



TENT

TENT TRACKER
**PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS
OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS**

AUSTRALIA YEAR 2

2016/2017



BACKGROUND & PROJECT OBJECTIVES

TENT TRACKER 2016/17

The Tent Foundation (Tent) seeks to improve the lives of those who have been forcibly displaced by ensuring that they are able to realize their full potential.

It does so by providing direct support to organizations doing good work, investing in innovation and facilitating partnerships with NGOs and businesses, as well as through gathering data and insights to help inform the general public and policymakers.

Since 2015, Tent has been working closely with AudienceNet, a London-based research agency working on matters of public importance, on its research strategy.

The research to date has focused on two main areas:

- Yearly tracking of international public perceptions of the refugee crisis.
- Giving refugees a voice through comprehensive quantitative research with 1,583 refugees in Germany, Greece and Jordan.

Tent's research has been presented to key decision-makers at the United Nations and the World Economic Forum (2016 and 2017).

This document reports on Year 2 of the International Public Perceptions Tracking Research.

The overall study consists of statistically and demographically representative research, with 11 countries covered in Year 1 (2015/16) and 12 countries in Year 2 (2016/17).

This report looks specifically at Australia. It comments on shifts in public opinion since Year 1 (2015/16), as well as benchmarking Australia against the rest of the world.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION & SAMPLE

YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2 CHANGES:

In the interests of year on year comparability, the methodology was largely kept the same. There were two adaptations worthy of note, however. These are:

- An additional country (Italy) was added.
- Aspects of the questionnaire were refreshed (adapting/adding questions) to cover pertinent topics for 2016/17.

TOPICS:

The research seeks to establish a holistic understanding of public opinion by focusing on factors that influence it, broadly covering:

- Personal circumstances
- Interest and engagement with public affairs
- Awareness of and attitudes towards the refugee crisis
- Level of compassion towards refugees
- Assessment of refugees' needs and (national and global) policy solutions/approaches
- Sense of public and personal responsibility

FIELDWORK:

Statistically and demographically represented research was conducted in the following countries:

Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Serbia, Sweden, Turkey, UK, US

Surveys lasted 15-20 minutes and were completed online, in native languages.

A fresh sample of participants took part in Year 2.

Fieldwork in Australia took place between 12/20/2016 – 01/10/2017 | N= 1,001

Note: See individual country reports for sample break down and fieldwork dates.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS, WORLDVIEWS AND KEY INFLUENCES ON OPINION FORMATION

- ▲ The survey encompassed a statistically representative sample of the Australian population in terms of gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.
- ▲ Political stance and affiliation remained relatively consistent between Years 1 and Year 2. Of the three categories, Australian participants were most inclined to identify themselves as Progressive/Liberal (30%) or Conservative (28%). The remainder identified as Neutral/Centrist (23%) with a small minority saying they were unsure (19%).
- ▲ The types, and frequency, of information sources used ("Very" or "Fairly frequently") to keep up with news/current affairs were generally similar in all countries surveyed:
 - The top two sources were both forms of traditional media outlets (TV and News sites on the Internet), but the opinions of peers and influencers were not far behind in the form of "Word of mouth" and "Social media."
 - Other traditional sources (print newspapers/magazines and radio) are slightly less commonly used, although around half of Australian participants do use them to keep up to date with current affairs.
- ▲ In terms of identifying the sources that can influence opinion ("A great deal"/"To some extent"), a diverse list emerged:
 - A key finding was that, although the views of experts are clearly important, as much emphasis was placed on the views of people they know. In both Australia (66%) and survey-wide (70%), "Talking with friends or family" received one of the highest rankings for being able to influence opinion.
 - Listening to interviews on the radio/TV (65%) or reading articles by journalists (58%) were also amongst the most influential factors.
 - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts with around half influenced by relevant films or TV shows or "Watching an online video." There is also some appetite for "Reading someone else's opinion in the media" such as an op-ed (42%), although just 3 in 10 are influenced by "Posts on social media."

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 2

AWARENESS/ PERCEPTIONS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

LENGTH OF AWARENESS, PERCEIVED CAUSES AND GLOBAL IMPACT

- ▲ Level of concern about the refugee crisis is high and comparable to other national and global matters: The Australian selection rate was slightly lower than the survey-wide average, with 7 in 10 participants expressing their concern (77% survey-wide). This proportion has remained relatively stable since Year 1.
- ▲ Amongst Australian participants, length of awareness of the refugee crisis was similar to the survey-wide average: 7 in 10 had known for over a year.
- ▲ There was a general consensus across all countries surveyed, and amongst Australian participants, that “War” was the primary cause of the crisis (9 in 10). However, especially this year, Australian participants also blamed some other causes. Most notably, 65% selected “Religious persecution” (49% survey-wide). Also, the proportions saying a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (53% vs. 42% survey-wide) and “Droughts and natural disasters” (33% vs. 22% survey-wide) had increased considerably since Year 1. A similar proportion to that of those surveyed across all countries felt that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities” (41% and 43% respectively).
- ▲ When asked about refugees’ motives for fleeing, Australian participants mentioned a range of factors and responses generally reflected by the survey-wide results. The need to escape war was the most commonly mentioned (by 6 in 10). Other safety factors (i.e. avoiding persecution or fighting in a war) were less commonly identified. However, compared to survey-wide, Australian participants were somewhat more inclined to think that refugees are seeking better opportunities for their children (56% vs. 45% survey-wide).
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter. In Australia, a slightly higher proportion (52%) saw it as comparable to “Other recent crises,” although 3 in 10 said it is “The most pressing crisis we have faced” (47% survey-wide).

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

COMPASSION/ EMPATHY AND CONCERN ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

CHANGES OVER TIME

- Opinions about the economic impact of resettling refugees were somewhat divided. Compared to those across all countries surveyed, Australian participants were slightly more positive: 47% said they can positively contribute (40% survey-wide) vs. 44% who saw them as a burden (53% survey-wide). Opinions have become more positive from year 1 to year 2 amongst Australian participants.

CONCERN:

- In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants' level of concern had either increased (45%) or remained the same (52%); just a small minority (3%) had become less concerned.
- In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were somewhat more complex. The highest proportion (55%) on average across all countries surveyed had become "Less sympathetic." However, Australian participants appear to be more sympathetic: around half (48%) reported an increase (34% survey-wide).

INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- Learning of information about refugees' hardships and imagining being in their situation were key drivers of sympathy (mentioned by 7 in 10). Interestingly, "Photos or videos" (77% vs. 69% survey-wide) and "News reports" (63% vs. 51%) were even more impactful in Australia than survey-wide.

DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- In both Australia and on average in all countries surveyed, fear over "Security/terrorism" was by far the primary reason with around half selecting this.
- "Economic cost" was the next most prominent reason with 2 in 10 stating this.
- The participants were asked what (if anything) could make them more sympathetic. The most commonly mentioned factors related to assurance of minimal negative impact on host countries and facts and figures on refugees' intentions and ability to integrate.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

CONCERN FOR REFUGEES:

- ▲ Almost all participants expressed concern for refugees' wellbeing as a result of the circumstances they had faced. These concerns generally focused on the emotional stress of experiencing violence and the impact on families, along with practical factors such as the length of the journey and the thought of what they had lost.

IMPACT ON HOST COUNTRIES:

Overall, participants in Australia displayed a similar level of concern to those survey-wide:

- ▲ The impact on the national economy and security were prominent themes across all countries surveyed and amongst Australian participants, with around 6 in 10 respondents concerned about "An increased risk of terrorism" and/or "The cost to my country."
- ▲ Australian participants were particularly concerned about impact on culture and society, such as the acceptance of "Local laws and customs" (64% vs. 59% survey-wide) and "Gender equality" (47% vs. 42% survey-wide)
- ▲ Perhaps unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees: the "Overtly negative" segment generally expressed a higher level of concern.

- ▲ With regard to refugees' intentions and ability to work, Australian views closely reflected those of participants survey-wide: 42% said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to earn for themselves and fit into their new communities (38% survey-wide) vs. 46% saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (44% survey-wide). However, alarmingly, the proportion of Australian participants saying the latter had increased considerably since Year 1 (from 33%).
- ▲ When probed further on security issues, both in Australia and survey-wide, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees could lead to an increase in security risks. However, it is important to note that approximately half of this group felt these risks could be effectively managed.
- ▲ When compared to other religions, there are undeniable anxieties relating to Islam. Approximately half of participants in Australia and on average in other countries surveyed felt that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to "encourage extremism" and/or to "display intolerance towards others." However, there was also some positive sentiment expressed by between around 2 in 10, associating the religion with being "peaceful," tolerant and conducive to integration.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED HOW OPEN AND HONEST PUBLIC DISCOURSE IS IN RELATION TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS:

- ▲ A high proportion (7 in 10) felt that people do not express their true opinions about the refugee crisis for fear of being judged (63% survey-wide).
- ▲ When asked specifically about themselves, only 3 in 10 Australian participants felt comfortable expressing their opinions (47% survey-wide). This sentiment was, however, more prevalent amongst those who our segmentation defined as “Overtly positive” (46%) or “Mixed views” (37%), compared to the “Overtly negative” (26%).
- ▲ Another metric revealed that, especially in Australia, participants felt “pressure to think and speak a certain away about refugees” (67% vs. 59% survey-wide).
- ▲ In terms of the media, just 2 in 10 felt reporting was fair and honest; 44% disagreed with this while 36% were undecided.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION 4

REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- In Australia, participants were somewhat more likely than those in all countries surveyed to feel that refugees were seeking long-term help (61% vs. 53% respectively) than short-term support (24% vs. 33%).

TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING:

AGE & GENDER:

- Forty-two percent Australian participants felt that all refugees should be helped equally (34% survey-wide). Of those saying that specific groups should be prioritized, women and children emerged as main priorities.

RELIGION:

- Although slightly lower than across all countries surveyed (66%), over half of Australian participants (56%) said that "All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion." Of the remainder, a small proportion identified specific religions or thought priority should be given to those who had faced religious persecution.

TYPES OF SUPPORT THROUGH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES:

- Overall, both in Australia and survey-wide, "Temporary shelter" was a key priority (61% and 63% respectively).
- Australian participants were somewhat more inclined than those in other countries to support a range of policies and initiatives, particularly those leading to social and economic integration. Most notably, providing "Language classes" emerged as the joint top priority with 6 in 10 stating this (52% survey-wide).

EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- Australian participants were considerably less inclined than those in other countries surveyed (on average) to feel that their country had "Done more than most to address the refugee crisis" (37% vs. 57% respectively). However, 30% did say they were "proud" of how their country had responded (40% survey-wide).

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

AUSTRALIA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION 5

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

- ▲ Overall, Australian participants viewed the refugee crisis as requiring of global action, with “All countries,” and the “United Nations” most commonly identified as having the “greatest responsibility.”
- ▲ In terms of the responsibility of Australia, just over 2 in 10 (consistent between Years 1 and 2) did not feel their country had a responsibility to accept refugees. The remainder thought that they did have a responsibility. In terms of the approach, participants generally felt a quota system would work best.

PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO REFUGEES

RECEIVED VARIED RESPONSES:

- ▲ 3 in 10 participants survey-wide and in Australia were not in favor of providing donations or using taxes to provide assistance to refugees.
- ▲ Amongst Australian participants who were open to financial assistance, most backed government-led assistance (59%); a minority (13%) gave preference to providing personal donations only.

