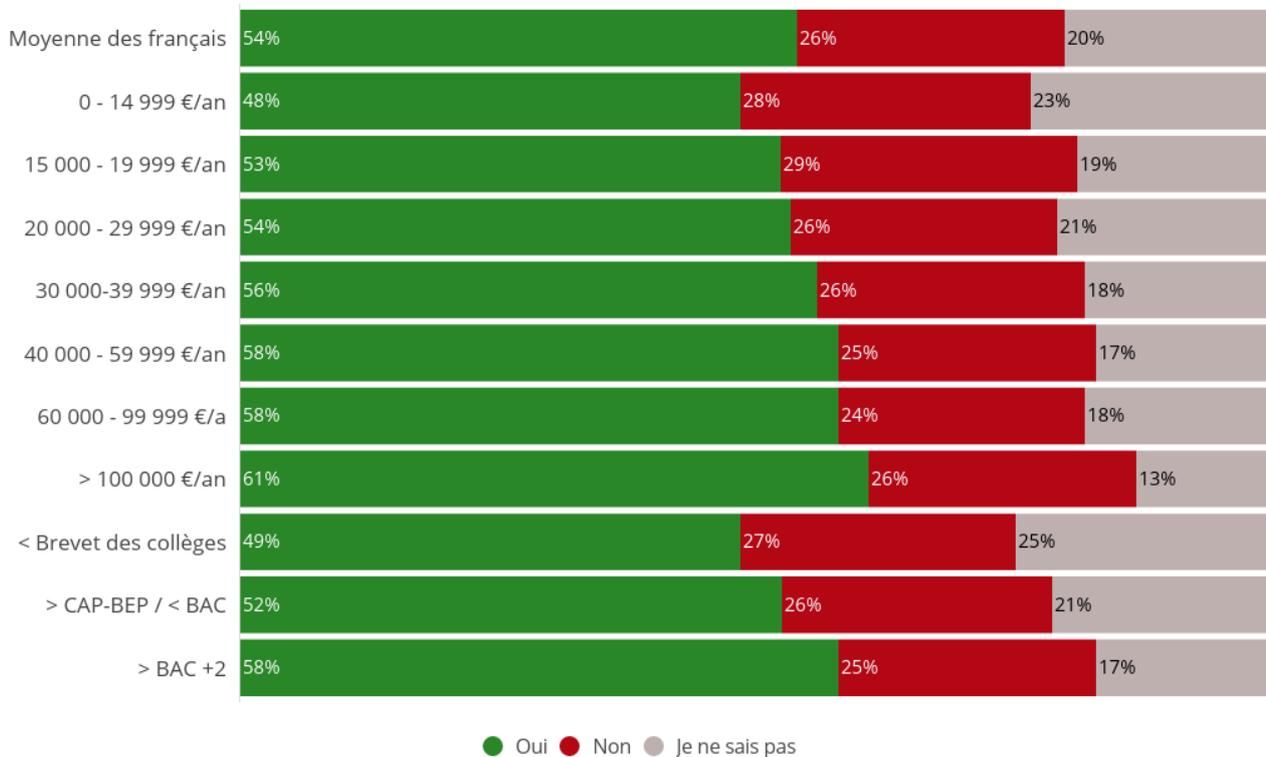
In the same way, respondents with higher levels of education appear to be more confident about the discovery of a vaccine.

For those who do not think that we will have found a vaccine by 2030, there is little variation of opinion according to levels of income or education. This suggests that, beyond personal opinions or situations, optimism may be correlated at least partly with knowledge of the subject - or at least an ability to answer the question.



Do you think, given current progress, we will have found a vaccine against Aids by 2030?

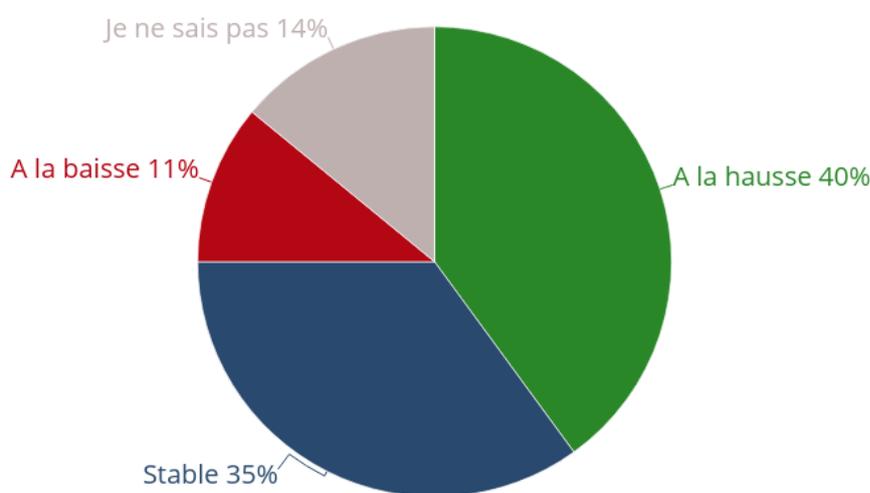
### Answers broken down according to level of income and education



