



TENT

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TENT TRACKER

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

CANADA YEAR 2

2016/2017

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# BACKGROUND & PROJECT OBJECTIVES

## TENT TRACKER 2016/17

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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 Canada. It comments on shifts in public opinion since Year 1 (2015/16), as well as benchmarking Canada against the rest of the world.

# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION & SAMPLE

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### 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/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.

Canadian fieldwork took place between 12/20/2016 – 01/10/2017 | N= 1,009

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

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### SECTION 1

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## PARTICIPANT PROFILE

### DEMOGRAPHICS, WORLDVIEWS AND KEY INFLUENCES ON OPINION FORMATION

- ▲ The survey encompassed a (statistically) representative sample of the Canadian population in terms of gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.
- ▲ Political stance/affiliation remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and Year 2. Of the three categories, Canadian participants were most inclined to see themselves as Progressive/Liberal (38%) and slightly more so than those in other countries (34%). Of the remainder, slightly more identified as Conservative (28%) than Neutral/Centrist (21%).
- ▲ The types, and frequency, of information sources used (“Very” or “Fairly frequently”) to keep up with news/current affairs were generally consistent across 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, with approximately 4 in 10 participants doing so.
- ▲ 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 Canada (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 (66%) or reading articles by journalists (65%) were also amongst the most influential factors.
  - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts with over half in Canada and survey-wide influenced by relevant films or TV shows. There is also some appetite for “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” such as an op-ed (42%), although just 28% are influenced by “posts on social media.”



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA 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: It was, however, slightly lower down the list in Canada, where 6 in 10 were concerned “A great deal” or “To some extent,” compared to 77% survey-wide. Furthermore, this proportion has remained relatively stable since Year 1.
- ▲ Amongst Canadian participants, length of awareness of the refugee crisis was slightly shorter than the survey-wide average: 6 in 10 had known for over a year (71% survey-wide).
- ▲ There was a general consensus across all countries surveyed, and amongst Canadian participants, that “War” was the primary cause of the crisis (9 in 10). However, especially this year, Canadian participants also blamed some other causes. Most notably, 54% selected “Religious persecution” (49% survey-wide) and 46% a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (42% survey-wide). Also, selection of “Droughts and natural disasters” (28%) had increased considerably since Year 1. Importantly, Canadian participants were considerably less likely to feel that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities” compared to the survey-wide average (28% vs. 43% respectively).
- ▲ When asked about refugees’ motives for fleeing, Canadian 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 and especially so in Canada (74% vs. 61% survey-wide). Other safety factors (i.e. avoiding persecution or fighting in a war) were less commonly identified overall, but were mentioned by around 46% and 33%. Again, Canadian participants were somewhat less inclined to think that refugees are seeking better opportunities. Although 58% thought they were seeking “better opportunities for their children” (52% survey-wide), just 39% were of the opinion that they were seeking “better opportunities in wealthier countries” (45% survey-wide).
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter. Although, compared to survey-wide, a higher proportion in Canada saw it as “serious, but is similar to other recent crises” (58% vs. 43%) than “the most pressing crisis” the world has faced (27% vs. 47%).

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 3

## COMPASSION/ EMPATHY AND CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

### CHANGES OVER TIME

- ▲ Opinions about the economic impact of resettling refugees were somewhat divided. However, compared to those across all countries surveyed, Canadian participants were slightly more positive: 48% said they can positively contribute (40% survey-wide) vs. 47% who saw them as a burden (53% survey-wide). Opinions have remained consistent fairly between Year 1 and 2.

### CONCERNS:

- ▲ In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants' level of concern had either increased (39%) or remained the same (59%); it had not decreased.
- ▲ In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were somewhat more complex. While 35% of Canadian participants had become "Less sympathetic," this was considerably lower than the survey-wide average (55%). A higher proportion had become "More sympathetic" (56% vs. 34% survey-wide) and this proportion had increased since Year 1 (from 48%).

### INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Learning of information about refugees' hardships and imaging being in their situation were key drivers of sympathy, with between 64% and 69% in 10 mentioning these. Facts and figures on refugees' circumstances and the global impact of the refugee crisis were generally less impactful overall.

### DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Canadian participants differed somewhat to those in other countries. While over half of all participants surveyed became less sympathetic due to fears over "security/terrorism," just 37% of those in Canada reported this. No other factor was selected by more than 3 in 10. Of these, the 'economic cost' was most commonly mentioned (26% vs. 22% survey-wide).
- ▲ 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/figures on refugees' intentions and ability to integrate. Canadian participants, more so than those survey-wide, would be likely to respond well to such information.

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 3

#### CONCERNS 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 Canada displayed similar concerns to those survey-wide:

- ▲ Interestingly, fears over "An increased risk of terrorism in my country" were slightly less prominent than survey-wide (51% vs. 65%)
- ▲ Economic impact was a prominent concern (65% vs. 64% survey-wide)
- ▲ Canadian participants were particularly concerned about impact on culture and society. Compared to those across all countries surveyed (on average), they were notably more worried about a lack of acceptance of "laws and customs" (55%), "gender equality" (42%) and "LGBTI rights" (32%).
- ▲ Perhaps unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees: the "Overtly negative" generally expressed a higher level of concern.

- ▲ With regard to refugees' intentions and ability to work, Canadian participants were slightly more positive: 55% said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to earn for themselves and fit into their new communities (38% survey-wide) vs. 30% saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (44% survey-wide).
- ▲ When probed further on security issues, both in Canada 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, especially in Canada, a higher proportion of this group felt that these risks could be effectively managed (53% vs. 42% survey-wide). Also, 14% of Canadian participants believed that "Refugees pose no risk to my country" (10% survey-wide).
- ▲ When compared to other religions, there are undeniable anxieties relating to Islam. However, concerns are marginally lower in Canada than survey-wide: 38% associated the religion with "extremism" (48% survey-wide) and 39% with "intolerance" (45% survey-wide). Positive sentiment was also slightly higher in Canada; mentioned by between 23% and 28% in 10 compared to between 20% and 22% survey-wide.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### SECTION 3

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

- ▲ A high proportion (6 in 10) felt that people do not express their true opinions about the refugee crisis for fear of being judged.
- ▲ When asked specifically about themselves, approximately half of Canadian participants and participants in all other countries surveyed (on-average) said they did feel comfortable expressing their opinions. This sentiment was highest amongst those who our segmentation defined as “Overtly positive” (65%) or “Mixed views” (52%), compared to the “Overtly negative” (25%).
- ▲ Another metric revealed that approximately half of Canadian participants felt “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (6 in 10 survey-wide).
- ▲ In terms of the media, just 3 in 10 felt reporting was fair and honest (21% survey-wide); 27% disagreed (42% survey-wide) with this while 39% were undecided. Opinions varied somewhat based on sympathies towards refugees, with the “Overtly negative” segment more likely to disagree.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### SECTION 4

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## REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- ▲ In Canada, and survey-wide, participants were somewhat more likely to feel that refugees were seeking long-term support (58%) as opposed to short-term help (23%).

### TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING:

#### AGE & GENDER:

- ▲ Just under half (46%) of Canadian 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:

- ▲ Encouragingly, the highest proportion in Canada and across all countries surveyed (66%) said that all religious groups should be treated equally. 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 Canada and survey-wide, “Temporary shelter” was the key priority (both 63%).
- ▲ Canadian participants were somewhat more inclined than others to support a range of policies/initiatives, particularly those leading to social and economic integration.

### EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- ▲ A similar proportion of Canadian participants to those across all countries surveyed felt their country had “done more than most to address the refugee crisis” (60%). Importantly, Canadians were particularly “proud” of how their country had responded to this crisis (61% vs. 40% survey-wide). Also, there was a considerable increase in both of these factors since Year 1.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## CANADA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### SECTION 5

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#### **PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY**

- ▲ Overall, participants believed the refugee crisis to be 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 Canada, only 2 in 10 did not feel their country had a responsibility to accept refugees (consistent between Year 1 and 2). The remainder thought that they did have a responsibility. In terms of the approach, participants generally felt a quota system would work best.

#### **THE IDEA OF PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO REFUGEES RECEIVED VARIED RESPONSES:**

- ▲ 2 in 10 Canadian participants were not in favor of donations or taxes (3 in 10 survey-wide).
- ▲ Amongst Canadian participants who were open to financial assistance, most backed government-led assistance (6 in 10); a minority (16%) gave preference to providing personal donations only.

#### **PERSONAL ACTIONS:**

- ▲ In both Canada and across all countries surveyed, the most commonly reported action (by some way) was discussing the matter with friends and family (6 in 10).
- ▲ While more active involvement, such as interactions with refugees, donations or joining petitions, was relatively low overall, with 34% not having done any, 16% of Canadians had donated money (15% survey-wide).
- ▲ Half of Canadian participants felt they had been able to contribute as much as they would have liked to. For those who had not, the main reasons were financial constraints, as well as feeling that they did not “know what to do to help” or did not have “the ability” (both 3 in 10).



# 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

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▲ 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

**TOTAL SAMPLE**  
**2016/17: 12,527**  
 2015/16: 12,249



Australia  
**1,001**  
 (1,019)



Canada  
**1,009**  
 (1,000)



France  
**1,001**  
 (1,070)



Germany  
**1,003**  
 (1,037)



Greece  
**1,000**  
 (1,063)



Hungary  
**1,001**  
 (1,080)



Italy  
**1,001**  
 (N/A)



Serbia  
**1,000**  
 (1,070)



Sweden  
**1,006**  
 (1,059)



Turkey  
**1,001**  
 (1,059)



UK  
**1,003**  
 (1,152)



USA  
**1,501**  
 (1,583)

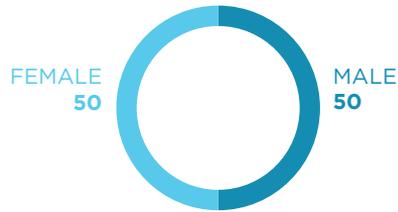
# DEMOGRAPHICS

WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1,009

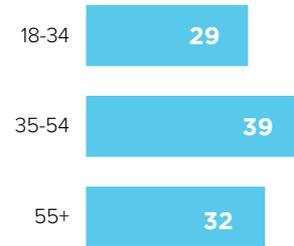
The sample of participants was demographically representative of the Canadian population in relation to gender, age, geographic location, housing situation and socio-economic status.

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

## GENDER %



## AGE %



## REGION %

Ontario	33
Quebec	29
British Columbia	14
Alberta	10
Nova Scotia	4
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	3
New Brunswick	2
Prince Edward Island	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1

## LIVING SITUATION %

Living alone	26
Living as a couple	31
Living with friends	4
Living as a family	28
Living with parents/siblings	11
Other	1

## INCOME %



**QUESTION(S):** What is your gender? What is your age? In which region do you currently live? Which of the following best describes your current living situation? Into which of the following ranges does your gross annual household income approximately fall (i.e. total income before deductions)? **BASE:** 1,009 (Canada 2016/17)

# SEGMENTATION

## BROAD ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

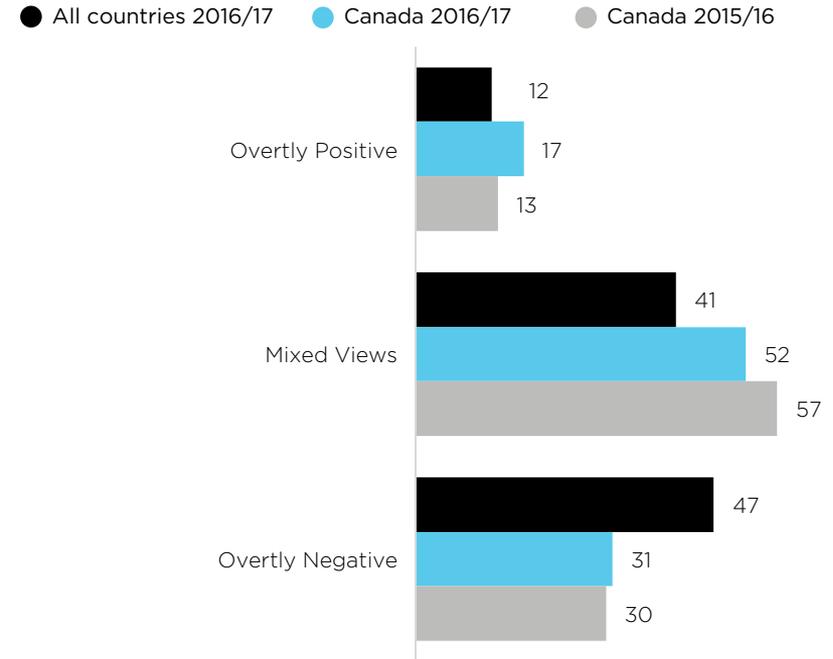
Participants were segmented into three categories based on their broad attitudes towards refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views and Overtly Negative. The segments were determined by participants' combined responses to the following four questions:

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.