PERSONAL ACTIONS:

- ▲ The most commonly reported action was discussing the matter with friends and family (57% vs. 64% survey-wide).
- ▲ While more active involvement (such as interactions with refugees, donations or joining petitions) was relatively low, 15% had donated money. Incidence of other actions was comparatively lower; 36% reported not having made any personal contribution (28% survey-wide).
- ▲ 6 in 10 Australian participants felt they had been able to contribute as much as they would have liked to (50% survey-wide). For those who had not, the main reason was financial constraints (63%). Other prominent reasons included feeling as though they do not “know what to do” (41% vs. 29% survey-wide), they do not have “the ability” (30% vs. 33% survey-wide) or do not have the “time” to help (25% vs. 18% survey-wide).

NAVIGATING THE REPORT

ANALYSIS & REPORTING



Where percentages do not add up to 100%, this is due to rounding of the data.

Where base sizes are below 30, results must be interpreted with caution. These will be indicated by a caution symbol: **⚠**

The data has been weighted to demographically match the national population (see Section 1 for more detail).

Sub-group Analysis:

- Thorough analysis has been conducted to establish if/where differences emerge between key population groups. These are highlighted on each slide.
- Key population groups are defined by demographics as well as attitudes and behaviors (see grey box).

KEY VARIABLES/POPULATION GROUPS

Gender: Male, Female, Other

Age: 18-34, 35-54, 55+

Political stance: Conservative, Neutral/Centrist, Liberal, Unsure

Opinion about refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views, Overtly Negative

NAVIGATING THE REPORT

RESEARCH TOPICS & SECTIONS



▲ SECTION 1: **PARTICIPANT PROFILE**



▲ SECTION 2: **AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS**



▲ SECTION 3: **COMPASSION & CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS**



▲ SECTION 4: **REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT**



▲ SECTION 5: **PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY**



▲ SECTION 6: **APPENDIX**



SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

Demographics, worldviews and key influences on opinion formation.



INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE SIZES YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2

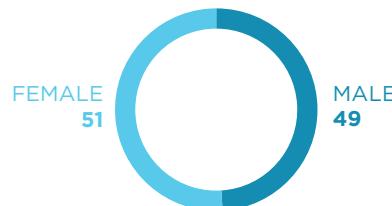
DEMOGRAPHICS

WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1001

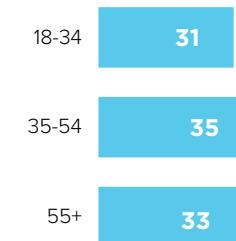
The sample of participants was demographically representative of the Australian population in relation to gender, age, geographic location, housing situation and socio-economic status.

Importantly, given their influence on society, millennials were well represented, making up approximately 1 in 3 survey participants.

GENDER %



AGE %



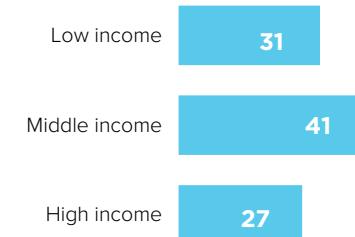
REGION %

New South Wales	32
Victoria	25
Queensland	20
Western Australia	10
Other	12

MARITAL STATUS %

Living alone	17
Living as a couple	31
Living with friends/home shares	6
Living as a family	35
Living with parents/siblings	10
Other	1

INCOME %



QUESTION(S): Q: What is your gender? What is your age? Q: In which region do you currently live? Q: Which of the following best describes your current living situation? Q: Into which of the following ranges does your gross annual household income approximately fall (i.e. total income before deductions)? **BASES:** 1001

SEGMENTATION

BROAD ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

Participants were segmented into three categories based on their broad attitudes towards refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views and Overtly Negative. The segments were determined by participants' combined responses to the following four questions:

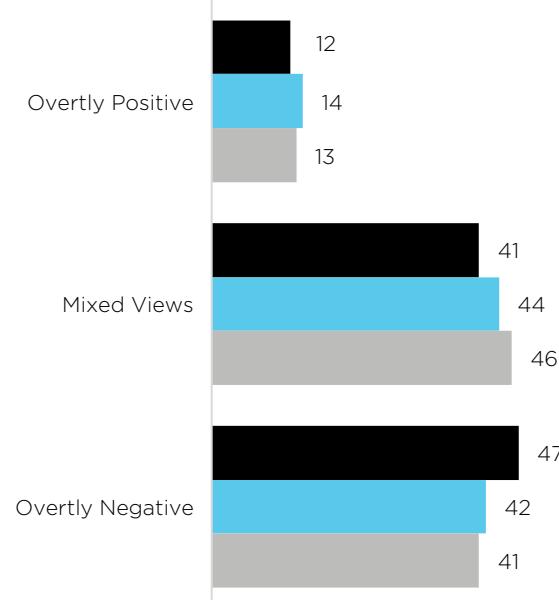
1. Views in relation to their country's level of responsibility to help refugees.
2. Perceived economic impact of hosting refugees.
3. Perceived security risk posed by hosting refugees.
4. Attitudes towards providing financial assistance to refugees.

For more information on the four key opinion drivers see pages 28, 38, 53 and 54.

Australian participants were slightly more likely than those across all countries surveyed to display "Mixed" or "Overtly Positive" views towards the refugees (NET: 58% vs. 53%). Australian views have been relatively consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17 ● Australia 2015/16



QUESTION(S): How frequently do you use each of the following as a means of keeping up with news/current affairs? (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION

In order to investigate the degree to which opinions about the refugee crisis are influenced by the stance of political parties, participants were asked whether they consider themselves to be Conservative, Neutral/Centrist or Progressive/Liberal.

Overall, Australian participants were relatively evenly spread across the categories. However slightly more identified as Progressive/Liberal (30%) and Conservative (28%) than did Neutral/Centrist (23%). 2 in 10 were unsure about their stance/affiliation across all countries.

POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

● Conservative ● Neutral/Centrist ● Progressive/Liberal ● Don't know/Unsure

All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17



Australia 2015/16



QUESTION(S): Which of the following comes closest to describing you? (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

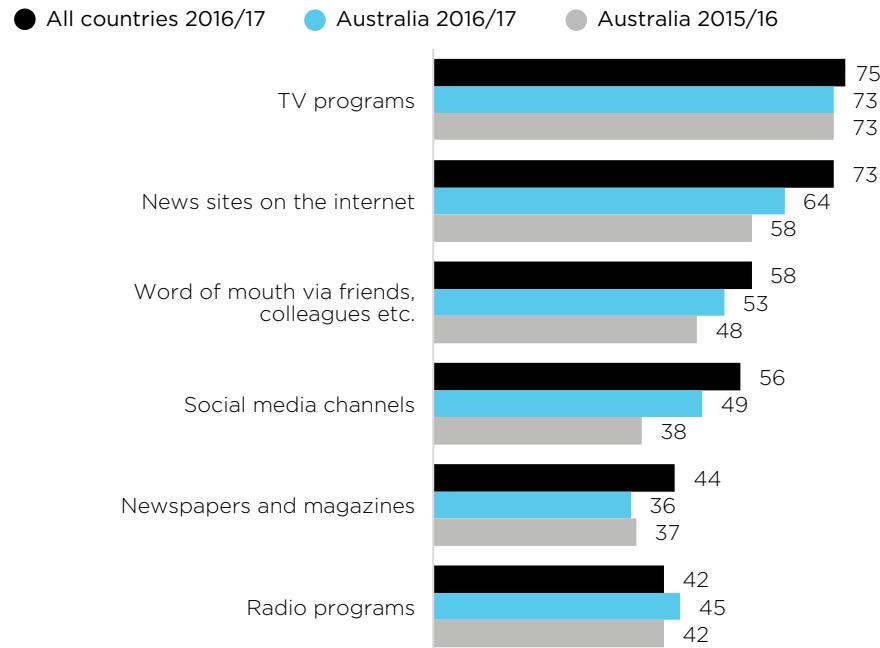
INFORMATION SOURCES USED

Traditional media outlets are amongst the most commonly used sources for information on news and current affairs. In Australia and survey-wide “TV programs” (73%) and “News sites on the Internet” (64%) were the top two sources by quite some way. Use of the latter was, however, somewhat lower in Australia than the survey-wide average (73%).

The views of peers and influencers appear to be valued highly, with half of participants citing “Word of mouth” (53%) and/or “Social media” (49%) as regularly used sources. There was a considerable increase in the use of “Social media” since Year 1 (from 38%).

Print and radio media sources are generally less commonly used. In Australia, use of “Radio programs” to acquire news on current affairs was comparable to the survey-wide average (approximately 4 in 10), while “Newspapers and magazines” were slightly lower (36% vs. 44% survey-wide).

USE ‘VERY FREQUENTLY’/‘FAIRLY FREQUENTLY’ %



QUESTION(S): How frequently do you use each of the following as a means of keeping up with news/current affairs? (%)

BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

INFLUENCE ON OPINION FORMATION

Participants were asked specifically about the level of influence different types of information sources have on their opinions about news and current affairs topics.

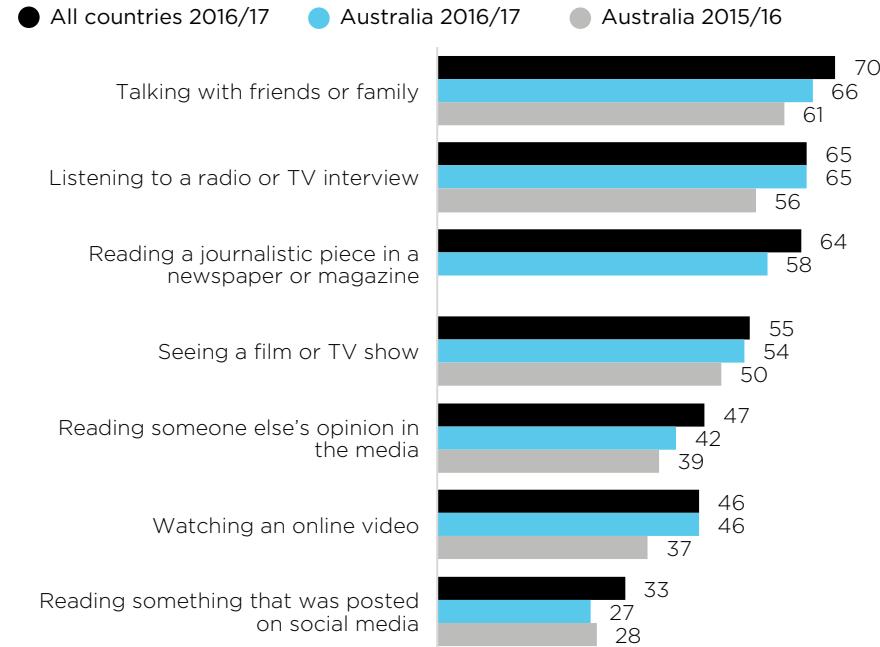
While the views of “experts” were clearly valued, those of people participants know appeared to have as much influence. Both in Australia and survey-wide, “Talking with friends or family” was one of the most influential factors (66% and 70% respectively). The influence of “Listening to a radio or TV interview” was rated similarly (65%), and closely followed by reading journalistic articles (58%).

Interestingly, a high level of trust is placed on the arts both in Australia and survey-wide, with around half saying they are influenced by “Seeing a film or TV show,” or “Watching an online video,” which had increased considerably since Year 1 (from 37%).

In terms of more opinion-driven content, there is some appetite for this. Around 4 in 10 said they are influenced by “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” (e.g. an op-ed). However, the credibility of the source does appear to be important, and slightly more so in Australia, with just 27% being influenced by “Reading something that was posted on social media” (33% survey-wide).

QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think the following can influence your opinions on a given topic? (%)
BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

CAN INFLUENCE ‘A GREAT DEAL/TO SOME EXTENT’ %



NOTE: Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper or magazine not included in 2015/16



SECTION 2

AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

Length of awareness, perceived causes and global impact.



CONTEXTUALIZING THE REFUGEE CRISIS

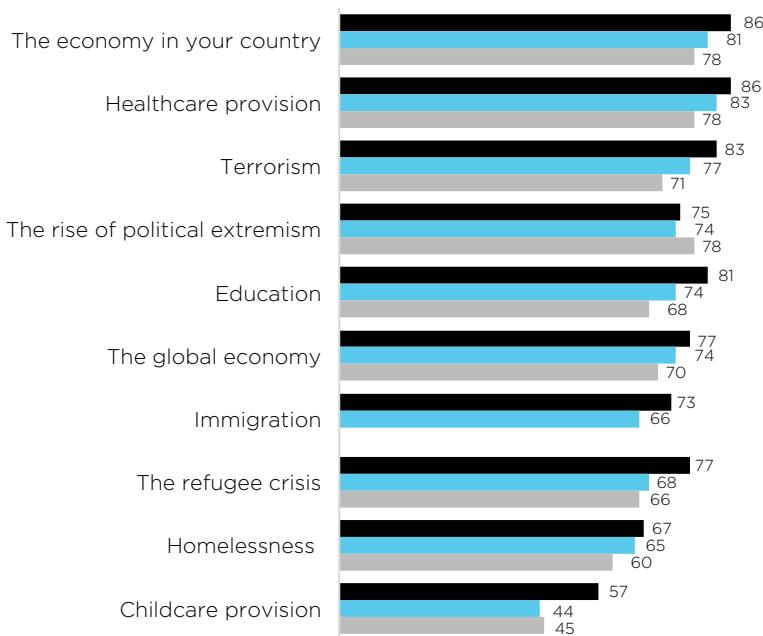
NATIONAL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC CONCERN

To contextualize the level of concern about the refugee crisis, participants were asked to state the degree to which they are concerned about a range of national and global matters.

Overall, level of concern for each of the ten factors was relatively high, with almost all being selected by at least 60% of participants. Interestingly, both national and global concerns ranked highly. Of the latter, the refugee crisis was selected by a sizeable proportion. The Australian selection rate was slightly lower than the survey-wide average, with 68% participants expressing their concern, compared to 77% across all countries surveyed. Importantly, this level has been steady since Year 1, suggesting that the public is remaining engaged and informed as opposed to becoming indifferent to the crisis.

'A GREAT DEAL'/'TO SOME EXTENT' %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17 ● Australia 2015/16



NOTE: immigration and the rise of political extremism not included as an option in 2015/16

QUESTION(S): To what extent are you concerned about the following? (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

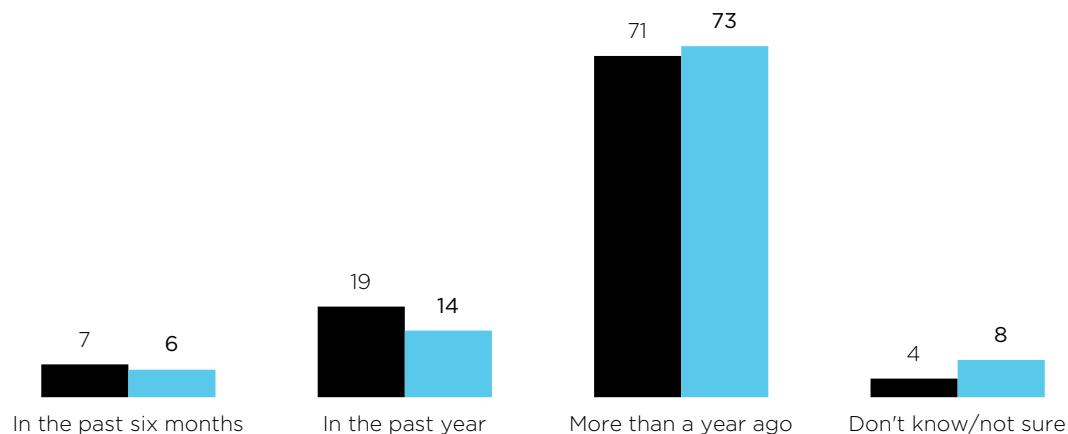
LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

TOTAL SAMPLE

Participants in Australia had generally known about the refugee crisis for quite some time. 73% had known for “More than a year,” while the remainder became aware more recently. Proportions closely matched the survey-wide average.

AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17



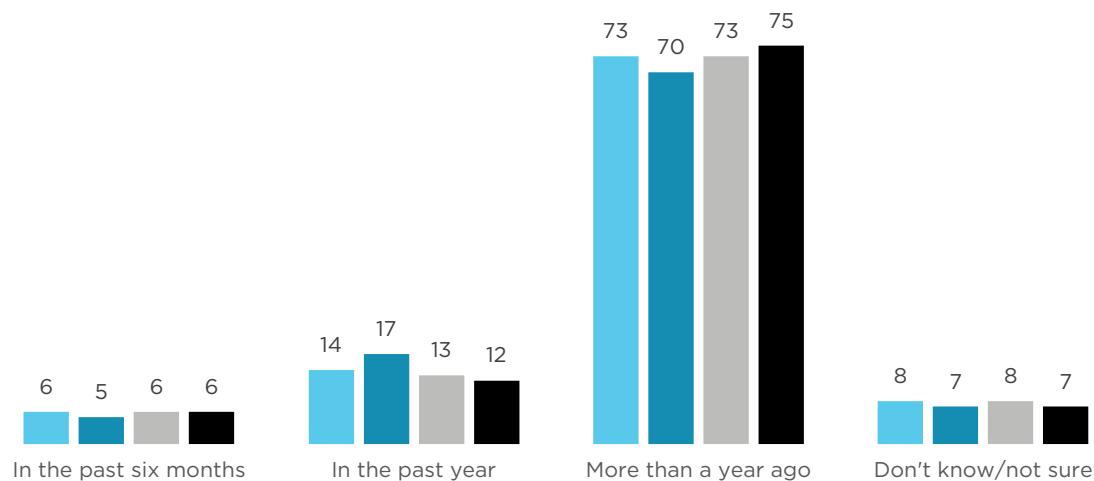
QUESTION(S): Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) BASES: 12527 (All countries 2016/17), 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS BY AGE

There were no notable differences in length of awareness across different age groups. Overall, approximately 73% participants in each age category have known for “More than a year.”

AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● Total ● 18-34 ● 35-54 ● 55+



QUESTION(S): Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) BASE: 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

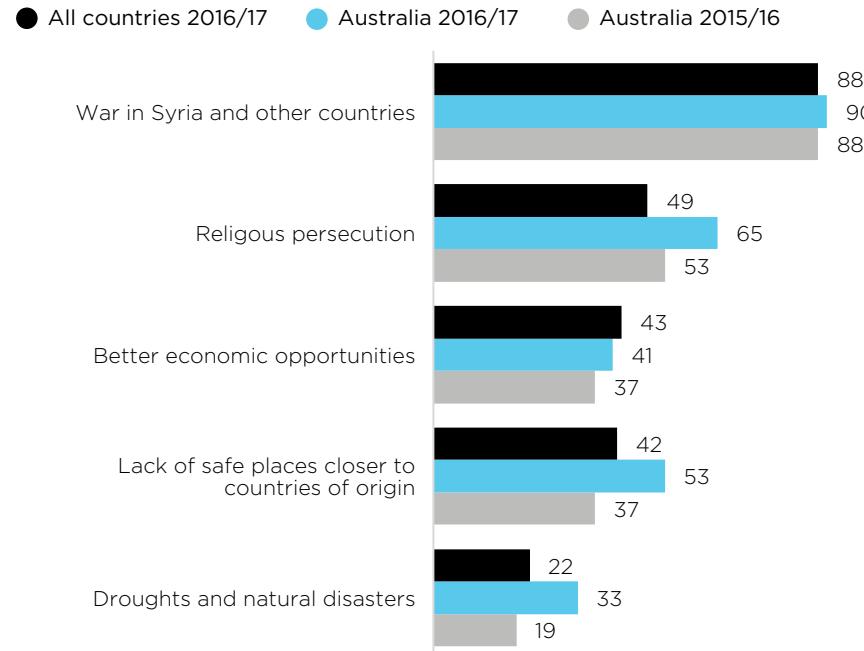
KEY FACTORS

When asked to select what they thought were the main causes of the refugee crisis, both survey-wide and in Australia, “War” was by far the most commonly selected factor (90%).

However, compared with other countries, Australian participants were more likely to also select other causes, with over 6 in 10 citing “Religious persecution” (49% survey-wide) and over half citing “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (42% survey-wide). Also, while comparatively lower overall, many more Australian participants mentioned “Droughts and natural disasters” (33% vs. 22% survey-wide). Furthermore, there was a considerable increase in each of these causes between Year 1 and Year 2.

Approximately 4 in 10 in Australia and survey-wide were of the contrasting opinion that the refugee crisis was owing to refugees seeking “Better economic opportunities.”

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %



QUESTION(S): What do you think has led to the refugee crisis? (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

REASONS FOR FLEEING

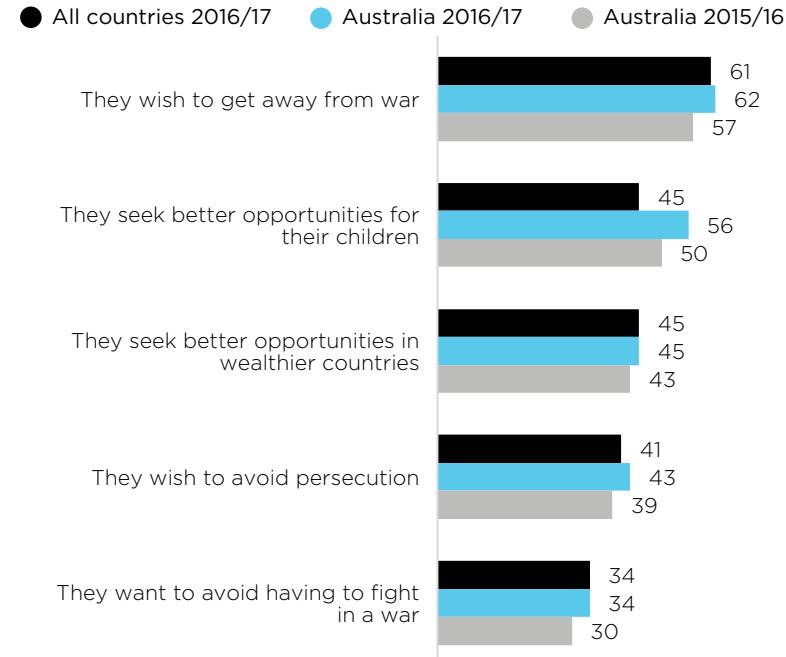
REFUGEES' MOTIVES

Participants were asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. Encouragingly, Australian participants felt their motives were primarily to achieve safety for themselves and their families. Fleeing "war" again emerged as the main factor (62%). This was followed by seeking "better opportunities for their children," which was notably more commonly selected in Australia compared to the survey-wide average (56% vs. 45% respectively). Other safety factors were slightly less prominent, 43% said "to avoid persecution" and 34% "to avoid having to fight in a war."

Again, some did identify motives that could arguably be deemed as opportunistic. Both survey-wide and in Australia, just under half were of the view that they are seeking 'better opportunities in wealthier countries.'

Finally, Australian scores have remained fairly consistent across Years 1 and 2, suggesting that participants' fundamental attitudes and perceptions towards the plight of refugees are relatively fixed.

