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"Humankind first, my country second!"
Does Identification With All Humanity explain attitudes on global health resource allocation principles during COVID-19? Evidence from England and Germany

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Attitudes on the **global distribution** of **vaccines, tests and ventilators** during the COVID-19 pandemic can be **predicted by** citizens'…

✓ Data collected in **summer 2021**

Underlying justice principles
- Equality
- Merit
- Entitlement
- Need

…Identification With All Humanity (IWAH)

Predictor facets ➡

Globally distributing resources during COVID-19, prioritise countries…	Global Self-Definition (~"All humanity is my family") 🇩🇪	Global Self-Definition 🏴	Global Self-Investment (~"I care for all humanity") 🇩🇪	Global Self-Investment 🏴	
according to population size	.47***	.29***	.52***	.31***	Equality
developing resources	-.17***	-.11***	-.21***	-.20***	Merit
producing resources	-.17***	-.08*	-.21***	-.19***	
paying more	-.15***	-.08*	-.21***	-.18***	Entitlement
with worse health care systems	.31***	.29***	.36***	.35***	Need
with higher infection rates	.31***	.26***	.34***	.34***	
with higher death rates	.31***	.25***	.36***	.33***	

Table 1: Standardised regression coefficients of preferences for global COVID-19 resource distribution principles (GRDP) on the two facets of *Identification With All Humanity* (IWAH), estimated in *separate* models for each facet, and their (one-sided) p values, corrected with the Benjamini-Hochberg method (0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1). **Bold-faced** effects are significant and maintain their direction when all IWAH facets are used as predictors simultaneously.

Standardised latent binary regression coefficients

…beliefs on societal justice in "normal" times

	Equality (~"Equal wealth distribution!") 🇩🇪	Equality 🏴	Merit (~"Reward hard work!") 🇩🇪	Merit 🏴	Entitlement (~"Nobelty first!") 🇩🇪	Entitlement 🏴	Need (~"Care for those in need!") 🇩🇪	Need 🏴
according to population size	.46***	.45***	-.31*	-.18n.t.	-.32***	-.22***	.50n.t.	.41n.t.
developing resources	-.18***	-.12***	.30*	.34n.t.	.29n.t.	.35n.t.	-.21***	-.09*
producing resources	-.17***	-.12***	.29*	.33n.t.	.28n.t.	.34n.t.	-.22***	-.09*
paying more	-.27***	-.14***	.33n.t.	.38n.t.	.40***	.41***	-.38***	-.19***
with worse health care systems	.33n.t.	.38n.t.	-.22*	-.20n.t.	-.20***	-.23***	.36***	.47***
with higher infection rates	.27n.t.	.36n.t.	-.13.	-.16n.t.	-.13**	-.21***	.32***	.47***
with higher death rates	.26n.t.	.36n.t.	-.13.	-.18n.t.	-.13**	-.23***	.33***	.45***

Table 2: Standardised regression coefficients of preferences for global COVID-19 resource distribution principles (GRDP) on the four attitudes on within-society justice measured by the *Basic Social Justice Orientation Scale* (BSJO), estimated in *separate* models for each facet, and their (one-sided) p values, corrected with the Benjamini-Hochberg method (0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1; n.t.: not tested). **Bold-faced** effects are significant and maintain their direction when all BSJO facets are used as predictors simultaneously.

…beliefs on global justice in "normal" times

	Global inequality… just (recoded) (~"Global inequality is just.") 🇩🇪	just 🏴	unjust (~"Global inequality is unjust.") 🇩🇪	unjust 🏴	intentions (~"I would sacrifice for global justice.") 🇩🇪
according to population size	.49***	.30***	.55***	.45***	.58***
developing resources	-.39***	-.40***	-.29***	-.29***	-.27***
producing resources	-.39***	-.40***	-.31***	-.27***	-.27***
paying more	-.50***	-.44***	-.42***	-.26***	-.30***
with worse health care systems	.36***	.40***	.45***	.49***	.44***
with higher infection rates	.29***	.38***	.37***	.45***	.38***
with higher death rates	.28***	.41***	.36***	.47***	.37***

Table 3: Standardised regression coefficients of preferences for global COVID-19 resource distribution principles (GRDP) on the three facets of attitudes on global justice measured by the *Measure of justice beliefs about global inequality* (JBGI) and the *Measure of behavioral intentions toward global inequality* (BIGI), estimated in *separate* models for each facet, and their (one-sided) p values, corrected with the Benjamini-Hochberg method (0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1; n.t.: not tested).

Background 🌍

COVID-19 pandemic
- Urgent global need for health care resources (masks, vaccines, tests, hygiene equipment, …)
- Extreme global shortages

Allocation of scarce resources
- Widely studied in philosophy, (medical) ethics and public health sciences for centuries
- Both international solidarity and large-scale "vaccine nationalism" observed in practice

How does the public think?

Previous evidence

First study with same samples
- On average, our participants **favoured** an **equitable** global **distribution** of resources, rather than buying out or hoarding them.
- Preferences were **similar across resources**, but substantially resource-specific.

Research question ❓

- Who prefers which global resource distribution principles?

Samples 👥

- ✓ Representative adult samples from England and Germany recruited by Respondi/Bilendi
- ✓ N = 2692 ($n_{Germany}$ = 1364, $n_{England}$ = 1328)
- ✓ Online questionnaire study in summer 2021

Measures 📋

Attitudes on global resource distribution principles
- ✓ *Global Resource Distrib. Principles Scale* (GRDP) (newly developed, inspired by Fischer et al., 2017)

Global Human Identification
- ✓ *Identification With All Humanity Scale* (IWAH) (McFarland et al., 2012; Reese et al., 2015)

General within-society justice beliefs
- ✓ *Basic Social Justice Orientation Scale* (BSJO) (Hülle et al., 2018)

General global justice beliefs
- ✓ *Justice beliefs about global inequality* (JBGI) (Reese et al., 2014)
- ✓ *Behav. intentions toward glob. inequality* (BIGI) (Reese et al., 2012, 2014)

Analytical strategy

🧮 *Scan QR code for illustrations!*

- ✓ Structural equation modelling (SEM)
- ✓ Three-step procedure for hypothesis testing
  1. Estimation of separate SEM for each family of predictors (only results of binary models with regression paths for one facet shown)
  2. Comparison to model in which regressions of interest are restricted to 0
  3. One-sided significance tests for regression coefficients of interest

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We have no conflicts of interest to declare.