Positively, Canadian participants were much less likely than those across all countries surveyed to display "Overtly Negative" views towards refugees (31% vs. 47%). Canadian views have been relatively consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

### VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %



# 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.

The political stance of those in Canada remained consistent between Year 1 and 2 and were similar to the views of participants survey-wide. Overall, participants were most likely to consider themselves Progressive/Liberal, with approximately 4 in 10 doing so (34% survey-wide). Of the remainder, a slightly higher proportion considered themselves Conservative (28%) than Neutral/Centrist (21%).

### POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

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



**QUESTION(S):** Which of the following comes closest to describing you? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

# KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

## INFORMATION SOURCES USED

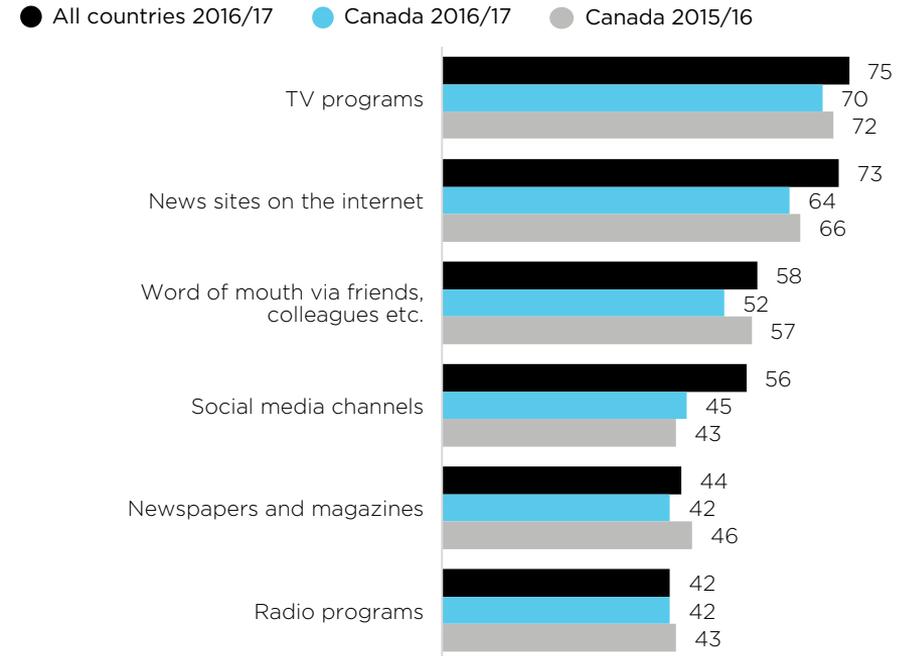
Traditional media outlets are among the most commonly used sources for information on news/current affairs. In both Canada and across all countries surveyed, “TV programs” and “News sites on the Internet” were the top two sources by quite some way.

The views of peers and influencers appear to be valued highly, with around half of participants citing ‘Word of mouth’ (52%) and/or “Social media” (45%) as regularly used sources. However, the latter is generally less common in the Canada than in other countries (56% survey-wide).

Print and radio media sources are used regularly by approximately 4 in 10 participants in Canada and across the globe.

Overall, there have been no major changes in information sources used in Canada between Year 1 and 2.

### USE ‘VERY FREQUENTLY’/‘FAIRLY FREQUENTLY’ %



# KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

## INFLUENCE ON OPINION FORMATION

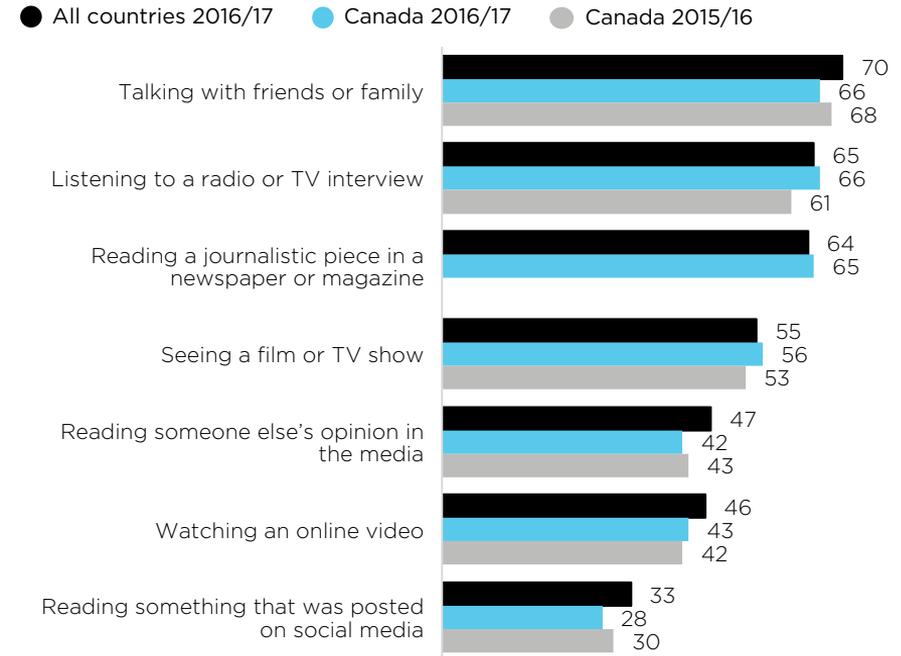
Participants were asked specifically about the level of influence different types of information sources have on their opinions about news/current affairs topics.

While the views of “experts” were clearly valued, those of people they know were seen to have as much influence. Survey-wide, “Talking with friends or family” was the most influential factor (70%). While “Talking with friends or family” was not quite as high in Canada (66%), it still topped the list along with “Listening to a radio or TV interview” (also 66%).

Interestingly, a high level of trust is placed on the arts, with over half of all participants being influenced by relevant films or TV shows. However there does appear to be some concern over legitimacy, as slightly fewer said they were influenced by an “online video” (42%).

In terms of more opinion-driven content, there is some appetite for this, with 42% saying that “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” (e.g. an op-ed) would influence them, although just 28% are influenced by “posts on social media.”

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



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

QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think the following can influence your opinions on a given topic? (%) BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 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 CONCERNS

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.

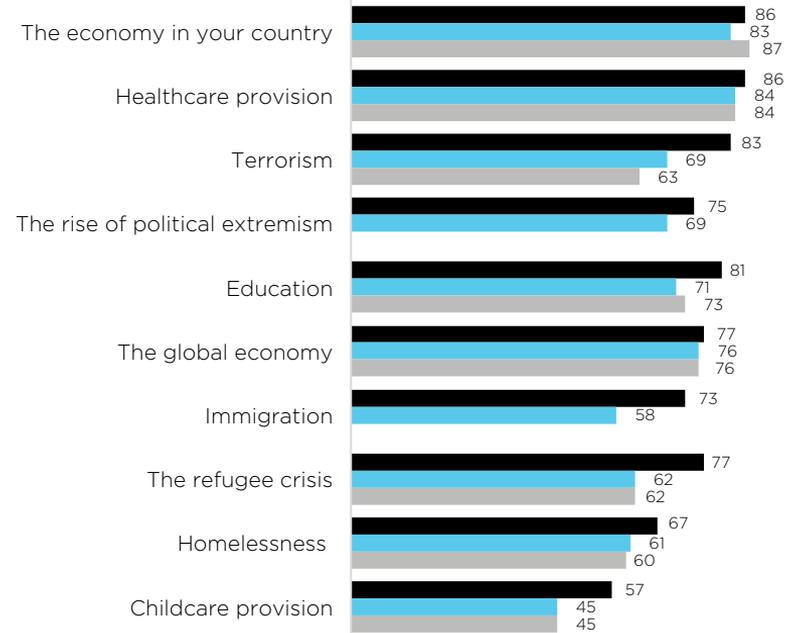
Overall, level of concern for each of the 10 factors was relatively high, with almost all being selected by at least 6 in 10 participants. Both national and global concerns were selected.

In Canada, while concern over “The refugee crisis” was expressed by many 62% it was considerably more prevalent survey-wide (77%). Also, in terms of the ordering of concerns, amongst Canadian participants it was lower down on the list, with the national/global economies, healthcare and education taking precedence.

Importantly, the level of concern for the refugee crisis has been steady since Year 1, suggesting that the public remains engaged and informed as opposed to becoming fatigued/indifferent towards the problem.

### ‘A GREAT DEAL’/‘TO SOME EXTENT’ %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Canada 2016/17 ● Canada 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: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

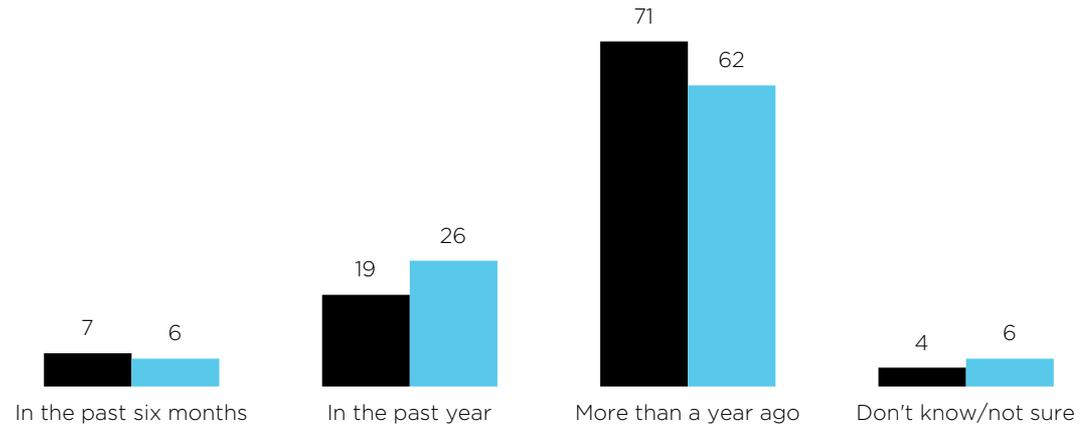
# LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## TOTAL SAMPLE

Compared to other countries, Canadian participants had become aware of the refugee crisis slightly more recently. Sixty-two percent in had been aware for more than a year (vs. 71% survey-wide), and 26% had become aware within the past year - a similar proportion survey-wide. However, of this group, just a small proportion became aware less than six months ago.

### AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Canada 2016/17



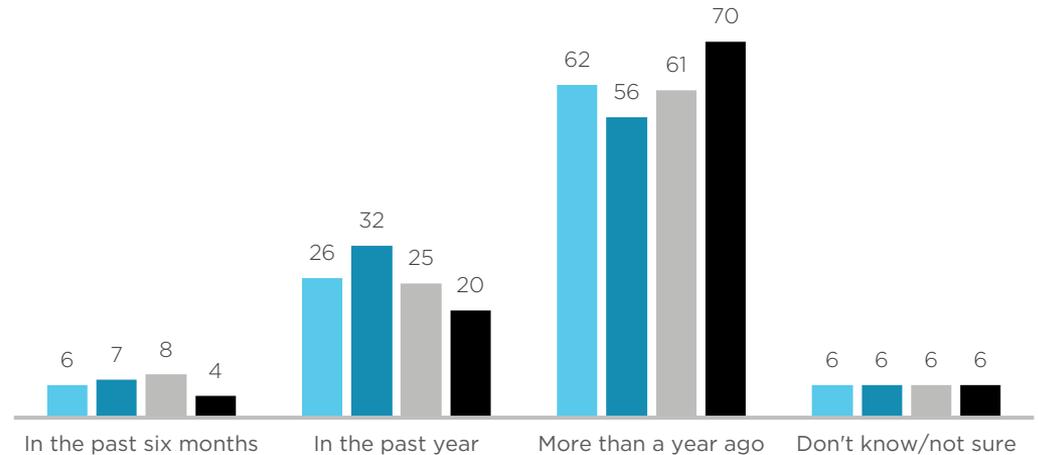
**QUESTION(S):** Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17)

# LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS BY AGE

Length of awareness was somewhat correlated with age. The youngest age group (Millennials) was the most likely to have become aware at some point within the past year, with approximately 4 in 10 stating this. Older age groups have been aware for longer. This was especially pronounced for the 55+ group; 7 in 10 have known for more than a year.

## AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● Total ● 18 - 34 ● 35 - 54 ● 55+



# CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

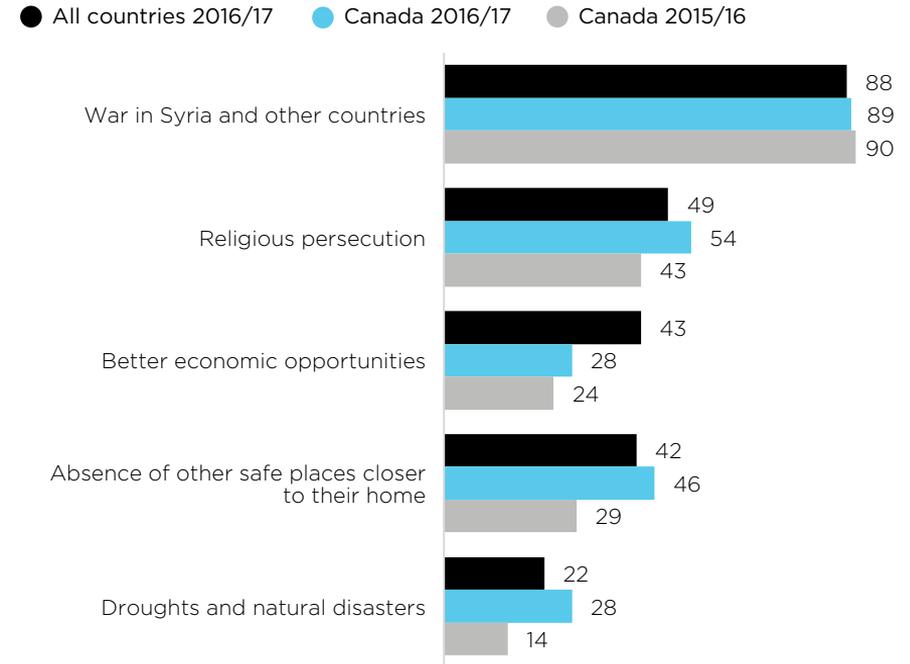
## KEY FACTORS

When asked to select what they thought were the main causes of the refugee crisis, both survey-wide and in Canada, 'War' was by far the most commonly selected factor (88% and 89% respectively).

Other factors were generally less frequently selected. However, in both Canada and survey-wide, around half identified "Religious persecution" (54%) and/or "Absence of other safe places closer to their home" (46%). Also, around 1 in 3 Canadians mentioned "Droughts and natural disasters." On all three factors, there had been a notable increase in Canadian selection rates since Year 1 (each by more than at least 10 percentage points).

Importantly, participants in Canada were substantially less likely to think that seeking "Better economic opportunities" was a cause than those across all countries surveyed (28% and 43% respectively).

### CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %



**QUESTION(S):** What do you think has led to the refugee crisis? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

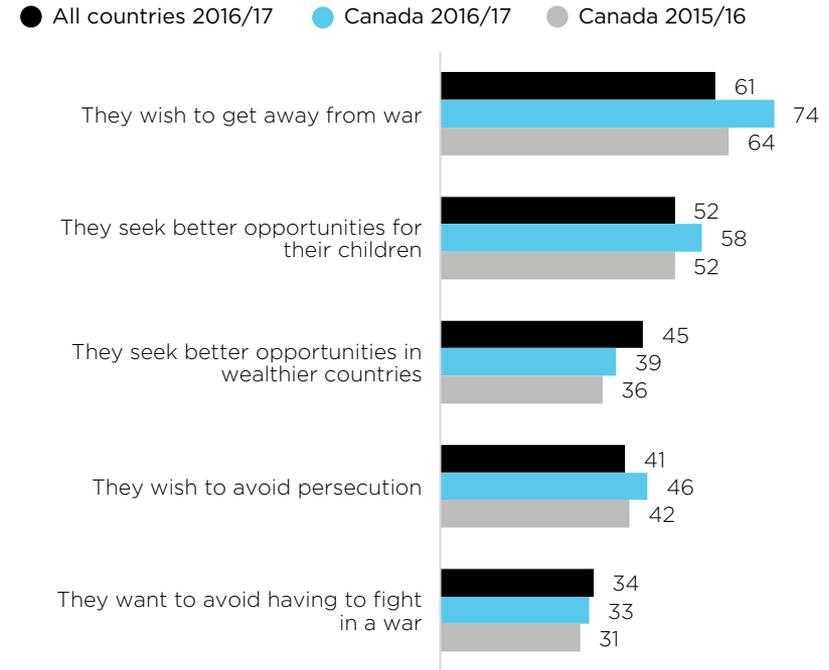
# REASONS FOR FLEEING REFUGEES' MOTIVES

Participants were then asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. Encouragingly, Canadians felt refugees' motives were primarily to achieve safety for themselves and their families. Fleeing "War" again emerged as the main factor (74%) and was notably higher than the survey-wide average (61%) and Year 1 (64%). Other safety factors were somewhat less likely to be mentioned: 46% said to "avoid persecution" and 33% "to avoid having to fight in a war."

In terms of motives, which could arguably be deemed as opportunistic, slightly fewer Canadian participants than participants survey-wide felt they were "seeking better opportunities in wealthier countries" (39% and 45% respectively). Although slightly more in Canada said "They seek better opportunities for their children" (58% vs. 52% respectively).

In general, Canadian scores have remained relatively consistent across Years 1 and 2, suggesting that fundamental attitudes and perceptions towards the plight of refugees are (currently) 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:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

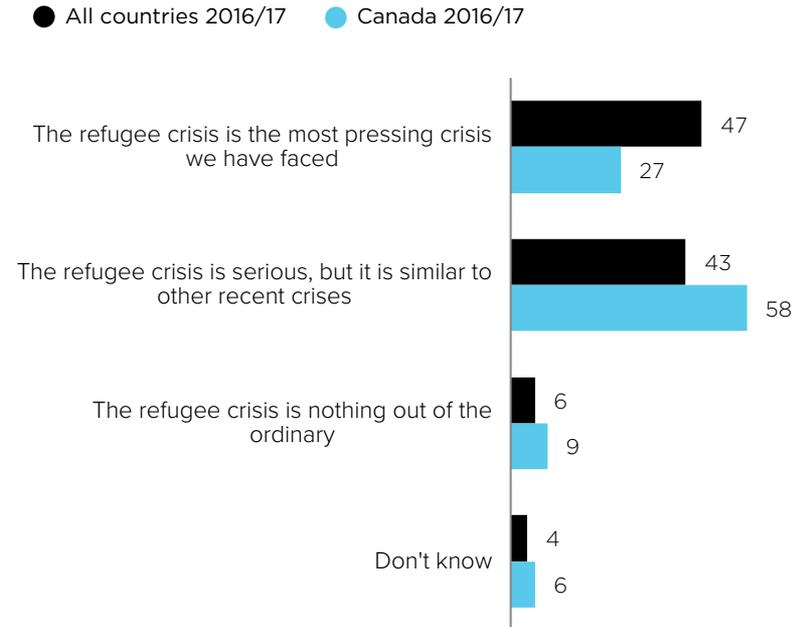
# SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

Overall, the vast majority of participants, survey-wide and in Canada, see the refugee crisis as a pressing global matter (approximately 9 in 10). In Canada, a slightly higher proportion 58% saw it as comparable to “other recent crises,” but 27% felt it was “the most pressing crisis” they had faced. In all countries, participants were more evenly split across these two options.

Just 9% of Canadian participants saw the crisis as “nothing out of the ordinary.”

### SCALE OF CRISIS %





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. In Canada, a relatively even proportion of participants felt that refugees can positively contribute (48%) vs. those who see them as a burden (47%). On average across all countries surveyed, more participants said they were a "burden" (53%) than being able to "positively contribute" (40%).

Canadian opinions have remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2, although there was a slight (5 percentage point) increase in those considering refugees a "burden."

Though small, 5% did say that, in general, "New arrivals from other countries benefit our economy."

### 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



# CHANGES OVER TIME

## CONCERN

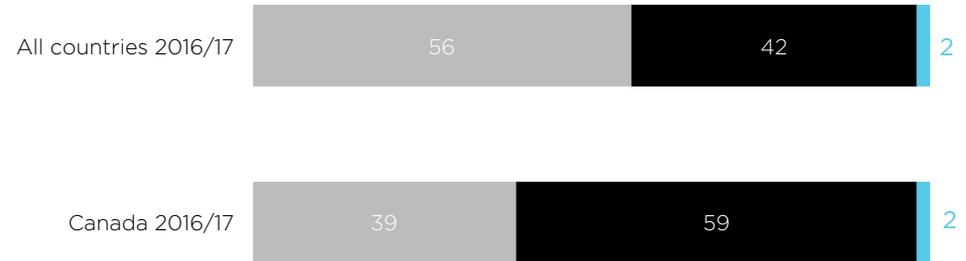
Participants' level of concern about the refugee crisis has either increased or remained consistent over time.

In Canada, although slightly lower than survey-wide, 4 in 10 said that their concern had increased. A further 59% said that it had remained the same.

Overall, just 2% reported a decrease in concern.

### LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased



# CHANGES OVER TIME

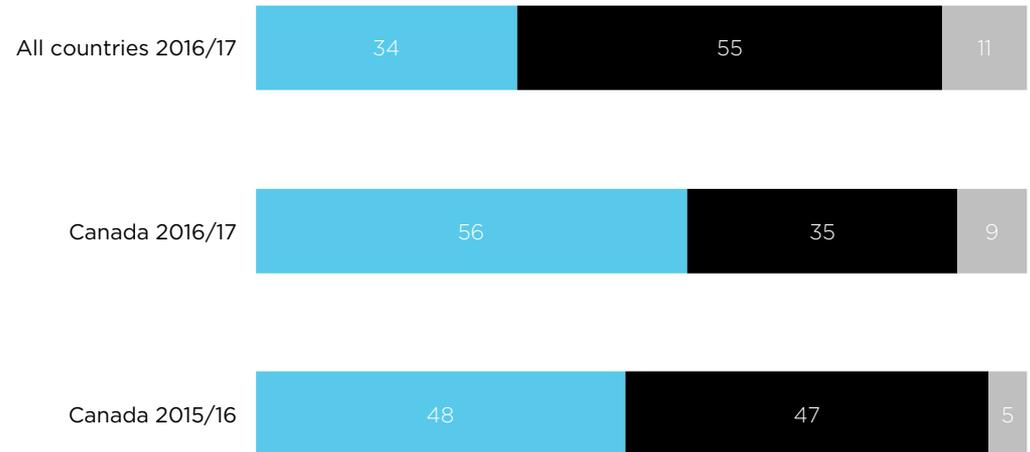
## SYMPATHY

Positively, over half (56%) of Canadian participants said they became more sympathetic towards refugees in the past year. Furthermore, this proportion had increased since Year 1 (from 48% to 56%). Overall, this was a notable departure from survey-wide scores, where only approximately 1 in 3 said they had become more sympathetic.

It is important to note that approximately 35% Canadian participants had become less sympathetic, although this proportion was down from 47% in Year 1.