APPLIES TO THE MAJORITY %



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think that each of the following motives apply to those who are currently fleeing their homelands? (%)

BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

Overall, the vast majority of participants (approximately 9 in 10), both survey-wide and in Australia, consider the refugee crisis to be a pressing global matter. In Australia, a slightly higher proportion 52% saw it as comparable to “other recent crises,” whereas 3 in 10 felt it was “the most pressing crisis we have faced.” On average, across all countries surveyed, the proportions on either side of this debate is more even.

8% of Australian participants saw the crisis as “nothing out of the ordinary.”

SCALE OF CRISIS %



All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17

The refugee crisis is the most pressing crisis we have faced



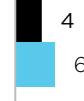
The refugee crisis is serious, but it is similar to other recent crises



The refugee crisis is nothing out of the ordinary



Don't know



NOTE: This question not included in 2015/16

QUESTION(S): How would you describe the scale of the refugee crisis in relation to previous crises that the world/countries have faced? (%) **BASES:** 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)



SECTION 3

COMPASSION AND CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS



ECONOMIC IMPACT

BENEFIT VS. BURDEN

Opinions about the impact of refugees on host countries' economies are somewhat polarized. Importantly, however, compared to the average across all countries surveyed, Australian participants were slightly more positive. Approximately half (47%) said "Refugees can positively contribute" to the economy, compared to 40% survey-wide. A further 9% said that "New arrivals" from other countries benefit the economy. Although the remaining 44% (44%) felt that refugees are a burden, the proportion was approximately 10 percentage points lower than the survey-wide average (53%) and had decreased since Year 1 (from 50%).

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- Refugees are a burden on the economies of the countries that accept them
- Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them
- New arrivals from other countries benefit our economy



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12,527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

CONCERN

Participants' level of concern about the refugee crisis had either increased or remained consistent over time. Just under half of Australian participants have become more concerned, with a slightly higher proportion remaining the same. Just a small minority (3%) have become less concerned.

Australian trends are generally similar to those in other countries. Although, on average across all countries surveyed, a slightly higher proportion had experienced an increase in concern.

LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased

All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): In the time that you have been aware of the refugee crisis, would you say your level of concern has: (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

SYMPATHY

Alarmingly, just over half (55%) of participants across the globe have become less sympathetic towards the crisis over recent months. However, Australian participants appear to be more sympathetic than the survey-wide average, with just under half (48%) reporting an increase in sympathy. Furthermore, this proportion was marginally higher in Year 2.

Although lower than the survey-wide average (55%), a sizeable proportion of Australian participants (44%) had become less sympathetic.

OPINION CHANGE IN THE PAST YEAR/RECENT MONTHS %

- More sympathetic
- Less sympathetic
- Don't know/not sure

All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17



Australia 2015/16



QUESTION(S): 2015: Has your opinion on the refugee crisis changed in recent months? 2016: Has your opinion on the refugee crisis changed in the past year? Have you become more or less sympathetic to the situation in which refugees find themselves? (%) **BASES:** All Respondents whose opinion has changed in last year/recent months: 2734 (All countries 2016/17) 185 (Australia 2016/17) and 191 (Australia 2015/16)

CHANGES OVER TIME

REASONS FOR INCREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who had become more sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s) for the change in sentiment.

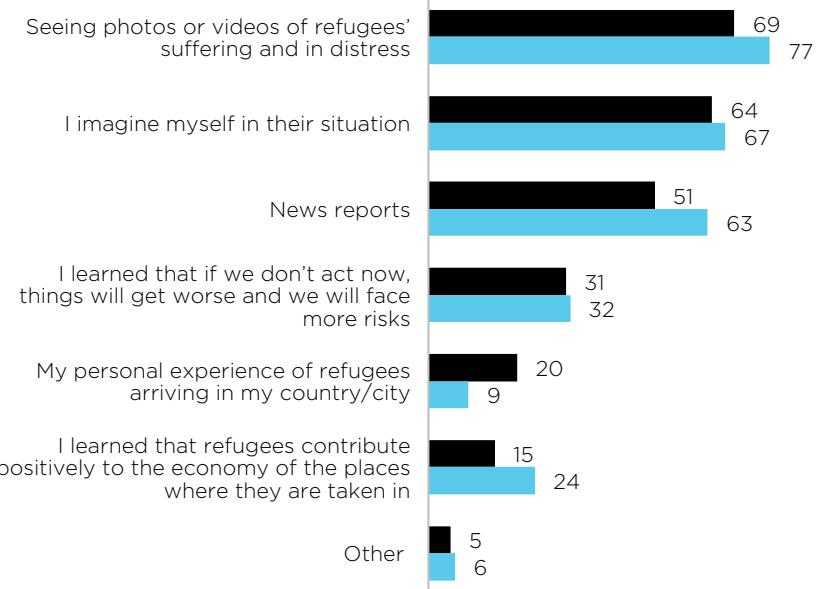
Both in Australia and across all countries surveyed, information about the hardships refugees are suffering and empathizing with them were the top factors (selected by 6 in 10 or more participants). Interestingly, “photos or videos” (77% vs. 69% survey-wide) and “news reports” (63% vs. 51%) were even more impactful in Australia than survey-wide.

The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic/societal impact, were generally less influential. However, on average across all countries surveyed and in Australia, 31% were swayed by the fact that failure to act now could lead to a more acute crisis. Also, Australians were more receptive to evidence that “refugees contribute positively to the economy of the places where they are taken in” than the survey-wide average (24% vs. 15%).

Although it is unclear as to how many participants had firsthand experience of meeting/interacting with refugees, there does appear to be a positive affect. Although incidence was slightly lower in Australia, approximately 1 in 10 said their personal experience of refugees had made them more sympathetic.

WHAT HAS MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 89 (Australia 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

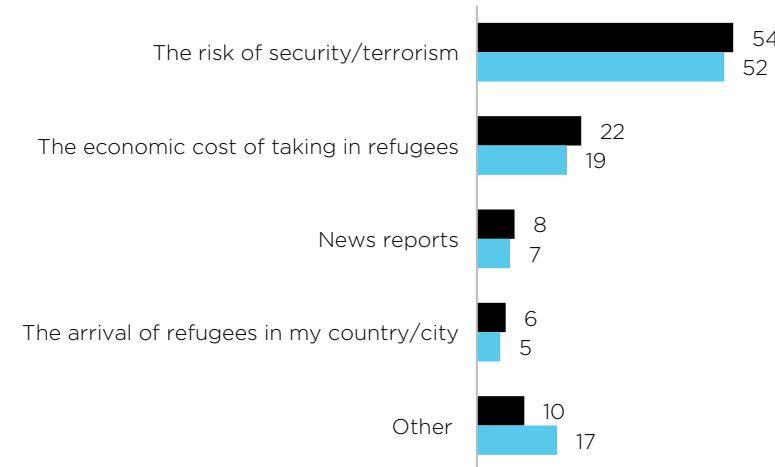
REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). In both Australia and survey-wide, fear over “security/terrorism” was by far the primary reason with around half selecting this.

None of the other factors were selected by more than 2 in 10 participants. Importantly, there was no widespread concern over the economic impact of refugees; just 2 in 10 said this was the cause of them becoming less sympathetic.

WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): As shown above **BASES** (all respondents who are less sympathetic): 1517 (All countries 2016/17) and 81 (Australia 2016/17)

INCREASING SYMPATHY

TESTING REACTIONS

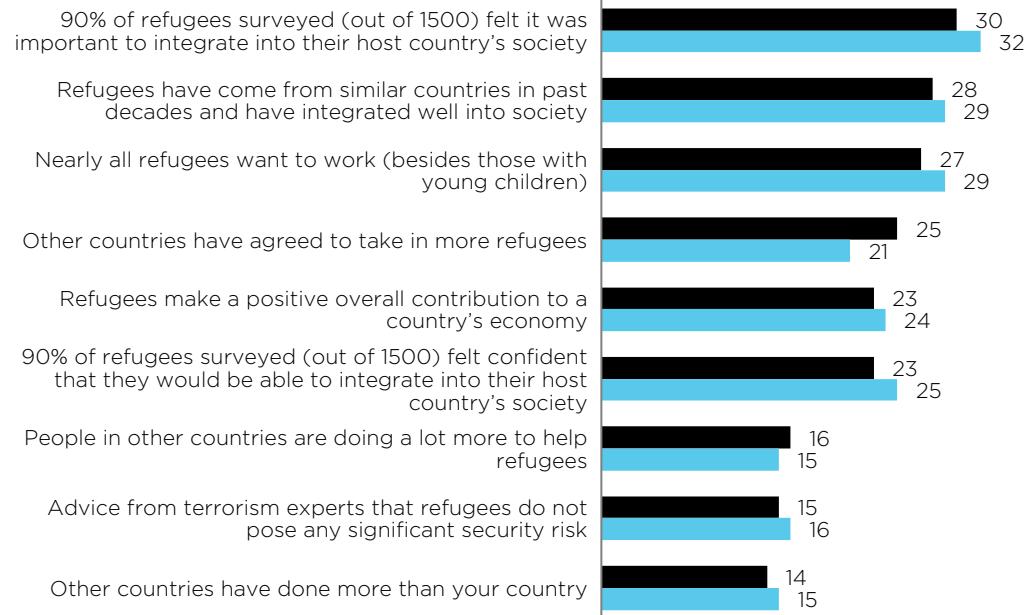
Those who said they had become less sympathetic towards refugees were shown a range of statements and asked which (if any) would positively influence their opinion. These statements included data gathered from our earlier research amongst refugees (Refugee Voices 2016).

Given their opinions, it is perhaps unsurprising that no factor was selected by an overwhelmingly majority. However, some significant patterns did emerge. Factors with the most influence were the ones that assured participants of minimal (negative) impact on the host country. Knowing that refugees want to integrate and contribute to their host community proved to be the most compelling argument with this cohort.

WOULD THE FOLLOWING MAKE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? % YES

● All countries 2016/17

● Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): Would you feel more sympathetic to refugees if you were told that...? (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are less sympathetic): 1517 (All countries 2016/17) and 81 (Australia 2016/17)

CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

Overall, survey-wide and in Australia, participants identified a number of concerns they had for refugees' wellbeing.

Concerns were varied, but the stress of facing "conflict and violence" was most commonly cited and was especially prominent in Australia (73% vs. 65%).

Concerns for families and relationships were also particularly prevalent in Australia. Around 6 in 10 were worried about "Children traveling alone" and/or the fact that families and friends were being separated (compared to 48% survey-wide).

A third theme of concerns related to the more practical elements of their experiences. These included the "Perilous journeys" (48%) refugees had faced to reach safety, the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (45%) and the thought about what they may have "lost" (42%).

CONCERN(S) FOR REFUGEES %

● All countries 2016/17

● Australia 2016/17

Level of conflict and violence they have faced



Children travelling alone

The fact that families and friends are being separated

Perilous journeys

The thought that they may never return home

The thought about what they have lost

None of the above

QUESTION(S): What, if any, are your main concerns in relation to refugees themselves? (%)

BASES: (all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent) 11213 (All countries 2016/17), 826 (Australia 2016/17)

CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES

ECONOMY, SECURITY AND CULTURE

Participants were asked if they had any concerns for host countries, including their own.

The views of Australian participants were relatively similar to those survey-wide. Overall, no single concern was expressed by an overwhelming majority. However, there were noteworthy concerns.

