



TENT

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

FRANCE 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 1070 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 France. It comments on shifts in public opinion since Year 1 (2015/16), as well as benchmarking France 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/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.

French fieldwork took place between
12/20/2016 – 01/05/17 | N= 1,001

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

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS, WORLDVIEWS AND KEY INFLUENCES ON OPINION FORMATION

- ▲ The survey encompassed a (statistically) representative sample of the French population in terms of gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status
- ▲ In terms of political stance/affiliation, in Year 2 there was a relatively even spread across the categories: 26% identified as Conservative, 22% as Neutral/Centrist and 23% as Progressive/Liberal. Compared to other countries, notably more participants in France did not affiliate themselves with any particular group (28%). Overall, political views remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.
- ▲ The types and frequency of information sources used ("Fairly" or "Very frequently") to keep up with news/current affairs was generally similar across all countries surveyed:
 - The top two sources were traditional media (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"
 - In France there was a substantial increase from Year 1 to Year 2 in those using "Social media" as a means of keeping up with news/current affairs (27% and 44% respectively).
 - Radio is slightly more commonly used in France than survey-wide (51% and 42% respectively).
- ▲ In terms of identifying the sources that can influence opinion ("A great deal"/"To some extent"), a diverse list emerged:
 - The views of "experts" were clearly important in France and survey-wide. "Listening to a radio or TV interview" (75%) and "Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper or magazine" (69%) were seen as the most likely to influence opinion. However, the views of peers were said to have a similar level of influence on opinion, with 65% selecting "Talking with friends or family."
 - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts. This was especially so in France, where 66% said they are influenced by relevant films or TV shows (55% survey-wide). There was also some appetite for "Reading someone else's opinion in the media" (44%), although just 25% were influenced by "posts on social media."

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE 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: approximately 7 in 10 French participants identified the crisis as something they were worried about (the survey-wide average was slightly higher at 77%). Furthermore, this proportion has remained stable since Year 1.
- ▲ Participants in France had generally known about the refugee crisis for quite some time. Approximately 2 in 3 had known for “More than a year,” with the remainder having become aware more recently.
- ▲ There was a general consensus survey-wide and amongst US participants that “War” was a primary cause of the crisis (9 in 10). In terms of other causes, French respondents were more inclined to select “Religious persecution” than those survey-wide (57% and 49% respectively). Furthermore, although not higher than the survey-wide average, there had been a sizeable increase from Year 1 to Year 2 of the proportions selecting a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (from 13% to 34%) and/or “Droughts and natural disasters” (from 12% to 22%).
- ▲ French participants viewed the need to escape war as the primary motive for refugees fleeing their home countries (6 in 10). A further 52% said “They wish to avoid persecution,” which was considerably higher than the survey-wide average (41%). Overall, 4 in 10 did feel that refugees were seeking better opportunities, either for their children (45%) and/or “in wealthier countries” (40%).
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter, with half of French participants saying it was “the most pressing crisis” the world has faced.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION 3

COMPASSION/ EMPATHY AND CONCERN ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

CHANGES OVER TIME

- Opinions about the impact of refugees on host countries' economies are somewhat polarized. While 3 in 10 were of the opinion that "Refugees can positively contribute," 6 in 10 saw them as a "burden." Notably, the proportion saying a "burden" had increased considerably since Year 1 (from 44% to 60%) and was now slightly higher than the survey-wide average (53%).

CONCERN:

- In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants' level of concern had either increased (55%) or remained the same (45%); it had not decreased.
- In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were more complex. Alarmingly, approximately 2 in 3 (63%) French respondents reported becoming "Less sympathetic" towards the crisis over recent months (55% survey-wide). However in France there was also a notable increase between Year 1 and 2 of those saying they had become "More sympathetic" (19% and 27% respectively).

INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- In France, more so than survey-wide, imagining themselves in refugees' situation was (by some way) the most impactful factor for increasing sympathy (73% and 64% respectively). This was followed by photos/videos and news reports, which were selected by approximately 6 in 10.

DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- In France and across all countries surveyed, fear over "security/terrorism" was by far the primary reason, with over half of respondents citing this.
- The participants were asked what, if anything, would make them more sympathetic. Primarily, they would want to be assured of minimal negative impact on host countries. Interestingly, relative to the survey-wide average, French participants would feel more sympathetic if they were told that other countries were contributing more than France.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

CONCERN FOR REFUGEES:

- ▲ Almost all participants expressed concern for refugees' wellbeing as a result of the circumstances they had faced. The stress of facing "conflict and violence" was most commonly cited (62%), although concerns for families and the practical implications of leaving were also selected.

IMPACT ON HOST COUNTRIES:

Participants did identify concerns for host countries. In France, economic and cultural concerns were slightly higher than survey-wide:

- ▲ The primary concern was "The cost to my country of hosting refugees," with 72% stating this compared to 64% survey-wide.
- ▲ Lack of acceptance of "local laws and customs" (66%) was the second most commonly mentioned concern (59% survey-wide).
- ▲ An "increase of terrorism in my country" was mentioned by 62% of French participants.
- ▲ 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.

- ▲ When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, French views were relatively similar to those survey-wide, although were slightly less positive: Approximately half (49%) agreed that "refugees are just looking for handouts" (44% survey-wide), 33% that they are "willing to work hard" (38% survey-wide) and 2 in 10 were unsure. There was a small increase from Year 1 to Year 2 in those saying "Refugees are willing to work hard" (29% and 33% respectively).
- ▲ When probed further on security risks, across all countries surveyed and in France, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees could lead to an increase in such problems. 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 were undeniable anxieties relating to Islam, with approximately half of participants citing "extremism" and "intolerance." However, although it was less common than in other countries, between 16% and 18% in France did display some positive sentiment.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

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

- ▲ A high proportion (74%) felt that people do not express their true opinions about the refugee crisis for fear of being judged
- ▲ However, when asked specifically about themselves, responses were more mixed. French participants were generally more likely than others to feel they cannot express their opinions on the refugee crisis “without fear of judgment” (43% and 30% respectively). Approximately 3 in 10 (28%) did feel comfortable expressing their opinions. This sentiment was highest amongst those who our segmentation defines as “Overtly positive” (45%) or “Mixed views” (38%), compared to the “Overtly negative” (19%).
- ▲ Another metric revealed that approximately 7 in 10 French participants felt “pressure to think and speak a certain away about refugees.” (59% survey-wide)
- ▲ In terms of the media, just just 17% felt reporting was fair and honest (21% survey-wide). Amongst the remainder, there was a fairly even split between those who disagreed with this and those who were undecided.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION 4

REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- ▲ There were slightly more participants who were under the impression that refugees are seeking long-term support than those who felt they are simply seeking short-term help until it was possible to return home.

TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING: AGE & GENDER:

- ▲ The highest proportion (43%) said that all refugees should be helped equally (34% survey-wide). Of those saying specific groups should be prioritised, women and children emerged as main priorities.

RELIGION:

- ▲ Encouragingly, the highest proportion (6 in 10) said that all religious groups should be treated equally. Of the remainder, a small proportion identified specific religions as most deserving of aid or thought priority should be given to those who had faced religious persecution.

TYPES OF SUPPORT THROUGH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES:

- ▲ Overall, both in France and survey-wide, "Temporary shelter" was seen as the key priority (mentioned by more than half of French respondents).
- ▲ Amongst other commonly selected factors, "Language classes" (52%) and "Healthcare" (49%) were also seen as particularly important by French participants. While other policies/initiatives were selected, none were mentioned by more than 3 in 10 participants.

EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- ▲ Views of French participants differed considerably to those survey-wide. There was a general sense that their country had not done as much as other countries in relation to the current crisis. Just 3 in 10 felt it had (57% survey-wide) and 1 in 4 were proud of the response (40% survey-wide).

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

FRANCE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 5

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

- ▲ Participants saw the refugee crisis as requiring global action, with “All countries” and the “United Nations” most often identified as having the “greatest responsibility.” The “countries closest to where refugees are coming from” was the third most commonly selected option in France.
- ▲ Encouragingly, since Year 1, there has been a 10-percentage point decrease in the proportion who do not think France has a responsibility to help refugees (from 36% to 26%). There has also been an increase in those saying they are willing to accept a quota of refugees (from 58% to 67%).

PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO REFUGEES

RECEIVED VARIED RESPONSES:

- ▲ 4 in 10 French participants were not in favor of donations or taxes to assist refugees, slightly higher than the survey-wide average (29%).
- ▲ Amongst the remainder who were open to financial support, the highest proportion (40%) had a preference for providing governmental support as opposed to (personal) charitable contributions.

PERSONAL ACTIONS:

- ▲ The most common action taken by French respondents in relation to helping the crisis was speaking to friends and family, with approximately 6 in 10 reporting this.
- ▲ Overall, approximately half were satisfied with the level of contribution they had made, whereas half felt they hadn't helped as much as they would have like to . For the latter, the main reason was lack of financial resources (48%). Notably however, 4 in 10 said they did not “have the ability” and 3 in 10 said they did not “know what to do” to help.

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

TOTAL SAMPLE 2016/17: 12,527 2015/16: 12,249	 Australia 1,001 (1,019)	 Canada 1,009 (1,057)	 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)
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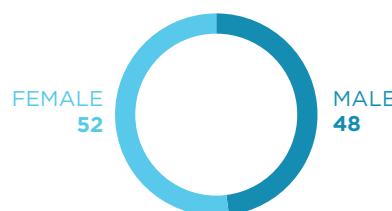
DEMOGRAPHICS

WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1001

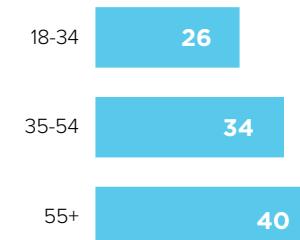
The sample of participants was demographically representative of the French population in relation to gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.

Importantly, given their influence on society, millennials were well represented, making up approximately 1 in 4 survey participants.

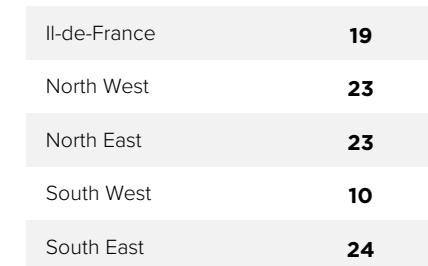
GENDER %



AGE %



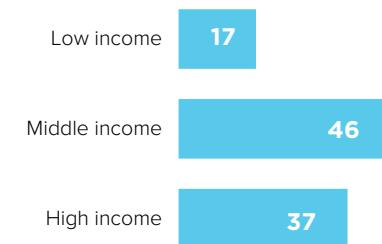
REGION %



LIVING SITUATION %



INCOME (PER MONTH) %



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 all questions:** 1001 (France 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:

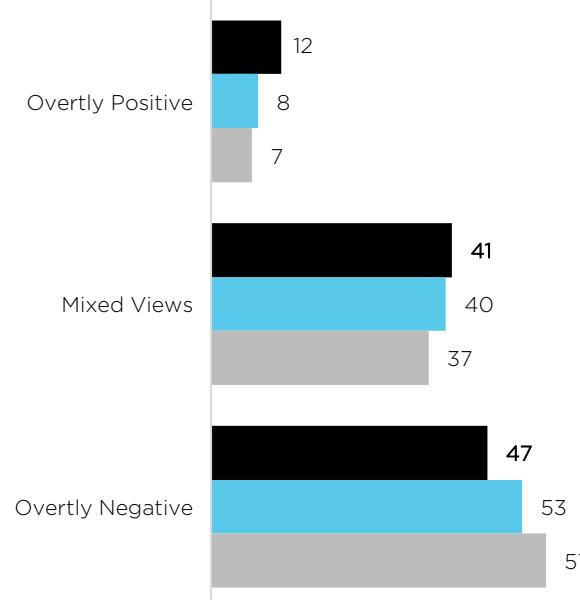
1. Views in relation to their country's level of responsibility to help refugees.
2. Perceived economic impact of hosting refugees.
3. Perceived security risk posed by hosting refugees.
4. Attitudes towards providing financial assistance to refugees.

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

French views closely reflected those survey-wide, with a majority displaying "Overtly Negative" or "Mixed" views towards refugees. French views have been relatively consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %

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



QUESTION(S): How frequently do you use each of the following as a means of keeping up with news/current affairs? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 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 Conservative, Neutral/Centrist or Progressive/Liberal.

Views of those in France remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2. There was a fairly even spread of participants who said they were Conservative (26%), Neutral/Centrist (22%) and Progressive/Liberal (23%).

There were considerably more French participants who were unsure or did not know which group they would affiliate themselves with, than in other countries (28% and 17% respectively).

POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

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



QUESTION(S): Which of the following comes closest to describing you? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2015/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

INFORMATION SOURCES USED

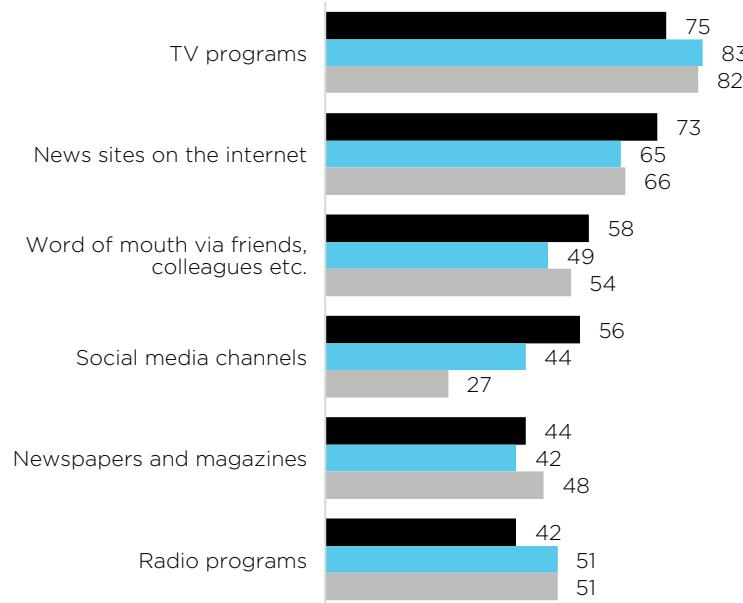
Traditional media outlets are amongst the most commonly used sources for information on news and current affairs. In France and across all countries surveyed, “TV programs” and “News sites on the Internet” were the top two sources by quite some way.

The views of peers and influencers appear to be valued highly, with approximately half of participants citing “Word of mouth” and/or “Social media” (respectively) as regularly used sources. There has been a substantial increase in those saying they use “Social media” for news between Year 1 to Year 2 (27% and 44% respectively).

Print and radio media sources are also (regularly) used by approximately half of participants. Radio is notably more regularly used in France than in other countries (51% and 42% respectively).

USE ‘VERY FREQUENTLY’/‘FAIRLY FREQUENTLY’ %

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



QUESTION(S): How frequently do you use each of the following as a means of keeping up with news/current affairs? (%) BASE: 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

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 and current affairs topics.