**A GENERAL LACK OF FRENCH  
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AIDS AS  
A GLOBAL ISSUE**

**QUESTION ASKED:**

**'DO YOU THINK THE NUMBER OF HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE ACROSS THE WORLD WHO HAVE ACCESS TO AIDS TREATMENT IS RISING, FALLING OR THE SAME AS BEFORE?'**

**SUMMARY**

40% of French people think that the number of HIV-positive people in the world who have access to Aids treatment is rising. 35% think that the number is stable, and 11% think that it is falling. 14% say they do not know.

In actual fact, according to figures from [UNAIDS](#), both the number of HIV infections and the number of people receiving treatment (antiretrovirals) is rising. This explains the fact that, despite the continuing infection rates, the number of Aids-related deaths is currently at its lowest since 2000.

Knowledge on this question is therefore fairly patchy. Only 40% of French people were able to respond correctly to the statement. 46% gave the wrong answer, and 14% were unable to give any answer at all.

Young people under 25 had the biggest difficulty answering the question (up to 20% said they didn't know). But those aged 25-35, the next age group, had the highest percentage of right answers (46%) compared to those aged 45-55 who had the lowest percentage of right answers (36%).

YouGov survey carried out on line with quota method. Results analysed as part of the Aid Attitudes Tracker conducted by University College London and Birmingham University (United Kingdom). Survey carried out between 18 July and 13 August 2018 with a representative sample of 6058 adults in France. The error margin for data is  $\pm 2\%$ . For more information on methodology see [www.focus2030.org](http://www.focus2030.org) and [www.devcomslab.org](http://www.devcomslab.org)

## WHICH ILLNESSES HAVE BEEN ERADICATED ON A GLOBAL SCALE? A CONFUSED RESPONSE



Only 28% of French people know that from the list of polio, Aids, measles, smallpox and malaria, only smallpox has been eradicated on a global scale.

Smallpox was eradicated globally in 1977 following a large-scale WHO vaccination programme.

21% of people think that polio has been eradicated globally. Even though they are wrong, this answer is not far from reality as vaccination campaigns have resulted in eradication of polio in several regions across the world, although this is at risk given new cases recently in a dozen countries such as Nigeria, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

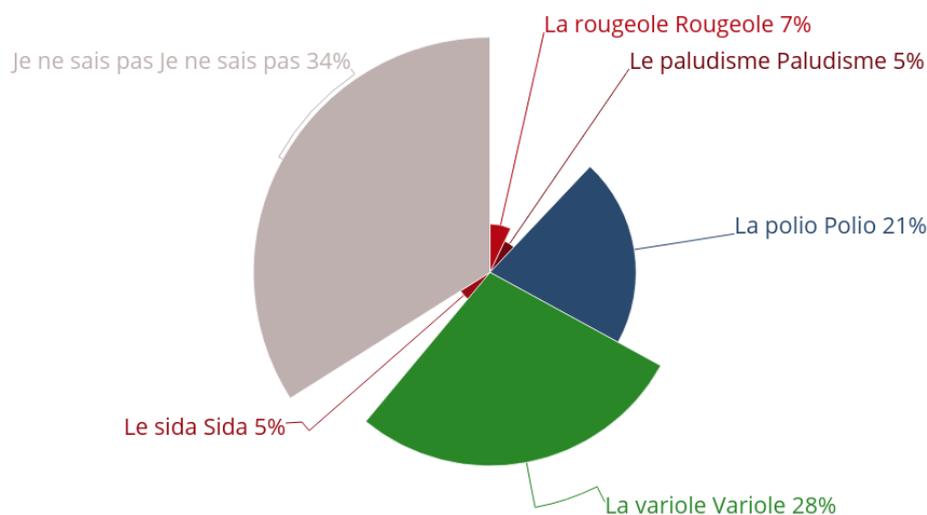
5% of people think that Aids has been eradicated, and more or less the same for measles (7%) and malaria (5%).

But the highest levels of ignorance are visible from the large numbers of people who say they 'don't know': 34% overall, and 26% even for those with the highest level of education (Masters or higher).

That said, level of education is a major factor in correct answers to this question. 12% of those without any qualifications think that Aids has been eradicated globally, and 46% are unable to answer the question ('don't know').