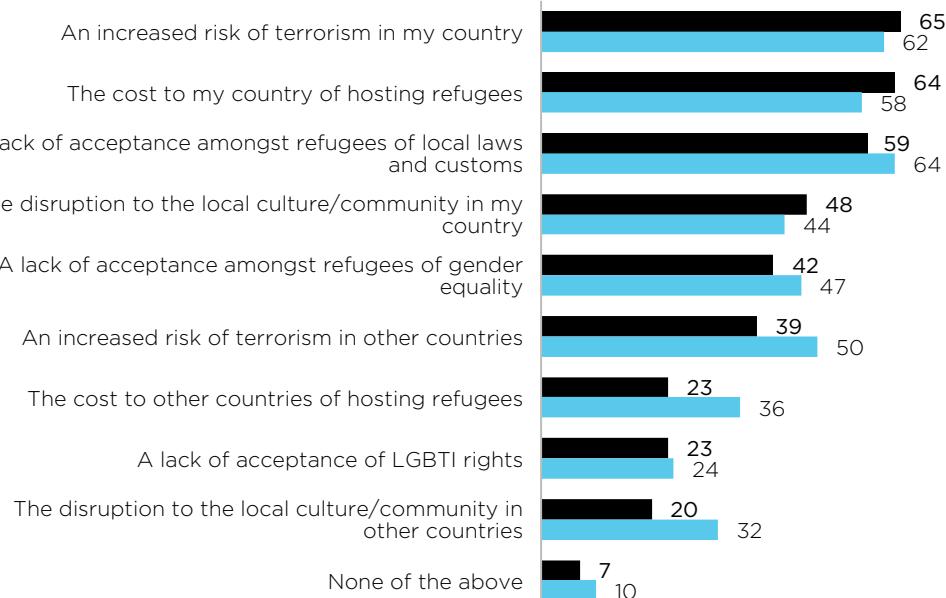
The impact on national economy and security were prominent themes, with 62% concerned about “An increased risk of terrorism” and/or “The cost to my country.”

Australian participants were particularly concerned about the impact on culture/society and notably more so than the average of those across all countries surveyed on certain factors. Sixty-four were concerned about a lack of acceptance of “local laws and customs,” just under half (47%) about a lack of acceptance of “gender equality,” 44% about “disruption to the local culture/community” and 24% about “LGBTI rights.”

Interestingly, Australian participants were more outward thinking than those survey-wide. Considerably more displayed concern about economic, security and cultural impacts on other host countries.

CONCERN FOR HOST COUNTRIES %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): What, if any, are your main concerns in relation to the impact of the refugee crisis on the countries refugees are fleeing to? (%)

BASES: (all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent) 11213 (All countries), 826 (Australia 2016/17)

TOP SIX CONCERNS BY VIEWPOINT

Unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees. On almost all factors, “Overtly negative” participants expressed the most concern, followed by “Mixed views” and the “Overtly positive.”

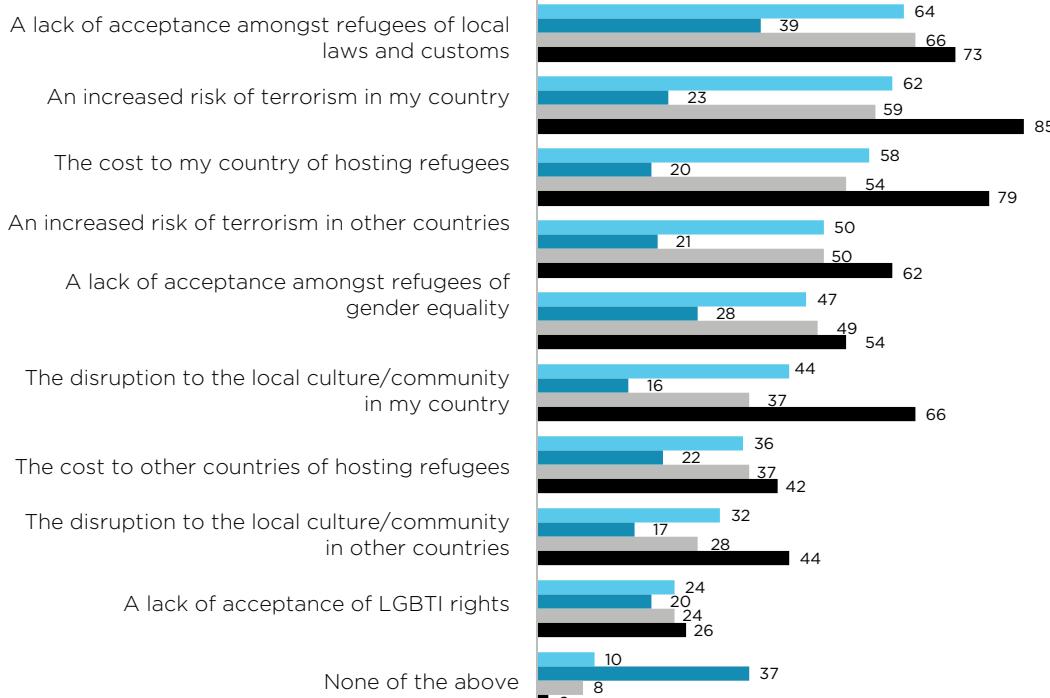
Broadly, factors where “Overtly negative” participants were considerably more concerned related to economic and security concerns.

Notably, factors where levels of concern were relatively similar between those who hold “Overtly negative” and “Mixed views” related to cultural impact.

Encouragingly, around 37% of “Overtly positive” participants did not express any concerns.

CONCERN FOR HOST COUNTRIES %

● Total ● Overtly positive ● Mixed views ● Overtly negative



QUESTION(S): What, if any, are your main concerns in relation to the impact of the refugee crisis on the countries refugees are fleeing to? (%)

BASE: 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK

CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, Australian views closely reflected those of participants survey-wide.

There was a relatively even split between those who said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to support themselves and fit into their new communities (42%) versus those who felt that "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (46%).

There has, however, been an alarming shift in Australian views between Year 1 and Year 2. While the optimistic proportion has only changed marginally, those saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" has increased considerably (by 13 percentage points).

DO YOU THINK THE MAJORITY OF REFUGEES ARE... %

- Refugees are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their new communities
- Refugees are just looking for handouts
- Don't know/not sure

All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17



Australia 2015/16



QUESTION(S): Do you think the majority of refugees are... (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

SECURITY CONCERNS

RISK VS. NO RISK

Overall, both in Australia and across all countries surveyed, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks. However, of these, approximately half believed that these security risks could be effectively managed.

Australian scores closely matched the survey-wide average, suggesting that they are no more or less concerned about security risks: 47% said there would be a greater risk, while 45% thought any risk could be “effectively managed.”

Although the proportion saying “Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security” is relatively low, it is important to note that 8% do feel this way. Australia has seen a slight decline in the size of this group since Year 1 (by 5 percentage points).

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- The more refugees my country accepts, the greater risk to our security
- Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security
- The risk from refugees is a legitimate concern but can be effectively managed



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

ATTITUDES TOWARDS ISLAM

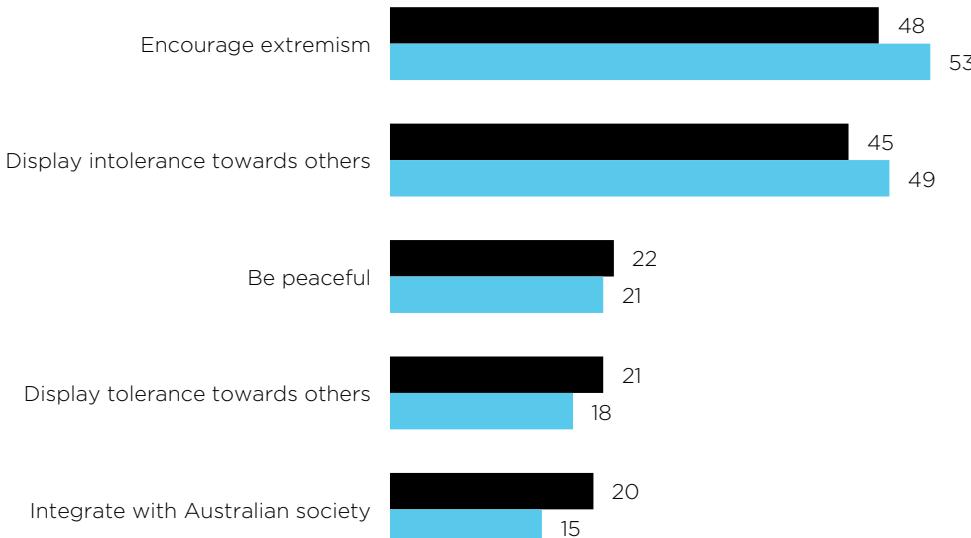
PEACE VS. EXTREMISM

When asked their opinions on Islam, a somewhat nuanced picture emerged. Undeniably, there are anxieties around the religion in Australia and survey-wide. Approximately half of participants felt that compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Encourage extremism” and/or “Display intolerance towards others.”

However, around 2 in 10 did display some positive sentiment, believing that Islam is more likely to be “peaceful,” tolerant and/or conducive to integration in Australian society than other religions.

NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree that, compared with other religions, Islam is more likely to... (%) **BASES:** 12527 (All countries 2016/17), 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

STATEMENT AGREEMENT

Participants were asked to assess the nature of public discourse around the refugee crisis and the extent to which they felt discussions are open and honest.

Overall, survey-wide and in Australia, there was a sense that views and reporting, on the topic were somewhat censored.

In regards to the public, 7 in 10 felt that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged (63% survey-wide). Of the remainder, around 1 in 4 were undecided; very few (7%) disagreed.

When speaking about themselves, results were slightly more mixed. Australian participants were more likely to say that they do not feel they can express themselves “without fear of judgment” than those survey-wide (43% and 30% respectively).

In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” Australian views were more reflective of the survey-wide average here: 44% of Australian participants disagreed as did 42% survey-wide.

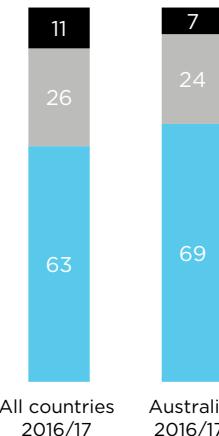
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

● NET disagree

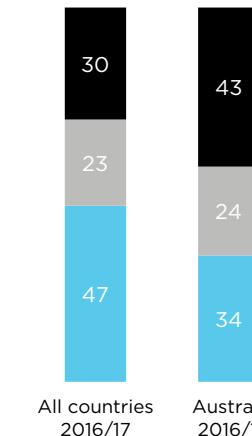
● Neither agree nor disagree

● NET agree

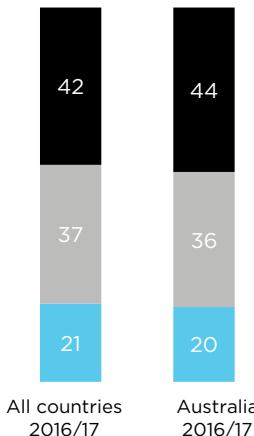
“Many people have opinions about the refugee crisis that they feel they will be judged for expressing.”



“I feel that I can express my opinions on the refugee crisis without fear of judgment.”



“The media discuss the refugee crisis fairly and honestly.”