In both France and survey-wide, the views of “experts” were clearly valued. “Listening to a radio or TV interview” (65%) and “Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper or magazine” (69%) were seen as the most likely to influence opinion.

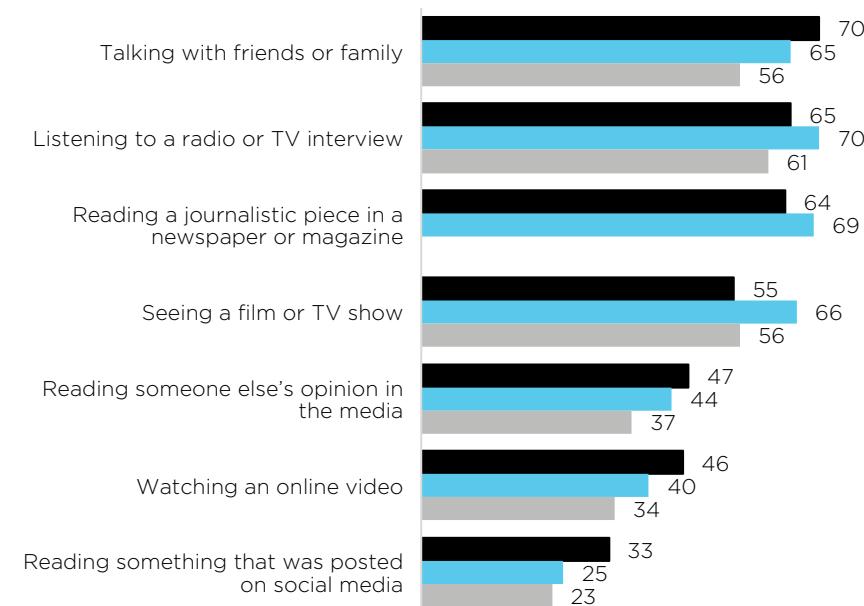
However, the views of peers were as important, with 65% saying that “Talking with friends or family” can influence them “A great deal/to some extent.”

Interestingly, a high level of trust was placed on the arts, and even more so in France than survey-wide: 66% said they are influenced by relevant films or TV shows (55% survey-wide). Although, the credibility of the source does appear to be important, with just 40% being influenced by watching an “online video.”

In terms of more opinion-driven content, there is some appetite for this. Nearly half (44%) said they are influenced by “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” (e.g. an op-ed), although just 25% are influenced by “posts on social media.”

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

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



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think the following can influence your opinions on a given topic? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)



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.

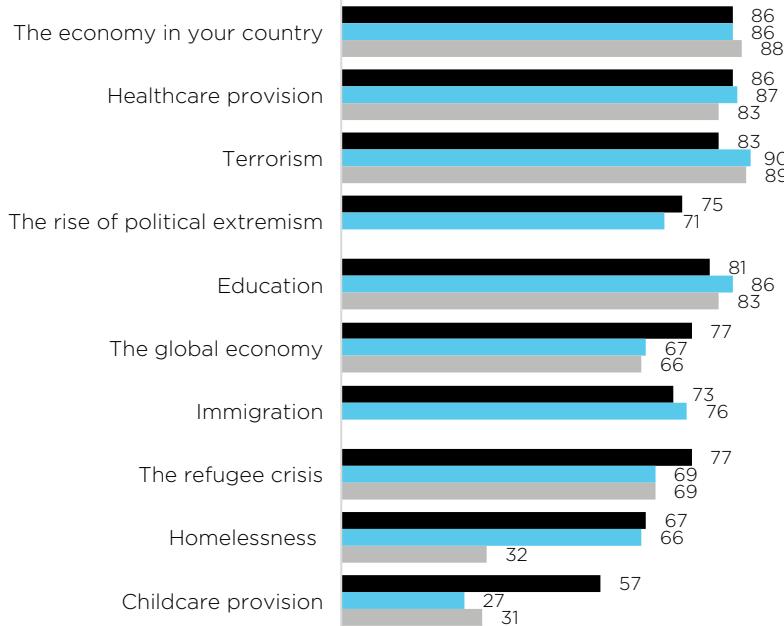
Level of concern for each of the 10 factors was relatively high, with almost all being selected by at least 60% of participants. Interestingly, both national and global concerns ranked highly. Of the latter, the refugee crisis was selected by a sizeable proportion of participants. The French selection rate was slightly lower than the survey-wide average, with 69% expressing their concern compared to 77%. 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