### OPINION CHANGE IN THE PAST YEAR/RECENT MONTHS %

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



**2015/16 QUESTION(S):** Have you become more or less sympathetic to the situation in which refugees find themselves? (%) **BASES** (all whose opinion of the refugee crisis has changed in recent months): 194 (Canada 2015/16)  
**2016/17 QUESTION(S):** In the last 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): 928 (All countries 2016/17), 191 (Canada 2016/17)

# CHANGES OVER TIME

## REASONS FOR INCREASE IN SYMPATHY

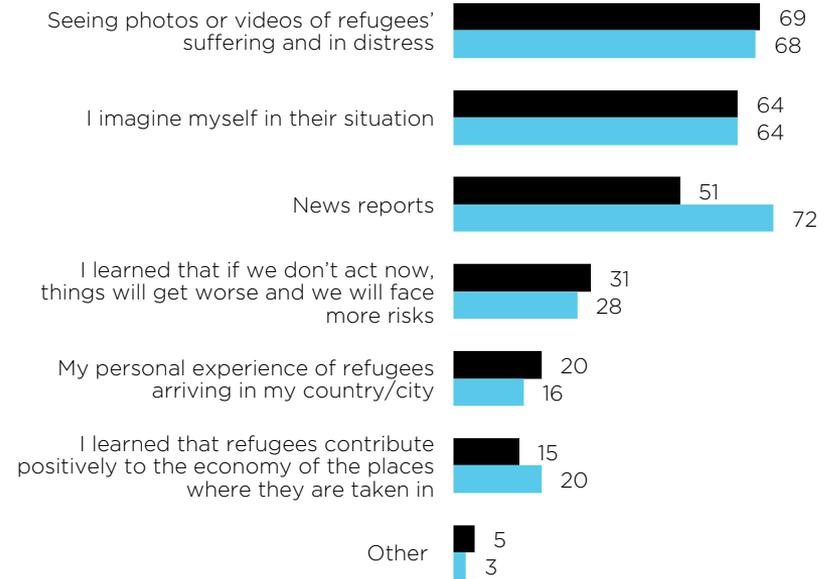
Those who had become more sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s) for change in sentiment.

Information about the hardships refugees' are suffering and empathizing with them were the top factors in Canada and in all countries surveyed (selected by over half of participants). There was, however, a slight difference in order of influence. Canadian participants placed a notably higher emphasis on "News reports" than those survey-wide (72% and 51% respectively). This was closely followed by seeing photos or videos of refugees' suffering (68% and 64% respectively). This was closely followed by seeing photos or videos of refugees' suffering (68%) and imagining themselves in their situation (64%).

The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic/societal impact, were comparatively less powerful. Both survey-wide and in Canada, these factors were only mentioned by 3 in 10 or less.

### WHAT HAS MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Canada 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** As shown above (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 106 (Canada 2016/17)

# CHANGES OVER TIME

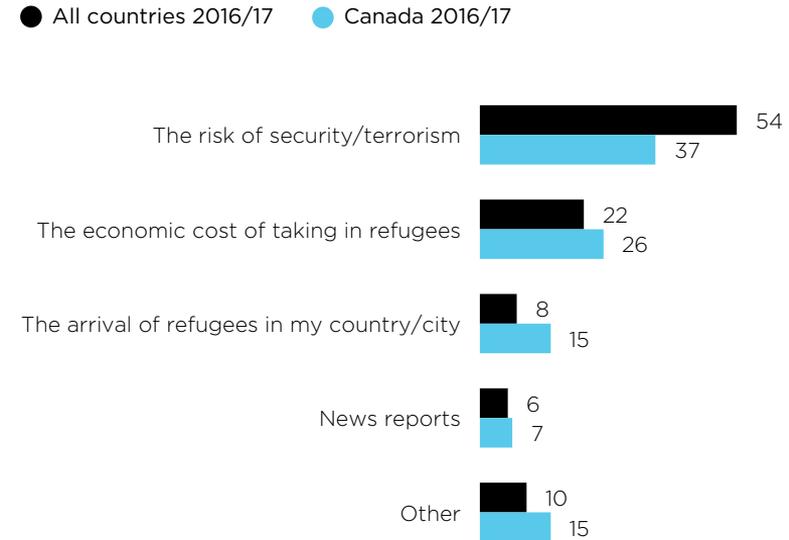
## REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). Across all countries surveyed there was considerable concern over “security/terrorism.” This emerged as the top factor by quite some way (54%). While in Canada it was also the most commonly selected factor, it was mentioned slightly less (37%).

Economic concerns over the “cost of taking in refugees” was the second most prominent theme, with 26% selecting this.

No other factor was mentioned by more than 2 in 10.

### WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %



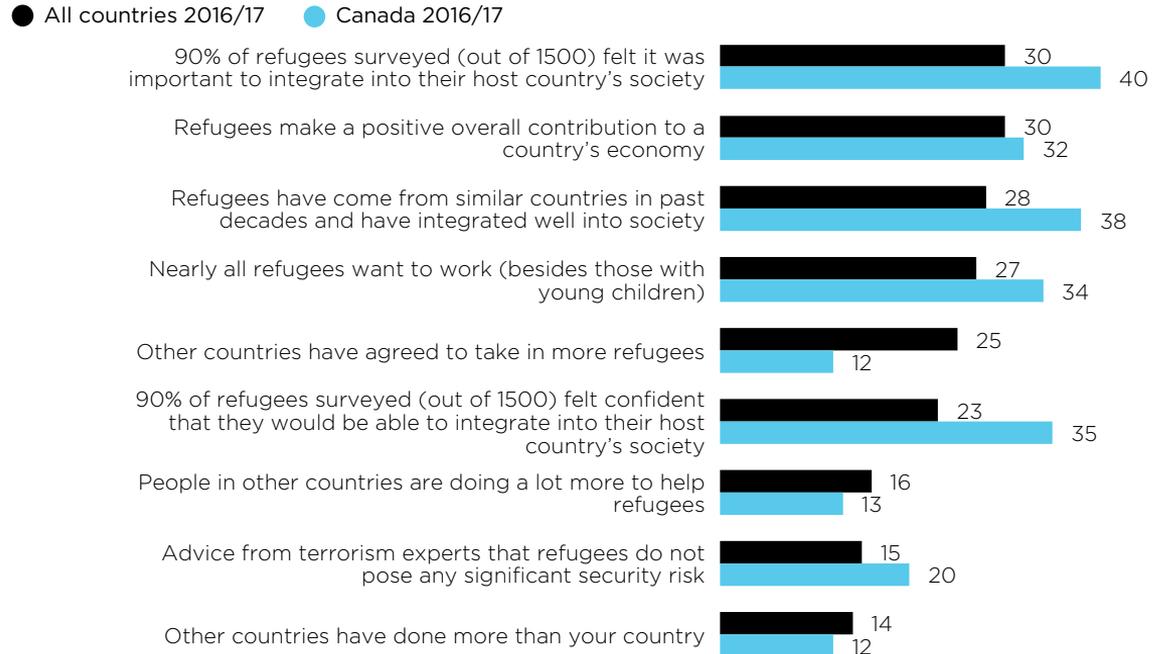
# INCREASING SYMPATHY

## 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 opinion, 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. This was especially the case Canada where they were, on average, selected by around 8-10% more participants than in other countries surveyed.

### WOULD THE FOLLOWING MAKE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? % YES



**QUESTION(S):** Would you feel more sympathetic to refugees if you were told that...? (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are less sympathetic): 1,517 (All countries 2016/17) and 67 (Canada 2016/17)

# CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

## EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

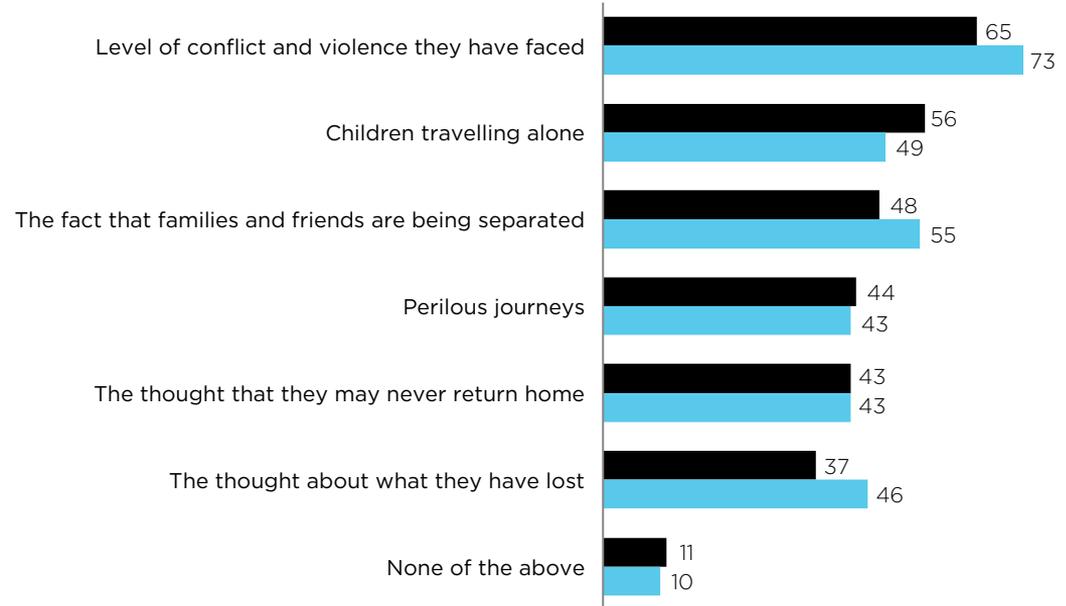
Overall, survey-wide and in Canada, participants identified a number of concerns they had for refugees' wellbeing.

Concerns were varied, but the stress of facing "conflict and violence" was most commonly cited (70%). The second and third most selected factors related to the impact on families, including people being separated from their loved ones (55%) and 'children traveling alone' (49%).

The remaining concerns were more practical, covering the thought about what refugees have "lost" (46%), the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (43%) and their "Perilous journeys" (43%) to reach safety.

### CONCERNS FOR REFUGEES %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Canada 2016/17



# CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES

## ECONOMY, SECURITY AND CULTURE

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

Overall, no single concern was expressed by an overwhelming majority. But there were concerns worthy of note.

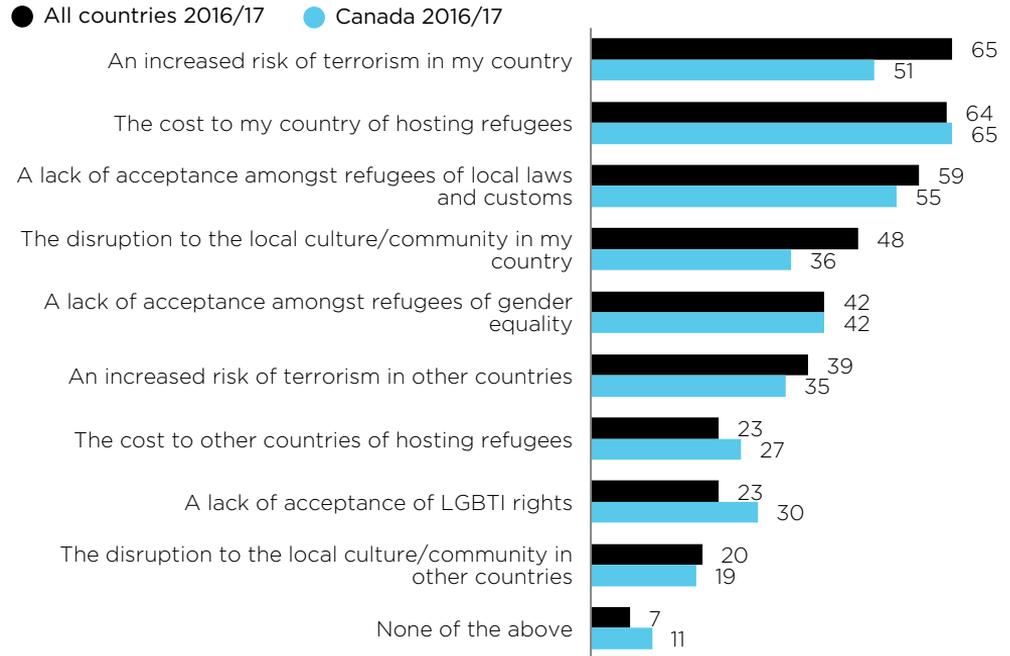
While the overall most commonly selected factor was “An increased risk of terrorism in my country” (65%), it was considerably lower in Canada (51%).