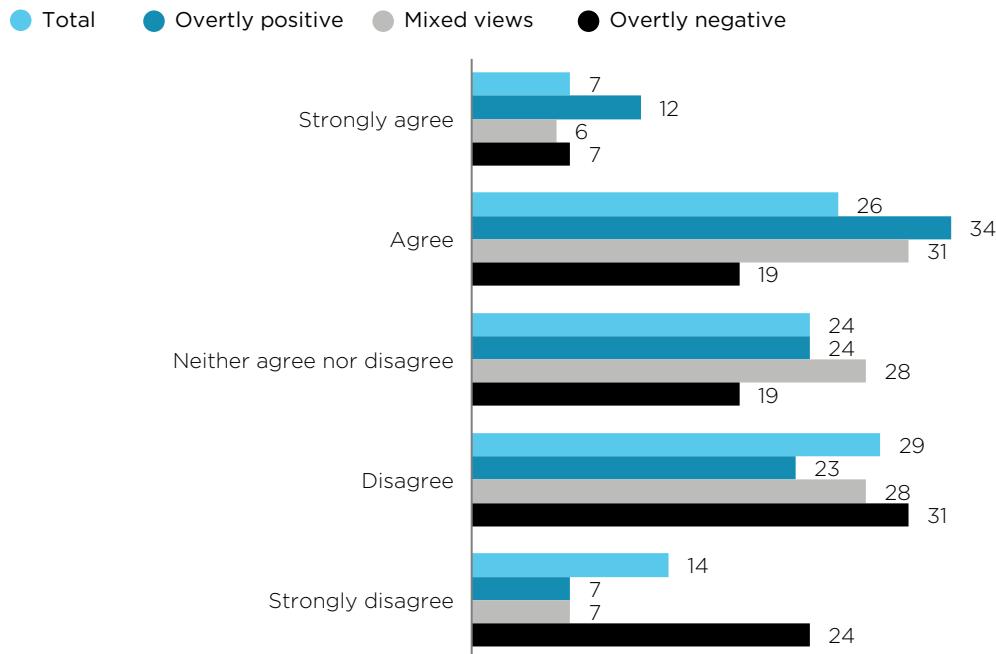
QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (%) **BASES:** 12527 (All countries 2016/17), 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Encouragingly, those with “Overtly positive” or “Mixed views” towards refugees felt most comfortable expressing their opinions publically (NET Agreement 46% and 37% respectively). Comparatively, over half (55%) of the “Overtly negative” did not feel they could express their opinions “without fear of judgment.” However, around 3 in 10 of this segment believed they could.

“I FEEL THAT I CAN EXPRESS MY OPINIONS ON THE REFUGEE CRISIS WITHOUT FEAR OF JUDGMENT” %



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (%) **BASE:** 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (2)

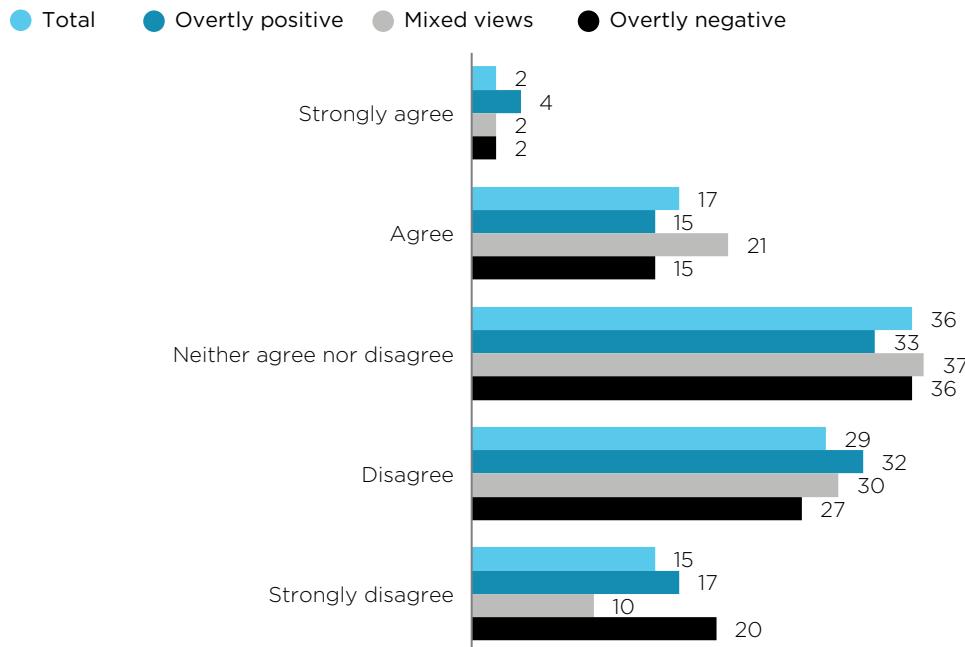
Again, results here are broken down by participants' views towards refugees (see page 11 for explanation on segmentation), this time to better understand which viewpoints they felt the media were sympathetic towards.

Results could be interpreted to suggest that the media is seen as somewhat unfavorable and unsympathetic towards refugees with just under half (49%) of the "Overtly positive" group disagreeing with the statement and 15% doing so "Strongly." Among the remainder, 33% were undecided while 19% felt media reporting was fair/honest (NET agree and strongly agree).

Interestingly "Overly negative" participants displayed a similar trend, with around half disagreeing, 36% undecided and around 17% agreeing (NET agree and strongly agree).

Those with "Mixed views" were more evenly split between agreeing and disagreeing (4 in 10 each), although 2 in 10 also agreed.

"THE MEDIA DISCUSS THE REFUGEE CRISIS FAIRLY AND HONESTLY" %



PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE ABOUT REFUGEES

OPEN VS. CLOSED

Overall, there appears to be some level of anxiety when discussing the refugee crisis. This is especially so in Australia, with almost 67% feeling “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (6 in 10 survey-wide). Just 16% said there is “an open and honest dialogue,” compared to 23% survey-wide. The remainder (17%) were unsure.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- There is an open and honest dialogue about refugees in my country
- There is pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees
- Don't know/not sure



QUESTION(S): Which of the following do you agree with more? (%) BASE: 12527 (All countries 2016/17), 1001 (Australia 2106/17)



SECTION 4

REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT



REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

LONG-TERM VS. SHORT-TERM SUPPORT

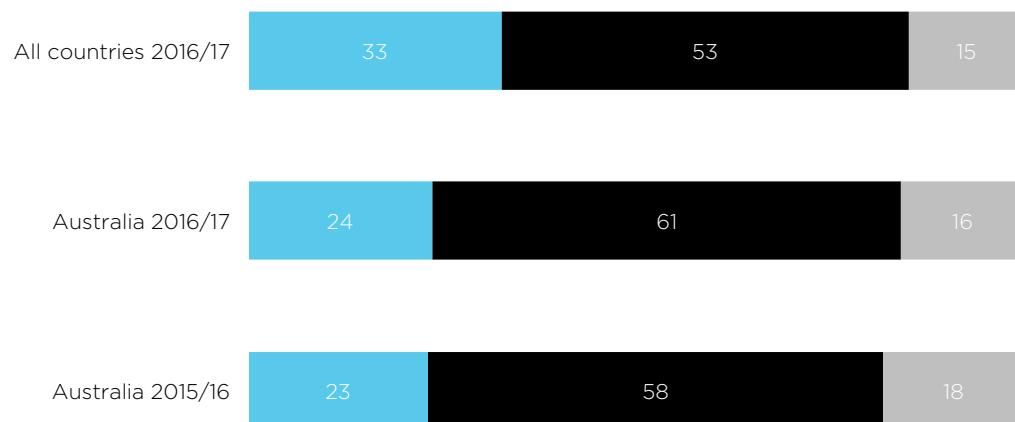
Participants were asked their opinions on the type of support they believe refugees are seeking, in terms of duration (long-term or short-term). It is important to note that the question wording did not imply any sort of judgment for either of the options.

Australian participants were slightly more inclined to think that refugees were seeking “A permanent new life,” with 6 in 10 doing so compared to just over half of all those surveyed. Amongst the remainder, 24% said “Temporary shelter” until it is safe to return while 16% were unsure.

In Australia, views had been consistent between Year 1 and 2.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- Temporary shelter until it's safe to return to their homeland
- A permanent new life in a different country to their homeland
- Don't know/not sure



QUESTION(S): What do you think the majority of refugees caught up in today's crisis are looking for? (%)

BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

AGE & GENDER

Participants were asked whether they thought their country should help all refugees equally, or if priority should be given to specific segments.

As regards age and gender, participants were asked to select one option between helping all refugees, prioritizing both women and children, or just children. There was also an option for those who did not feel that their country should help any refugees.

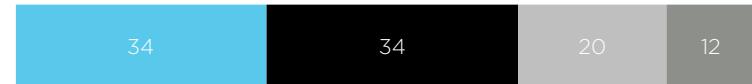
Australian participants were more inclined than those survey-wide to believe that “All refugees should be helped equally” (42% and 34% respectively).

The majority of remaining participants identified priority groups. Slightly more (26%) said “women and children” than just ‘children’ (18%).

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- All refugees should be helped equally
- Priority should be given to women and children
- Priority should be given to children
- My country should not help refugees

All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17



Australia 2015/16



QUESTION(S): Which of the following statements comes closest to your views with regard to the level of help your country should offer refugees? (%)

BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

RELIGION

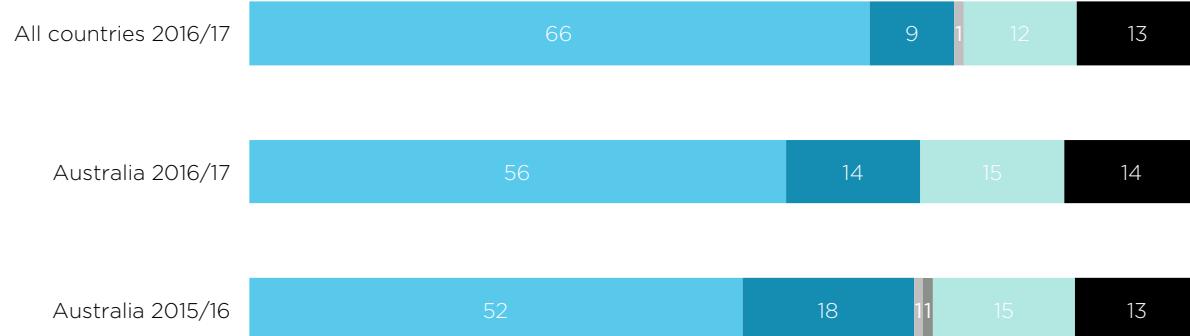
Participants were asked whether all refugees should be treated equally based on religion. The priority options included specific religious groups, as well as those who had faced religious persecution in their country of origin more broadly.

Although slightly lower than survey-wide (66%), over half of Australian participants (56%) said that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion.”

Amongst the remainder, no single priority group emerged. The most commonly selected religious group was Christian (14%). However, it is important to note that a similar proportion (15%) selected any groups that had “faced religious persecution.”

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion
- Priority should be given to Christians
- Priority should be given to Muslims
- Priority should be given to other religious groups
- Priority should be given to groups that have faced religious persecution in their country of origin
- My country should not help refugees



QUESTION(S): Which of the following statements comes closest to your views with regard to the level of help your country should offer refugees? (%)

BASE: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT

COULD MORE BE DONE?

Participants were asked to evaluate their country's approach to helping refugees.

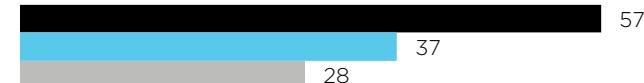
Australian participants responded somewhat differently to those in other countries. Although 38% were proud of their "country's role in helping refugees throughout history," and 3 in 10 were proud in relation to their country's response to the current crisis, each was around 10 percentage points lower than the survey-wide average.