● France 2016/17

● France 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: 12527 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

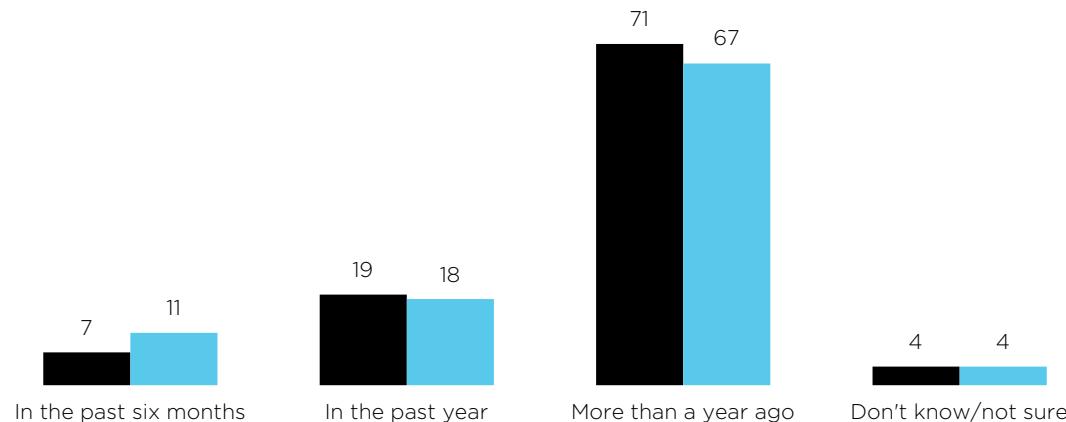
LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

TOTAL SAMPLE

Participants in France had generally known about the refugee crisis for quite some time. Approximately 2 in 3 had known for “More than a year,” while the remainder having became aware only within the last year. Proportions closely matched the survey-wide average.

AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 2016/17



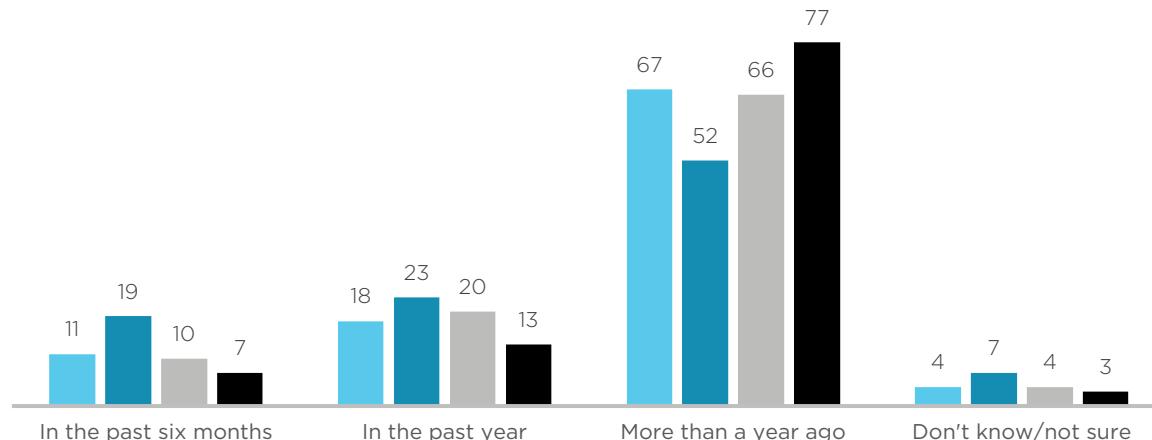
QUESTION(S): Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) BASES: 12527 (All countries 2016/17) 1001 (France 2016/17)

LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS BY AGE

Length of awareness seems 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 4 in 10 stating this. Older age groups have been aware for longer. This was especially pronounced for the 55+ group; nearly 8 in 10 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 (France 2016/17)

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

KEY FACTORS

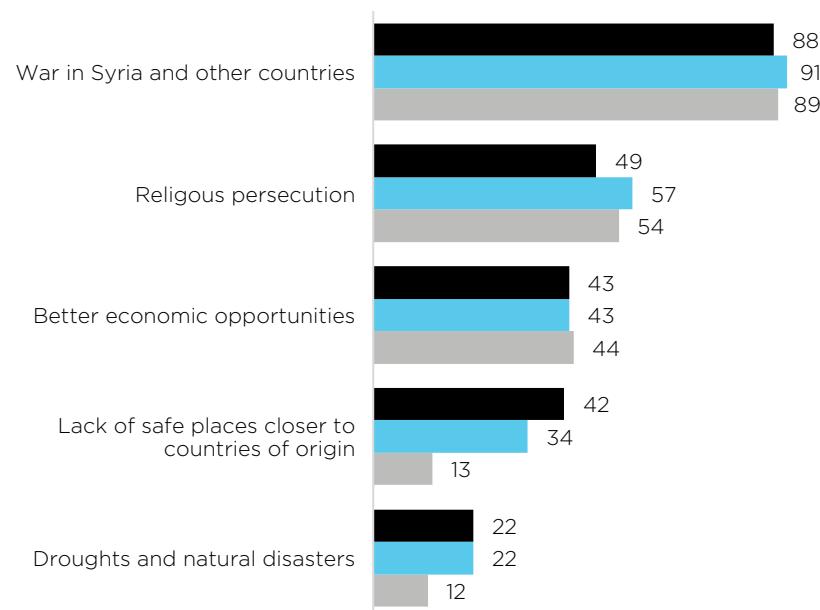
When asked to select what they thought were the main causes of the refugee crisis, across all countries surveyed and in France, “War” was by far the most commonly selected factor (88% and 91% respectively).

High proportions of French participants also identified other reasons. Perhaps most notably, the French were more inclined to identify “Religious persecution” than those survey-wide (57% and 49% respectively). This year, there was also a substantial increase in those saying “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (34% from 13%) or “Droughts and natural disasters” (22% from 12%).

It should, however, be noted that relatively high proportions in both France and survey-wide (43% each) did think that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities.”

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %

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



QUESTION(S): What do you think has led to the refugee crisis? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

REASONS FOR FLEEING

REFUGEES' MOTIVES

Participants were then asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. As with the causes of the crisis, French participants again identified a range of factors, and their responses were generally comparable to the survey-wide average.