The emphasis was more so on the impact on the national economy and acceptance of Canadian norms and laws, with “The cost to my country” (65%) and “A lack of acceptance amongst refugees of local laws and customs” (55%) ranking first and second. A further 4 in 10 worried about acceptance of “gender equality” and 3 in 10 about “LGBTI rights” (23% survey-wide).

Encouragingly, Canadians were somewhat less concerned about “The disruption to the local culture/community” than survey-wide (36% vs. 48%).

Similarly to participants across all countries surveyed, Canadians tended to focus more on concerns for their own country.

### CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES %



**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:** 11,213 (All countries 2016/17), 835 (Canada 2016/17) - all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent

# TOP SIX CONCERNS BY VIEWPOINT

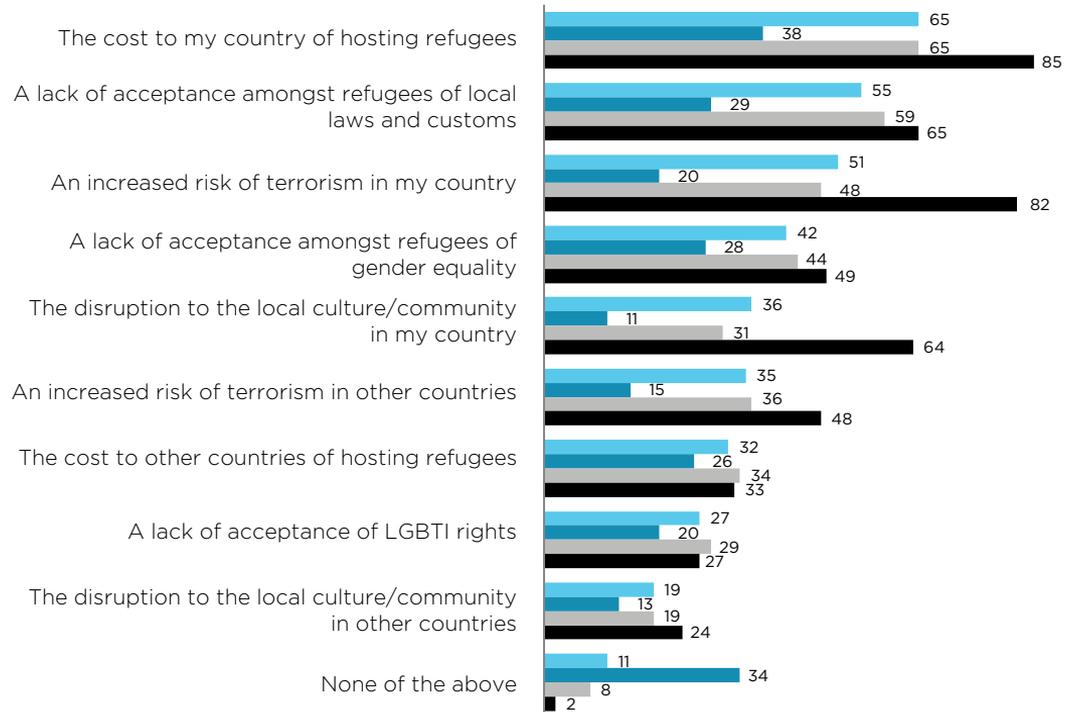
Unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees. On many factors, “Overtly negative” participants expressed the most concern, followed by “Mixed views” and then “Overtly positive.”

The most pronounced difference in opinion related to the national economy and security. Responses amongst the “Overtly negative” and “Mixed views” participants were relatively similar in relation to cultural concerns, although the “Overtly positive” were similarly concerned about LGBTI rights.

Encouragingly, 34% of “Overtly positive” participants did not express any concerns.

## CONCERNS 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:** 835 (Canada 2016/17) - all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent

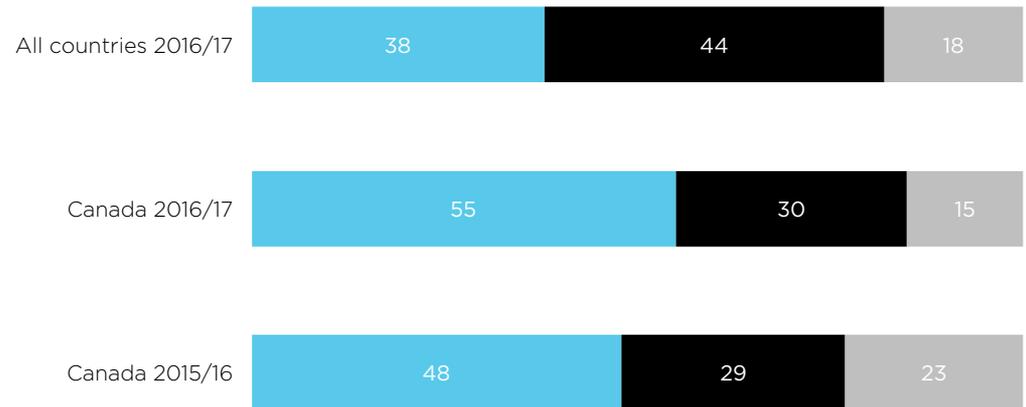
# REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, Canadian participants were relatively optimistic. More than half (55%) believed that "Refugees are willing to work hard" to support themselves and fit into their new communities, compared with 38% of all participants surveyed. Furthermore, between Year 1 to Year 2 there has been a 7 percentage point increase in the proportion who are positive (from 48% to 55%).

However, 3 in 10 do feel that "Refugees are just looking for handouts," and a further 15% are undecided.

## 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



# SECURITY CONCERNS

## RISK VS. NO RISK

Overall, both in Canada and survey-wide, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks. However, of these, a sizeable proportion believed that these security risks can be effectively managed.

Canadian participants were more likely than those in other countries surveyed to feel that any risks posed by refugees arriving in their country were manageable (53% and 42% respectively). Furthermore, there was a slight increase in this proportion since Year 1 (from 47%).

### 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



# ATTITUDES TOWARDS ISLAM

## PEACE VS. EXTREMISM

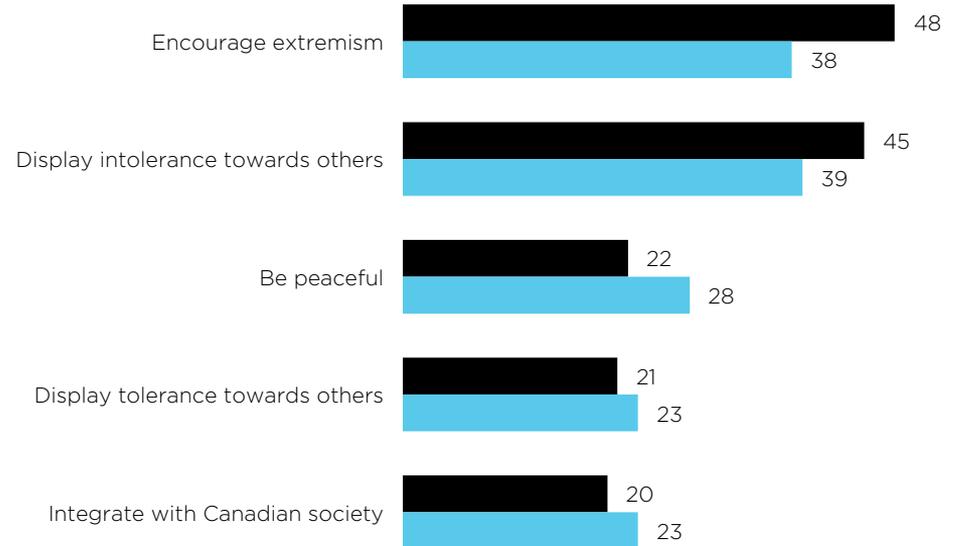
When asked their opinions on Islam, a somewhat nuanced picture emerged, especially in Canada.

Undeniably, there are anxieties around the religion. In all countries surveyed, participants were slightly more concerned, with almost half saying that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Encourage extremism” and/or “Display intolerance towards others.” In Canada, the proportion who felt this way was slightly lower (4 in 10).

In terms of positive sentiment, a fair number did express some. This included; 28% of Canadians said that compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Be peaceful” (22% survey-wide), and 23% said that it is both more likely to “Display tolerance towards others” and to “Integrate with Canadian society.”

### NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Canada 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** To what extent do you agree that, compared with other religions, Islam is more likely to... (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 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, there was a sense that views, and reporting on the topic were somewhat censored.

In regard to the public discourse, 6 in 10 felt that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged. Of the remainder, around 3 in 10 were undecided; very few (9%) disagreed.

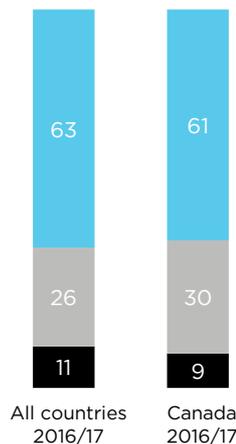
When speaking about themselves, results were more mixed. Just under half (46%) felt they could openly express their opinions “without fear of judgment.” Amongst the remainder, there was a relatively even split between those who disagreed and were indifferent.

In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” Canadians were slightly more positive than those survey-wide. 1 in 3 agreed with this (21% survey-wide). A similar proportion (27%) disagreed, with the remaining 4 in 10 undecided.

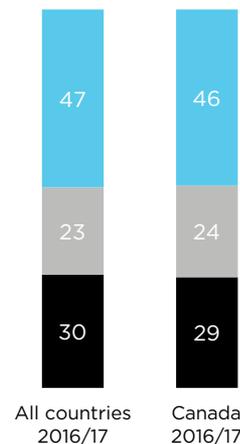
### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

● NET agree    ● Neither agree nor disagree    ● NET disagree

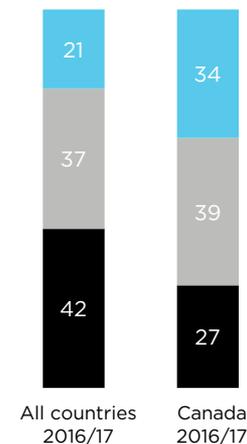
“Many people have opinions about the refugee crisis that they feel they will be judged for expressing.”



“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.”



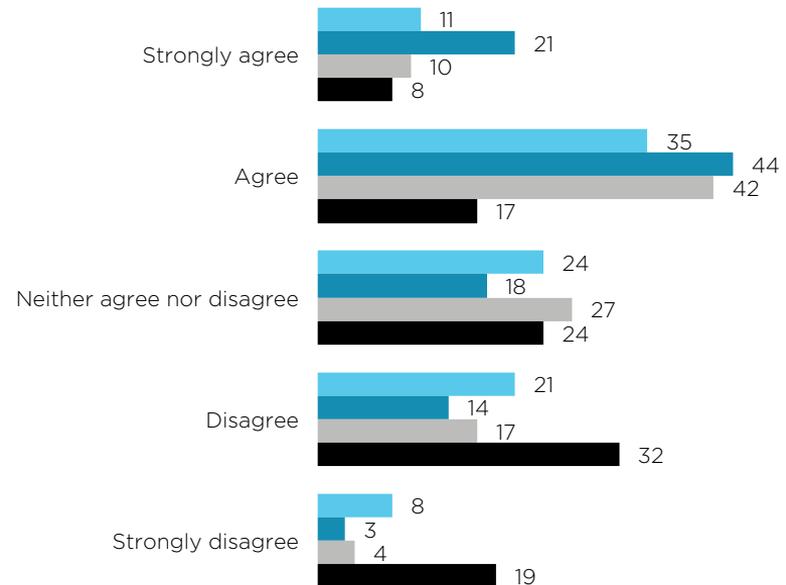
# EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Encouragingly, those with “Overtly positive” or “Mixed views” towards refugees felt more comfortable expressing their opinions publically (NET Agreement 65% and 52% respectively). Comparatively, half of the “Overtly negative” segment did not feel they could express their opinions “without fear of judgment” whereas 25% did feel able to.