Lastly, center-voters are those with the highest levels of response, and most accurate responses to the question.

Which of the following diseases has been eradicated globally?





## The International Development Barometer: a Focus 2030 publication

The International Development Barometer is a Focus 2030 publication based on the findings of a series of opinion polls carried out under the 'Development Engagement Lab' research project (2018-2024) conducted by researchers at University College London and the University of Birmingham (UK).

The questions analysed in this Barometer were written by Focus 2030 following collective consultation alongside UCL and University of Birmingham researchers with 20 partner organisations from the French development sector (NGOs, think tanks, and institutions).

At a time of great political, technological, economic and ecological change on a global scale, this project aims to better understand French understanding and perceptions of the world, particularly of modern-day global challenges and extent to which French citizens support (or not) action undertaken by those working on development to help the world's poorest populations.

Concentrating particularly on subjects which development actors and organisations have brought to the forefront in recent years (climate change, inequality, human rights, women's rights, access to healthcare or treatment), this project intends to analyse and explain the evolution of French people's opinions, behaviour, understanding or perceptions on these questions. By making our data and analysis freely available, Focus 2030 hopes to better break down and illuminate these fascinating links between the individual and their views on key development issues.

Focus 2030 takes full responsibility for the results and analysis presented in this Barometer, which does not represent in any way the positions or views of our partner organisations.

To use any of the data from this edition, or other other of Focus 2030's International Development Barometers, please contact:

Fabrice Ferrier, Director Focus 2030: [fabrice@focus2030.org](mailto:fabrice@focus2030.org)

## Find out more about the Development Engagement Lab

The Development Engagement Lab (DEL, 2018-2024), is a research project based on opinion polls conducted online by YouGov in France, Germany, the UK and the US. It is a comparative study, financed by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and run by Jennifer van Heerde-Hudson (UCL) and David Hudson (University of Birmingham).

Find out more here: <https://devcommslab.org>



## METHODOLOGY

The [Development Engagement Lab](#) (DEL, 2018-2024) opinion polls are carried out by [YouGov](#) in four countries: France, Germany, the UK and the US.

YouGov is a opinion polling institute established in 2000 in the UK, with 31 offices in 21 countries (including in France, since November 2011). YouGov has a panel of 5 million people across 28 countries, representing all ages, socio-economic categories and genders. This panel enables a representative sample of national populations for different opinion polls. In France, the panel has 175,000 people.

More information is available [here](#).

### Survey methods used by the Development Engagement Lab (DEL)

YouGov carries out its opinion polls on line, using a system called 'active sampling'.

With this system, restrictions are introduced to ensure that only those people contacted are authorised to participate in the survey. This means that all of the respondents to the survey have been pre-selected by YouGov, from their panel of registered respondents, and only those chosen from the panel can participate.

### Which respondents take part in DEL surveys?

The panel members are recruited from several different channels, such as classic advertising, or through various different websites. Various socio-demographic information is recorded for each new panel member.

Respondents have a log-in and password, and can only reply once to each online survey.

### The analysis of the data

Once the survey is complete, the final data are weighted statistically against the national profile of adults aged over 18. The weighting is carried out for age, social class, region, level of education, political votes at recent elections, and political preference. 'Active sampling' therefore ensures an accurate and proportional representation in participation in the survey. Combined with statistical weighting, the sample provides representative findings for the whole of the population of the country under study (including those who do not have access to internet).

### Reimbursement for participation

Respondents earn 'YouGov points' each time they take part in a survey. Depending on the size of the survey, taking part in between 10-15 polls will earn around 400 points. 5000 points equal a monetary value of around 56 € (£50). Participants must reach a minimum of 5000 points before being able to claim any kind of reimbursement.

### Margin of error

The margin of error for DEL surveys (which involve between 2000 and 6000 respondents) is  $\pm 2\%$ .

For more information, see [www.focus2030.org](http://www.focus2030.org)

## Focus 2030

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Focus 2030 is a registered non-profit organisation working with international solidarity and development actors on communication, mobilisation and advocacy projects supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Our aim is to promote political, media and public attention for international development issues, the fight against poverty and global inequality, in order to ensure ambitious, transparent and effective public policies in these areas.

Focus 2030 structures its work around 3 main axes:

- **DATA**, in the production and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data through public opinion surveys on international development and publication of facts and figures on development;
- **INNOVATION**, in the support and financing of innovative research and campaigns on the Sustainable Development Goals and development finance, and;
- **DEVELOPMENT**, in bringing together our community of development actors (NGOs, think tanks, international organisations and public institutions) to facilitate exchange and co-construction of joint work.

Focus 2030 works principally in France and Spain.

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# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BAROMETER N°4 FOCUS 2030

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