When asked to compare Australia's contribution to the current refugee crisis to that of other countries, participants seemed to think they had not done as much. Although a higher proportion of Australian participants than in Year 1 felt their country had "done more than most countries," the proportion 37% was considerably lower than survey-wide 57%. Furthermore, almost twice as many as the survey-wide average felt their country had "done less than most countries" (24% and 14% respectively). A similar proportion to the survey-wide average 22% did, however, feel that their country "has no responsibility to do anything about the crisis."

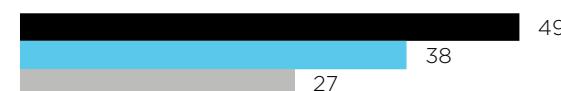
NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Australia 2016/17 ● Australia 2015/16

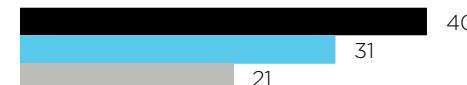
My country has done more than most countries to address the refugee crisis



I am proud of my country's role in helping refugees throughout our history



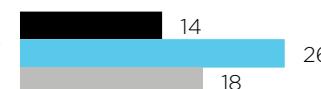
I am proud of the way my country has responded to the refugee crisis



My country has no responsibility to do anything about the refugee crisis



My country has done less than most countries to address the refugee crisis



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your country's response to the refugee crisis? (%)

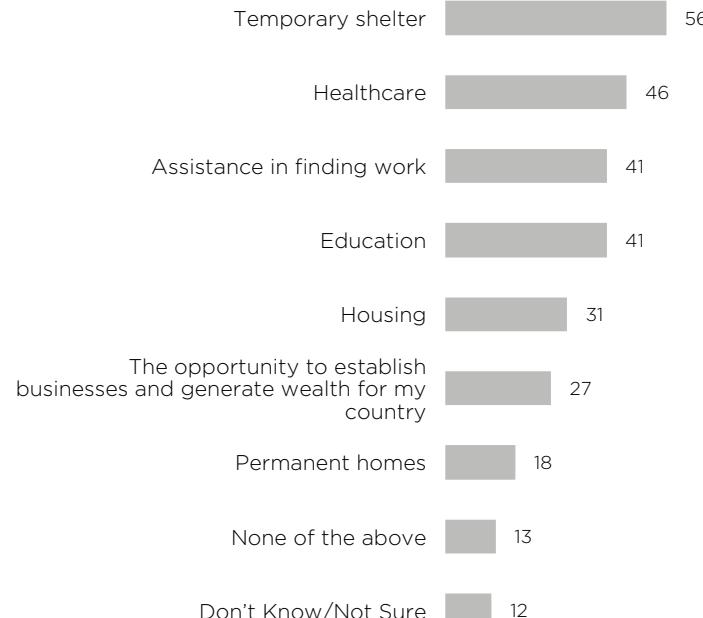
BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

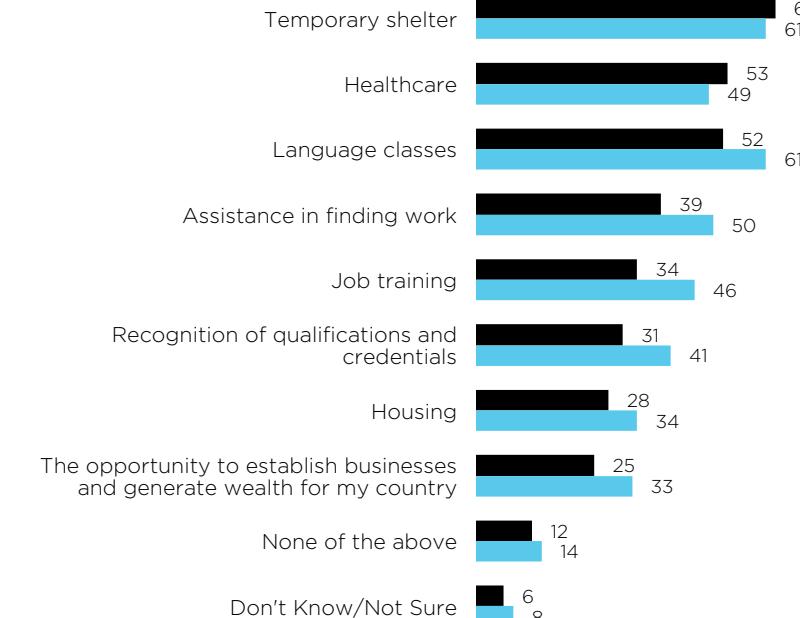
● Australia 2015/16



LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● Australia 2016/17



QUESTION(S): What level of support do you think your country, along with the wider international community, should make available to refugees? (%)

BASES: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17) NOTE: Some answer options changed between the two trackers

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

In terms of policies and initiatives that should be provided for refugees (by the participants' own country and the international community), the views of Australian participants remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2.

Overall, meeting basic needs was seen as particularly important by participants in Australia and across the globe. Providing "Temporary shelter" was selected by 6 in 10 and "Healthcare" was selected by half.

Another prominent theme was social and economic integration and this was especially so in Australia. Most notably, providing "Language classes" emerged as the joint top priority with 6 in 10 stating this, compared to just half of all those surveyed. All other (related) factors were also considerably more likely to be selected by Australian participants than those in other countries (by approximately 10 percentage points each). These included: "Assistance in finding work" (50%), "Job training" (46%), "Recognition of qualifications and credentials" (41%), and "The opportunity to establish businesses and generate wealth for my country" (33%).



SECTION 5

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

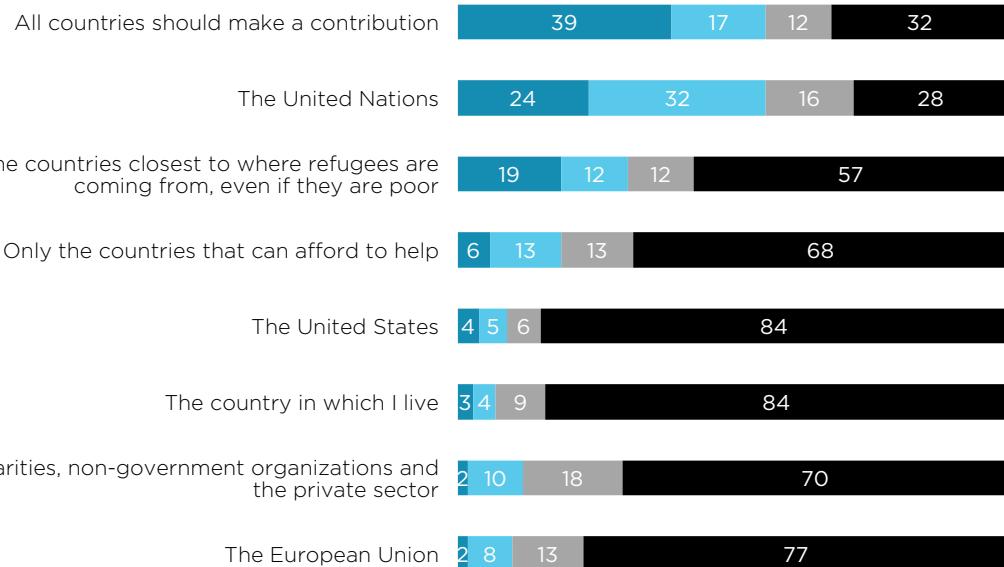
Participants were asked who they thought had the “greatest responsibility” to address the refugee crisis. They were shown seven options and asked to rank the three entities they thought should be most responsible for refugees.

Looking at the three most frequently mentioned entities, it is clear that Australian participants firmly view the crisis as a global responsibility. “All countries” was by far the most frequently mentioned first option (39%), followed by the United Nations (24%).

Other specific countries or non-profit organizations and the private sector were considerably less commonly selected. However, amongst these, Australians appeared to put slightly more emphasis on those in geographic proximity to the refugees’ home countries, “even if they are poor”, with approximately 4 in 10 selecting this within the top three entities they considered to be most responsible to deal with the crisis.

AUSTRALIA 2016/17: WHICH COUNTRY/BODY HAS THE GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY? %

● 1st ● 2nd ● 3rd ● Not top 3



QUESTION(S): Who do you think has the greatest responsibility to deal with the refugee crisis? (%) **BASE:** 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

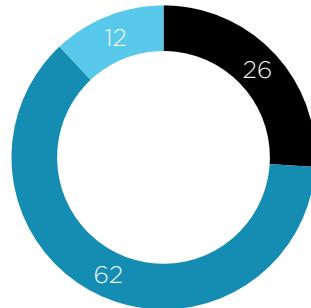
RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP NATIONAL

Participants were asked about their country's responsibility for resettling refugees. Australian scores have remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2, with around a quarter feeling that their country does not have a responsibility to accept refugees and the remainder feeling that it does. Overall, having a quota for the number of refugees to be accepted was preferable, with 60% saying this. Although, encouragingly, 14% were open to "any number of refugees" coming to Australia.

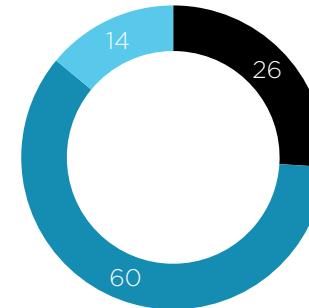
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- My country has no responsibility to accept refugees
- I would be willing for my country to take in a quota of refugees
- I would be willing for my country to take in any number of refugees

AUSTRALIA 2015/16



AUSTRALIA 2016/17



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) BASES: 1001 (Australia 2015/16), and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP

FINANCIAL

In order to better understand if and how participants think financial support should be provided to refugees, they were shown four approaches and asked to select the statement that best reflected their stance.

Overall, 3 in 10 were “Not willing” to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes).

Amongst those who were in favor of financial assistance, trends were similar between Australian and survey-wide results. Overall, there was considerable support for government-led assistance, with around 6 in 10 backing this. Importantly, just under half of this group said that they would be willing to donate to charities “in addition to what my government gives.”

A minority (13%) were not in favor of government donations, but would be willing to give personal donations.

Australian results have remained relatively consistent between Years 1 and 2.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- Happy for government to provide financial assistance to refugees, but not donate directly to charities
- Willing to donate to charities that help refugees in addition to what my government gives
- Willing to donate to charities that help refugees, but not for taxes to be used by my government to help refugees
- Not willing to provide financial support to refugees

All countries 2016/17



Australia 2016/17



Australia 2015/16



PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION SO FAR

ACTIONS

Participants' actions have largely consisted of speaking to friends and family about the crisis. In many ways this is encouraging given that earlier analysis identified that the views of friends and family are of fundamental importance in opinion formation. The proportion reporting this in Australia (and survey-wide) was approximately 6 in 10 (there had been a 7 percentage point increase in this since Year 1).