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

● Total ● Overtly positive ● Mixed views ● Overtly negative



# EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (2)

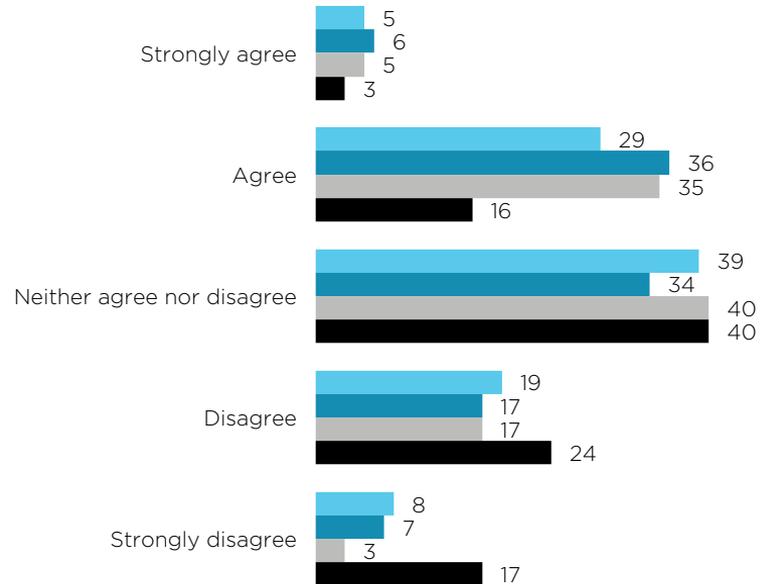
Again, results here are broken down by participants' views towards refugees (see page 4 for explanation on segmentation), this time to better understand which viewpoints they felt the media were sympathetic towards.

Responses suggest that the media is seen as somewhat sympathetic towards refugees. "Overtly positive" or "Mixed views" participants were most likely to agree that the media reports on the crisis "fairly and honestly," with 4 in 10 doing so (NET Agreement 42% and 40% respectively).

Comparatively, 4 in 10 of those who were "Overtly negative" disagreed. Amongst the remainder of this segment, most were undecided (40%) and 19% agreed.

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

● Total ● Overtly positive ● Mixed views ● Overtly negative



# PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE ABOUT REFUGEES

## OPEN VS. CLOSED

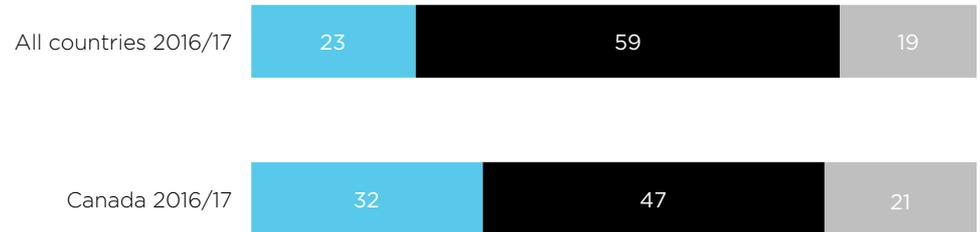
Overall, there appears to be some level of anxiety when discussing the refugee crisis.

This was, however, marginally lower amongst Canadian participants: 47% said “There is pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees,” compared to 59% survey-wide.

Of the remaining half, 32% felt dialogue was “open and honest,” and 21% 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





SECTION 4



# REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT



# REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

## LONG-TERM VS. SHORT-TERM SUPPORT

Participants were asked about 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.

Overall, there was a sense that refugees are seeking long-term support. This was slightly more pronounced in Canada, where 6 in 10 were of the opinion that refugees are looking for “A permanent new life” (53% survey-wide) whereas 23% said they are seeking “Temporary shelter” (33% survey-wide). Approximately 2 in 10 were unsure.

Opinions in Canada have remained relatively stable since Year 1.

### 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



# 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 to 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 refugees should be helped by their country.

Canadian participants were more inclined than those survey-wide to believe that “All refugees should be helped equally,” with just under half selecting this (46% and 34% respectively).

The majority of remaining participants identified priority groups. This broke down as 28% saying both ‘women and children’ and 18% saying “children.” A minority (1 in 10) felt their country should not be helping.

Canadian scores have been consistent since Year 1.

### 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



**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:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

# ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

## RELIGION

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

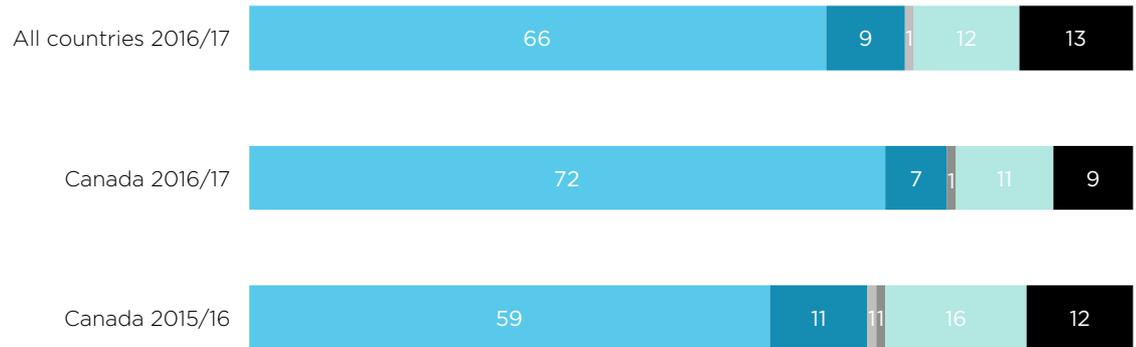
Canadian participants were again slightly more inclined than those in all other countries surveyed to say that “All refugees should be helped equally,” with 72% doing so (66% survey-wide). Importantly, this proportion had increased considerably since Year 1 (59%).

Among the remainder, no single priority group emerged. The most commonly selected religious group was Christian (7%). However, it is important to note that a similar proportion (11%) said any groups that had “faced religious persecution.”

Nine percent believed that Canada should not be helping refugees.

### 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:** 12,527 (All countries), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

# PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT

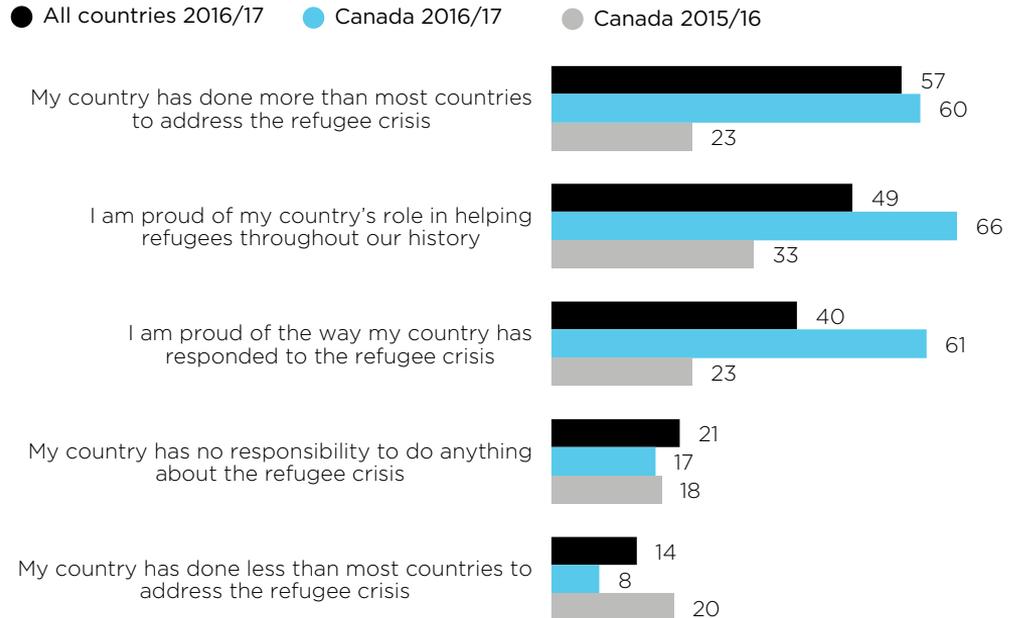
## COULD MORE BE DONE TO HELP

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

Canadian participants were particularly positive. Two-thirds of participants expressed pride at their "country's role in helping refugees throughout our history," compared to half (49%) survey-wide. Speaking specifically about Canada's response to this crisis, 6 in 10 were again "proud," this time compared to just 4 in 10 survey-wide. On both factors there has been a striking (positive) increase since Year 1, by more than 30 percentage points.

When asked to compare Canada's contribution to the current refugee crisis to that of other countries, responses were similar to participants across all countries surveyed. 6 in 10 said "My country has done more than most." There was again a notable increase since Year 1 (from 23%). A minority (8%), however, feel that Canada had "done less than other countries."

### NET AGREE %



**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? (%)

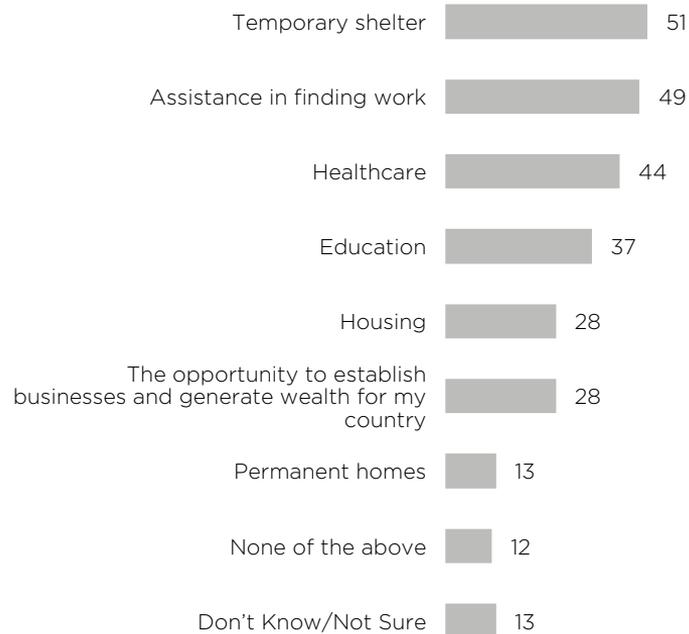
**BASES:** 12,527 (All countries), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17), 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

# TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

## POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

### LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

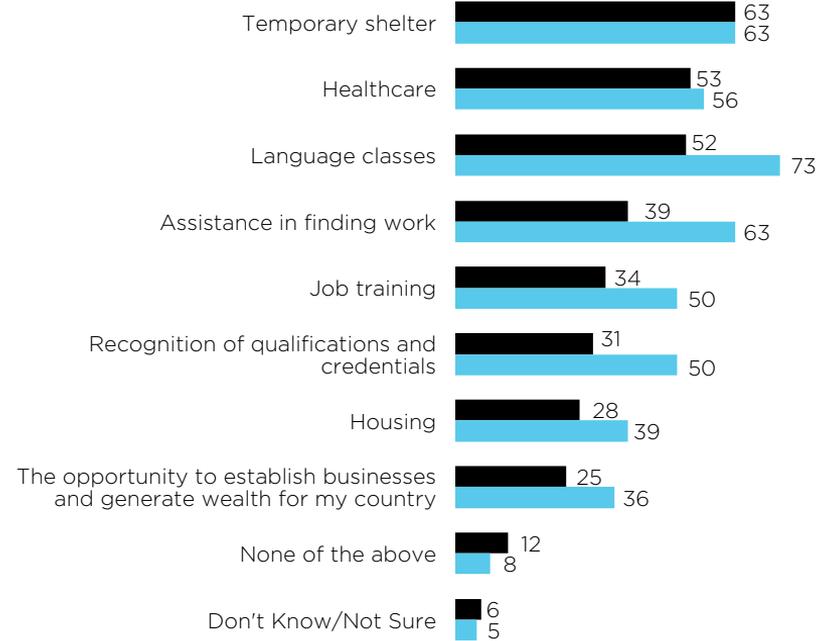
● Canada 2015/16



### LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● Canada 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:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16) **NOTE:** Some answer options changed between the two trackers

# TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

## POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

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In terms of policies and initiatives that should be provided refugees (by the participants' own country and the international community), Canadians were generally more supportive of certain policies and initiatives than those survey-wide, and especially so this year - likely a result of the significant efforts in 2016 to resettle more than 25,000 refugees in Canada.

Both in Canada and across all countries surveyed, meeting basic needs was seen as fundamental, particularly through "Temporary shelter" (both 63%) and "Healthcare" (56% and 53% respectively). Although lower overall, more Canadian participants than the survey-wide average supported policies and initiatives relating to "Housing" (39% vs. 28%).

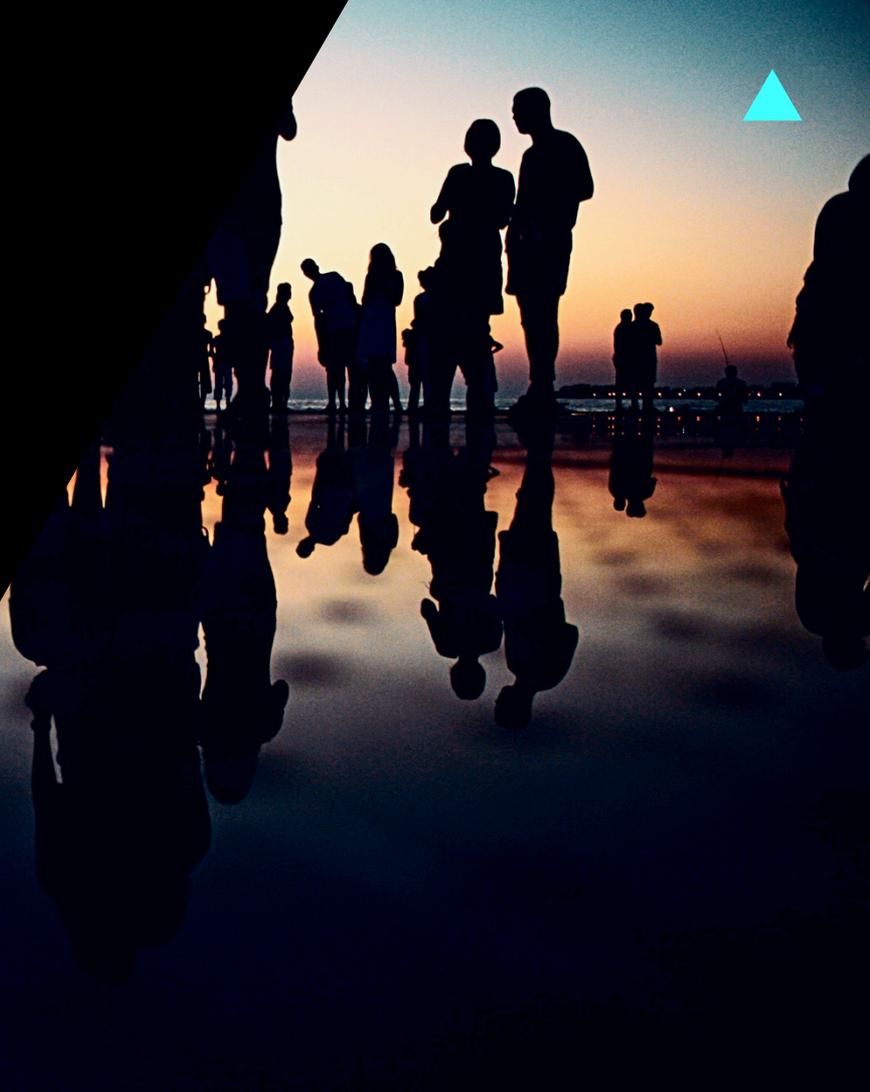
Among Canadian participants there was a particularly high level of support for integration and empowerment, with considerably more selecting such factors than elsewhere. These included "Language classes" (73% vs. 52%), "Assistance in finding work" (63% vs. 39%), "Job training" (50% vs. 34%) and "Recognition of qualifications and credentials" (50% vs. 31%). Also, although a slightly lower proportion, 36% said that refugees should be given "The opportunity to establish business and generate wealth for my country," compared to 25% survey-wide.



SECTION 5



# PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

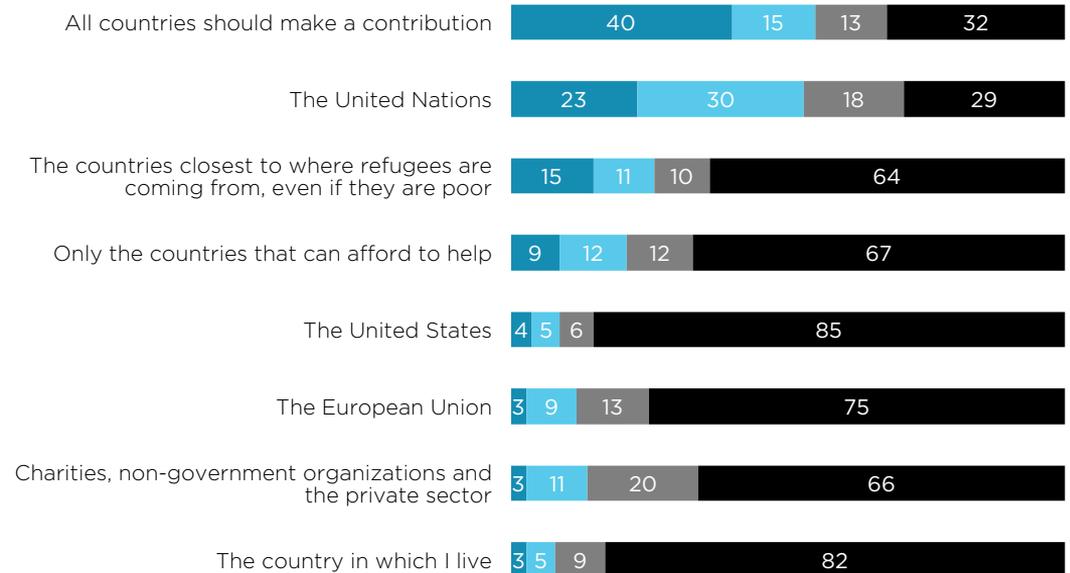
Participants were asked who they thought had the “greatest responsibility” address the refugee crisis. They were shown seven options and asked to rank the three entities they thought should be most responsible for refugees.

Looking at the three entities most frequently selected, it is clear that Canadian participants see the crisis as a global responsibility. “All countries” and the “United Nations” were the most frequently mentioned by quite some way. The former was picked as the most responsible entity by 4 in 10 participants.

Overall, the remaining options were generally less commonly selected. Though there are some noteworthy findings were. In terms of specific countries, there was a slight lean towards those “closest to where refugees are coming from, even if they are poor,” as well as “Only the countries that can afford to help” with 3 in 10 selecting these options within the top three entities considered most responsible to deal with the crisis. A similar proportion said “Charities, non-government organizations and the private sector.”

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

● 1st ● 2nd ● 3rd ● Not top 3



# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP NATIONAL

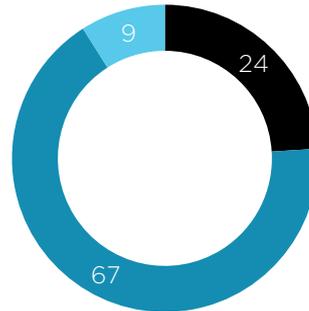
Participants were asked about their country's responsibility for resettling refugees. Canadian scores have remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2, with around 2 in 10 feeling that their country does not have a responsibility to accept refugees and the remainder feeling that it does. Overall, having a quota for the number of refugees to be accepted was preferable, with 2 in 3 stating this. However, 1 in 10 were open to "any number of refugees coming to Canada."

Encouragingly, since Year 1 there has been a slight (6 percentage point) decline in the proportion saying their country "has no responsibility to accept refugees."

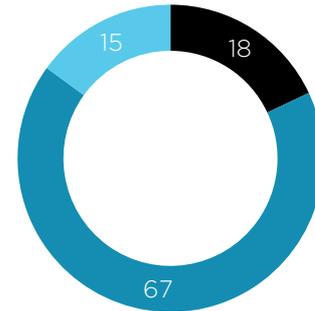
## STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

### CANADA 2015/16



### CANADA 2016/17



# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP FINANCIAL

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

In Canada, 23% were “Not willing” to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes), compared to 29% survey-wide.

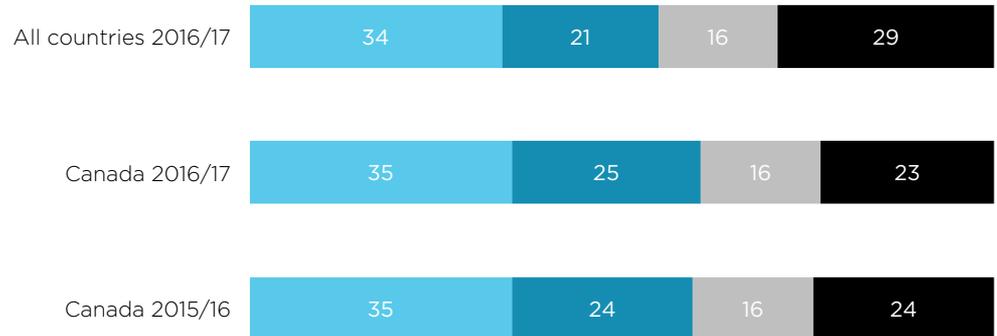
Overall, in both Canada and survey-wide, there was considerable support for government-led assistance, with around 35% supporting this statement. Importantly, just under half of this group said they would be willing to donate to charities “in addition to what my government gives.”

A minority (16%) were not in favor of government donations, but would be willing to give donations.

Canadian results have remained consistent between Year 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



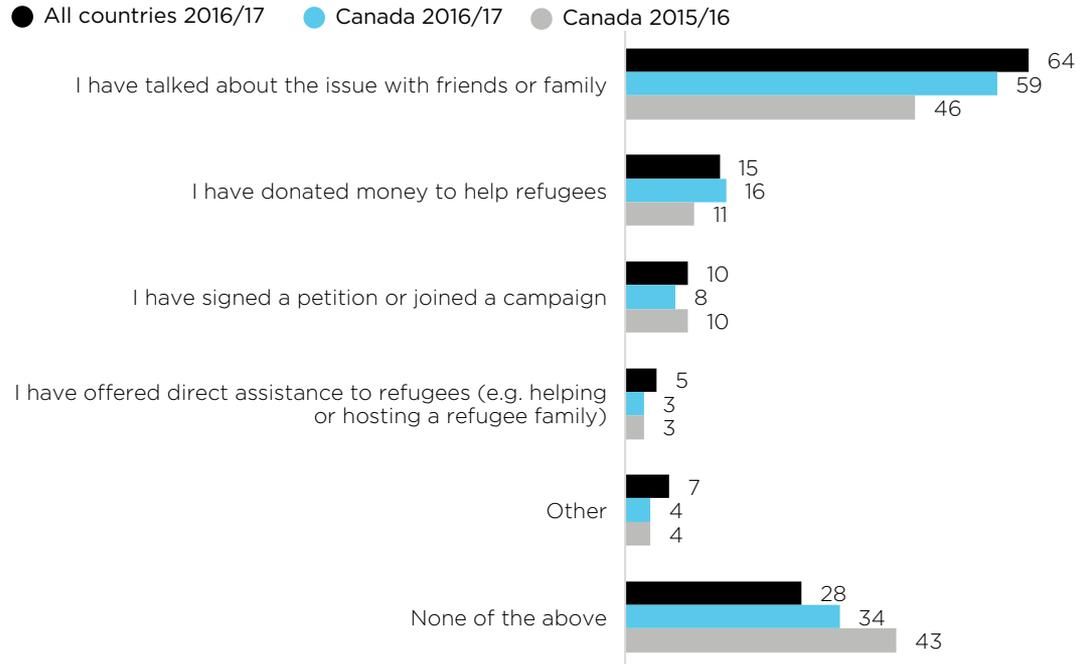
# PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION SO FAR

## ACTIONS

Participants' actions have largely consisted of on speaking to friends and family about the crisis. In many ways this is encouraging given that earlier analysis identified that the views of friends/family are of fundamental importance in opinion formation. The proportion reporting this survey-wide and in Canada was approximately 6 in 10. There had been a considerable increase in this proportion since Year 1 (from 46%).