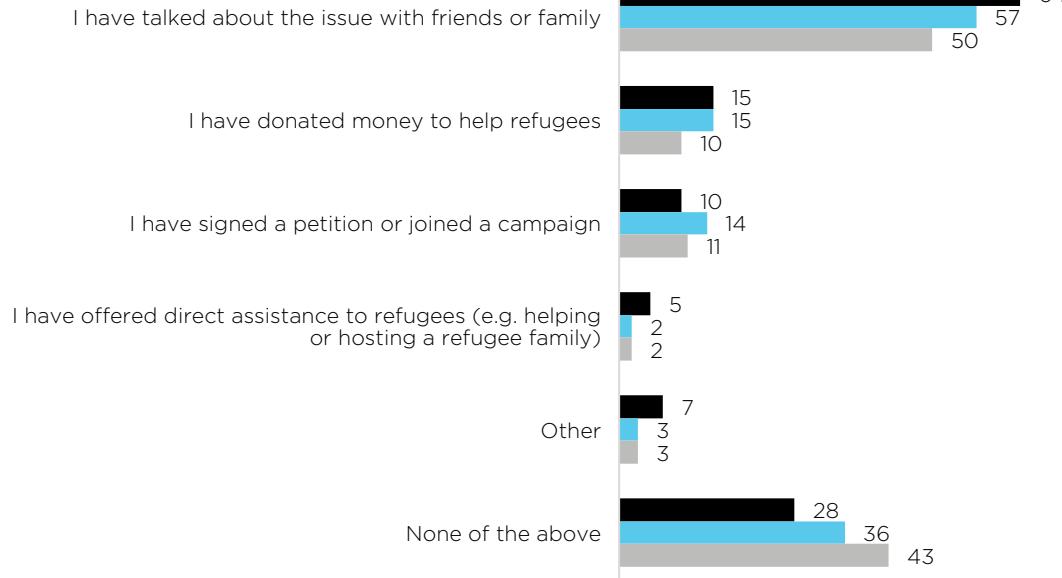
Incidence of other actions were comparatively lower, with 36% reporting they have not made any personal contributions (down from 43% in Year 1). However, it is noteworthy that 15% had made financial donations and 14% had "signed a petition or joined a campaign."

ACTIONS TAKEN %

● All countries 2016/17

● Australia 2016/17

● Australia 2015/16



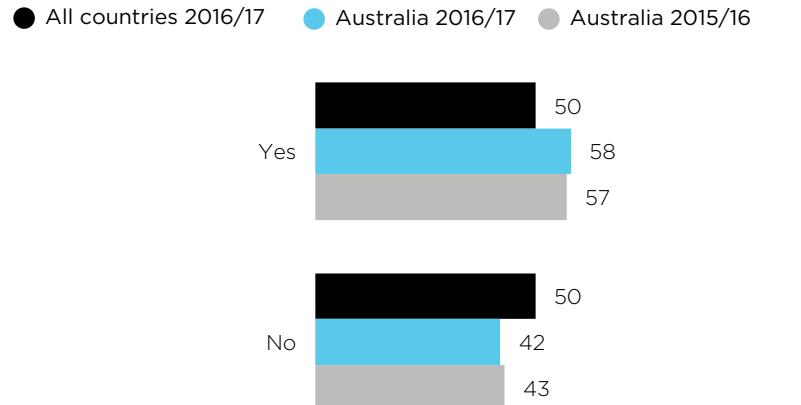
QUESTION(S): In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have like to, Australian participants were more likely to feel that they had: 6 in 10 said so compared to half of those across all countries surveyed. Looking at the explanations of those who said "No," it becomes clear that participants tended to associate the word "contribute" with financial assistance, with 6 in 10 saying "I don't have the money." Although other barriers were less frequently mentioned, some did stand out. Overall, not knowing what to do was mentioned by around 4 in 10, with around 3 in 10 saying they don't have the "ability" or "enough time."

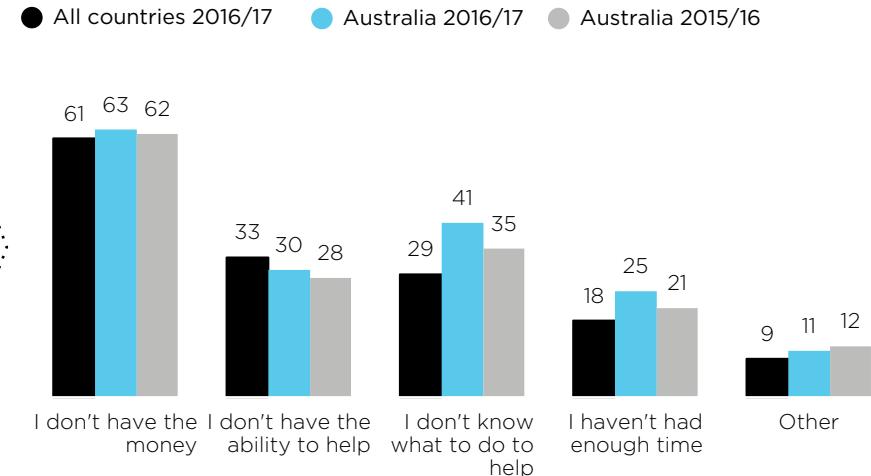
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%)

BASES All: 1019 (Australia 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

IF NOT, WHY NOT? %



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES** (all who said they felt they had not been able to do enough): 429 (Australia 2015/16), 6297 (All countries 2016/17) and 425 (Australia 2016/17)



SECTION 6

APPENDIX

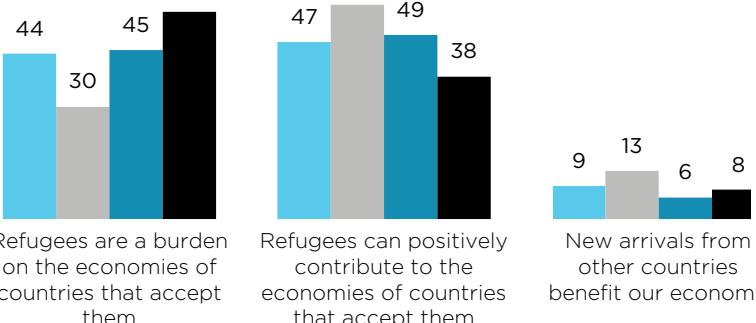


FINANCIAL IMPACT BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees varied somewhat based on political affiliation. Those who identified as “Liberal” were more optimistic, with around 6 in 10 (57%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to 4 in 10 (38%) “Conservative” participants and around half (49%) of “Neutral/Centrist” participants. Furthermore, 6 in 10 (61%) “Liberal” participants said refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” This was considerably lower among both “Neutral/Centrist” (38%) and “Conservative” (31%) participants.

WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %

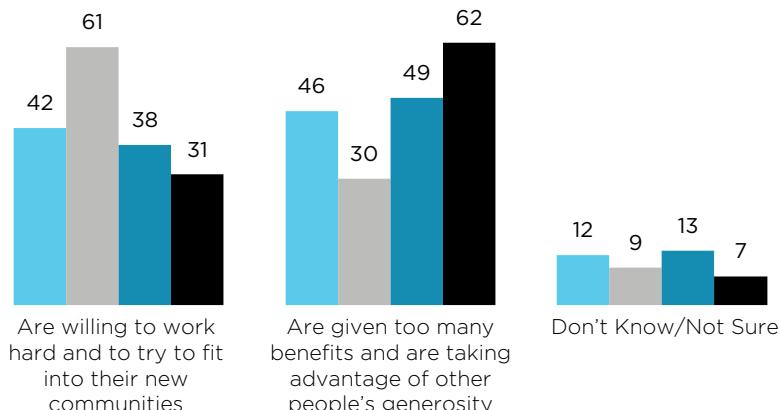
Australia Total 2016/17 Liberal Neutral/Centrist Conservative



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) BASES (Total): 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

DO YOU THINK THE MAJORITY OF REFUGEES...%

Australia Total 2016/17 Liberal Neutral/Centrist Conservative



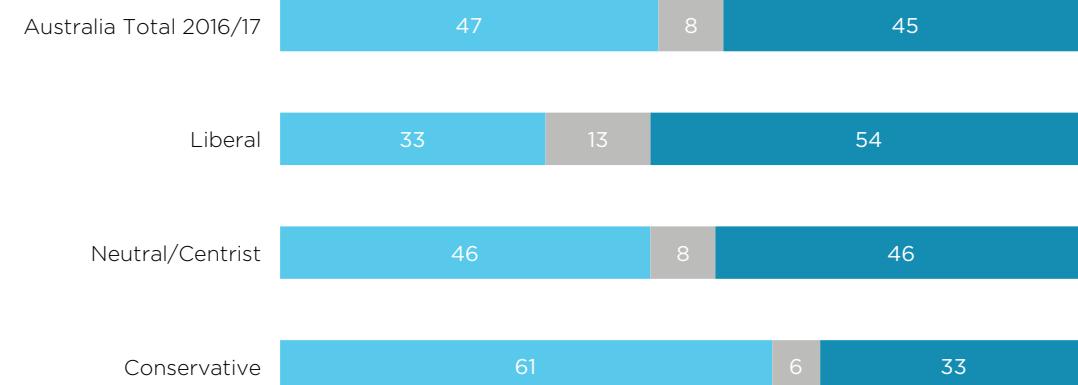
SECURITY RISK BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Overall, while the majority of all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks, those with “Liberal” views were most pragmatic. Importantly, 13% said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security” compared to 6% of “Conservative” and 8% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants.

Also, over half (54%) of “Liberal” participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” A relatively similar proportion (46%) of the “Neutral/Centrist” group said the same, compared to just 33% of “Conservative” participants.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- The more refugees my country accepts, the greater risk to our security
- Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security
- The risk from refugees is a legitimate concern but can be effectively managed



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) BASES (Total): 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

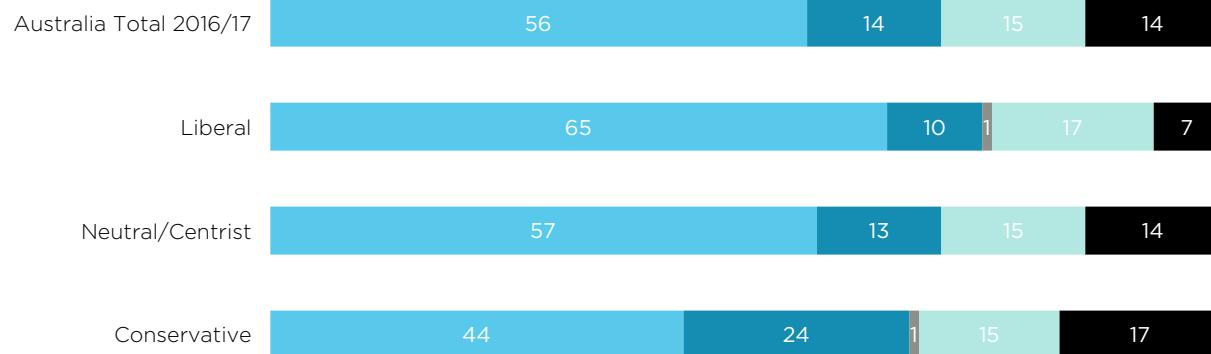
RELIGION: BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

“Liberal” participants were the most likely to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion,” with over 6 in 10 (65%) doing so. This view was also relatively high among “Neutral/Centrist” participants (57%), but lower for the “Conservative” group (44%).

“Conservative” participants were the most inclined to think that priority should be given to specific segments, with an emphasis on Christian refugees (24%).

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion
- Priority should be given to Christians
- Priority should be given to Muslims
- Priority should be given to other religious groups
- Priority should be given to groups that have faced religious persecution in their country of origin
- My country should not help refugees



QUESTION(S): Which of the following statements comes closest to your views with regard to the level of help your country should offer refugees? (%) BASES (Total): 1001 (Australia 2016/17)

RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Most (84%) "Liberal" participants were "willing" for their country to accept refugees. While a "quota" approach was most popular (62%), 2 in 10 (22%) said they would be willing for their country "to take in any number of refugees."

Encouragingly a similar proportion (77%) of "Neutral/Centrist" participants were "willing" for their country to accept refugees. Again, their preference was for a "quota" approach (66%).

The "Conservative" group had a slightly higher proportion saying "My country has no responsibility to accept refugees" (33%). However, just under 7 in 10 (67%) were "willing" to accept refugees, with the "quota" approach being the most favorable.

NET AGREE %

Australia Total
2016/17

Liberal

Neutral/Centrist

Conservative



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%)

BASES (Total): 1001 (Australia 2016/17)



TENT