Incidence of other actions were comparatively lower, with 34% reporting not having made any personal contribution (down from 43% in Year 1). However, it is noteworthy that 16% had made a financial donation and 8% had "signed a petition or joined a campaign," both of which closely match the survey-wide average.

### ACTIONS TAKEN %



**QUESTION(S):** In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)

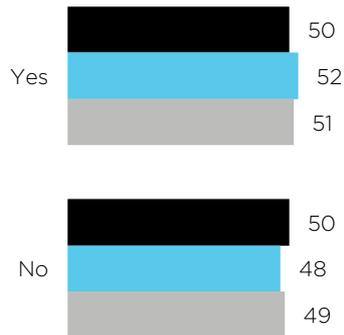
# INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

## CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have liked to, both survey-wide and in Canada, a similar proportion said “Yes” and “No.” Looking at the responses of those who said “No,” it becomes clear that participants placed great emphasis on financial assistance. This was even more so in Canada, where 7 in 10 said that they “did not ‘have the money.’” It is also notable that 3 in 10 didn’t “know what to do to help” or said that they “don’t have the ability to help.”

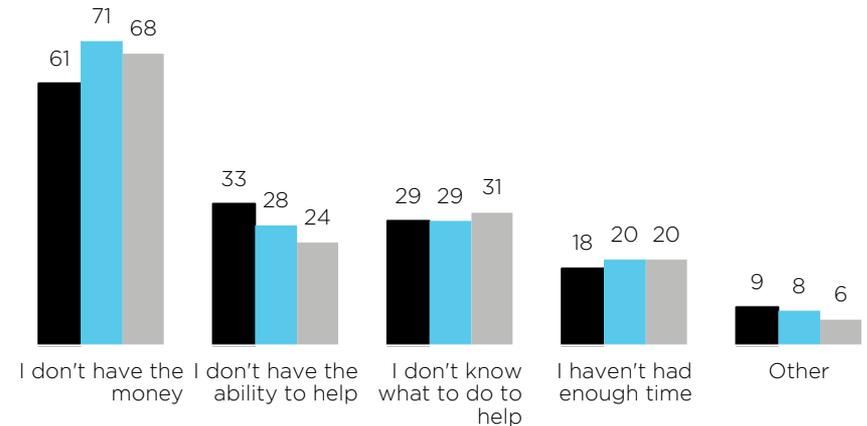
### DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %

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



### IF NOT, WHY NOT? %

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



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,009 (Canada 2016/17) and 1,000 (Canada 2015/16)



SECTION 6



# APPENDIX

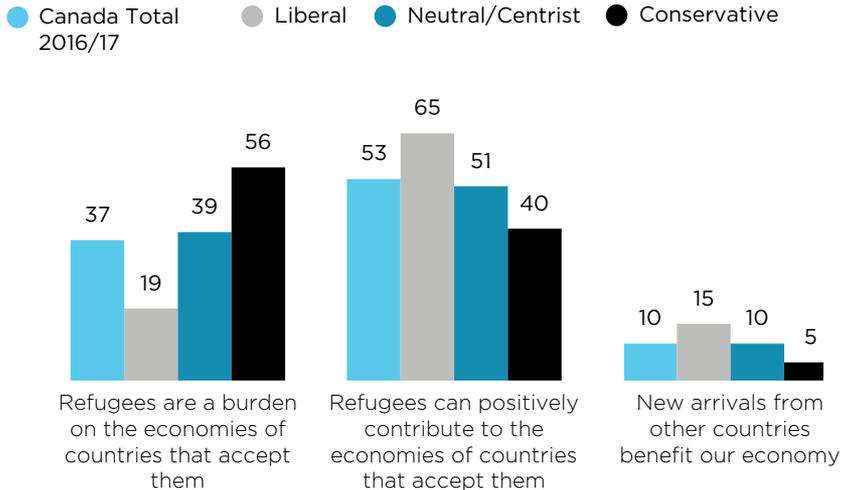


# FINANCIAL IMPACT

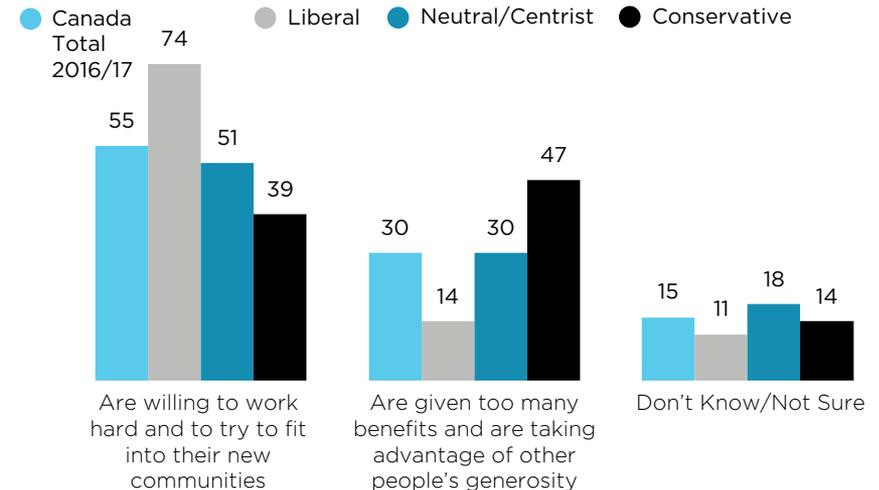
## BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees varied somewhat based on political affiliation. Those who identified as “Liberal” were more optimistic, with over 6 in 10 (65%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to 4 in 10 “Conservative” participants and around half (51%) who were “Neutral/Centrist.” Furthermore, 74% “Liberal” participants believed refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” While half (51%) of “Neutral/Centrist” participants felt the same, this sentiment was considerably lower amongst those who identified as “Conservative” (39%).

### WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %



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



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) BASES (Total): 1009 (Canada 2016/17)

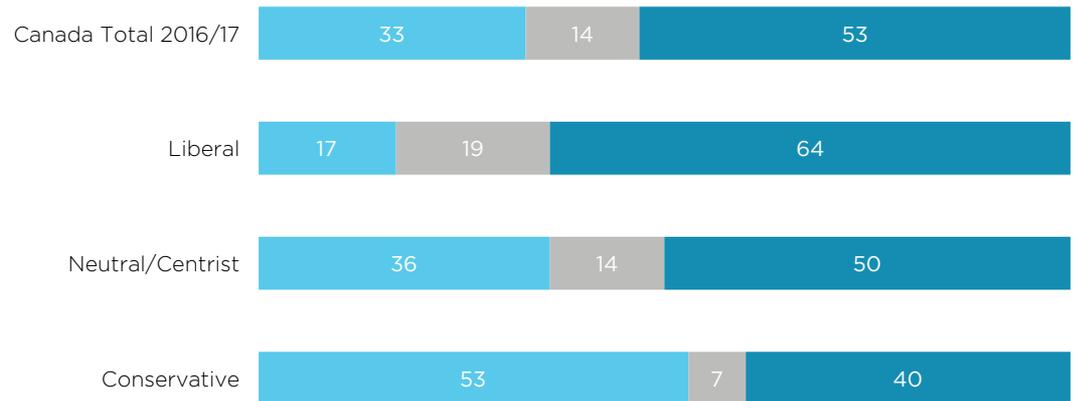
# SECURITY RISK BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Overall, while the majority of all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks, those with “Liberal” views were most pragmatic. Importantly, around 2 in 10 (19%) said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security.” A relatively similar number (14%) of “Neutral/Centrist” participants said the same, compared to just 7% of the “Conservative” group.

Also, over 64% of Liberal participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” While comparatively lower, relatively high proportions of “Neutral/Centrist” (50%) and “Conservative” (40%) participants also said this.

## 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



# ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

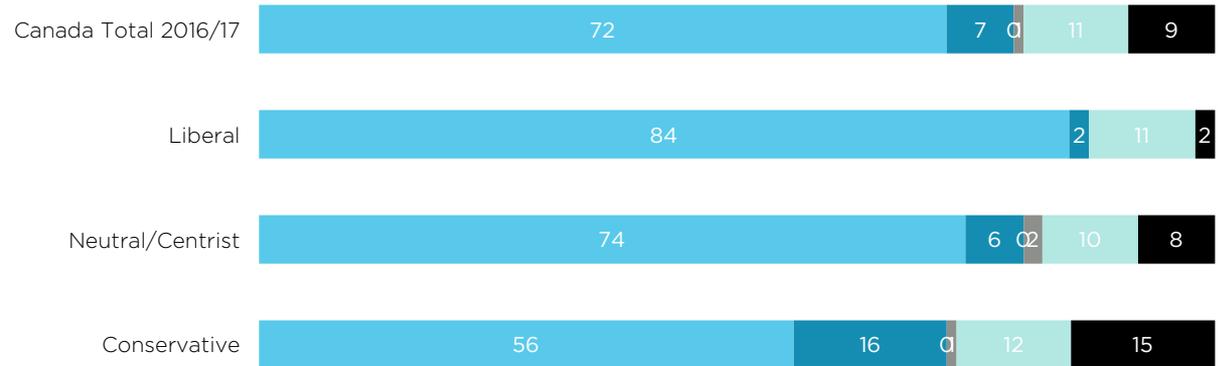
## RELIGION: BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

“Liberal” participants were the most likely to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion,” with over 84% saying so. This view was also relatively high amongst “Neutral/Centrist” participants (74%), but somewhat lower for the “Conservative” group (56%).

“Conservative” participants were the most inclined to think that priority should be given to specific segments, with an emphasis on Christian refugees (16%).

### 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):** 1009 (Canada 2016/17)

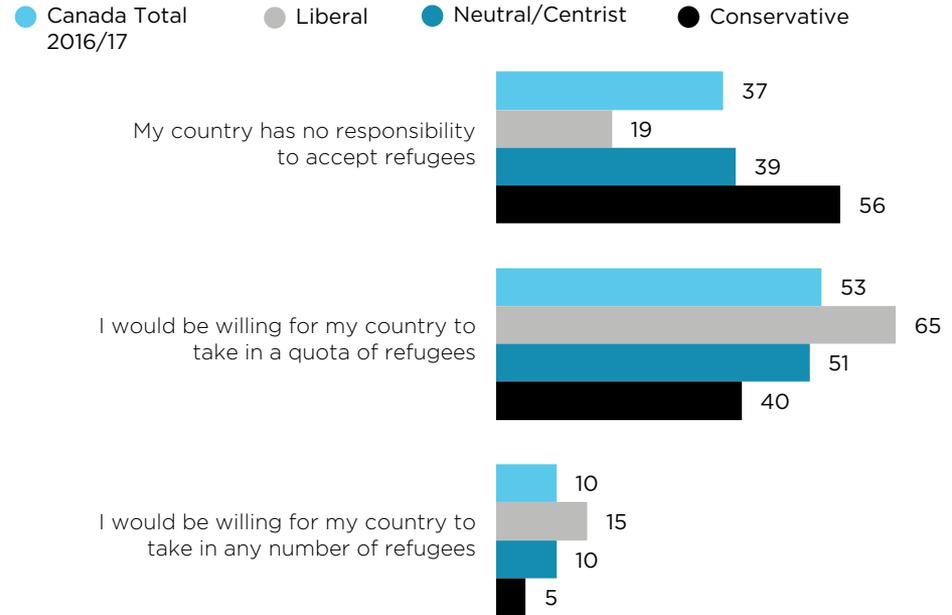
# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Most (80%) “Liberal” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. While a “quota” approach was most popular (65%), 15% said they would be willing for their country “to take in any number of refugees.”

Among the 61% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants who were “willing” for their country to accept refugees, again there was a clear preference for a “quota” approach.

The “Conservative” group had the highest proportion saying “My country has no responsibility to accept refugees” (56%). However, just under half were “willing” to accept refugees, with the “quota” approach being the most favorable.

## NET AGREE %



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

BASES (Total): 1009 (Canada 2016/17)



TENT