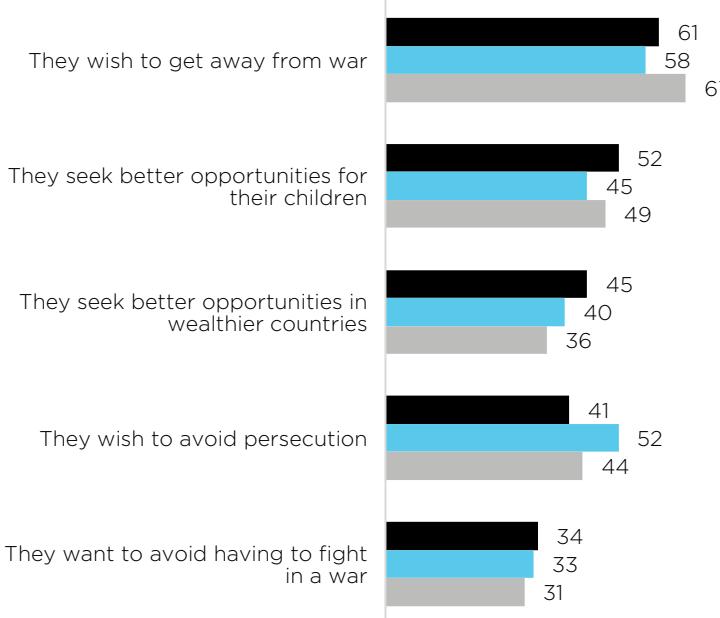
Wishing 'to get away from war' was the most commonly identified reason, with approximately 6 in 10 (58%) selecting this, although there was slight decline in this proportion since Year 1 (67%). A similar number (52%) said "They wish to avoid persecution," which was considerably higher than the survey-wide average (41%).

In France, and across all countries surveyed, approximately 4 in 10 felt refugees were seeking better opportunities, either for their children (45%) and/or "in wealthier countries" (40%).

Notably, although fleeing war was seen as a primary motive, just 1 in 3 said refugees were wishing to "avoid having to fight in a war."

APPLIES TO THE MAJORITY %

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



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think that each of the following motives apply to those who are currently fleeing their homelands? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

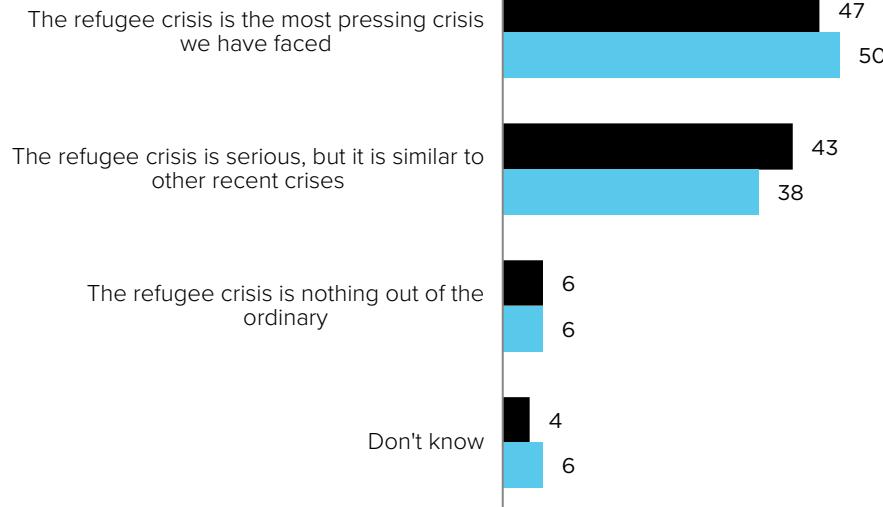
Overall, the vast majority of participants (approximately 9 in 10) saw the refugee crisis as a pressing global matter.

French participants displayed similar levels of concern to those survey-wide, with half stating that “The refugee crisis is the most pressing crisis we have faced” and approximately 4 in 10 (38%) saying “The refugee crisis is serious, but it is similar to other recent crises.”

Six percent of French participants (with the same proportion survey-wide) considered the crisis to be “nothing out of the ordinary.”

SCALE OF CRISIS %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 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.

In France, there had been considerable shifts in opinion between Year 1 and 2. Last year approximately 4 in 10 said that "Refugees can positively contribute" and a further 2 in 10 (17%) that "New arrivals" benefit the economy, with around 4 in 10 seeing refugees as a "burden." This year saw a somewhat inverse trend: 6 in 10 saw refugees as a "burden," with 3 in 10 saying they can "positively contribute" and 1 in 10 seeing all new arrivals as a "benefit."

Compared to the average across all countries surveyed, this year French participants were slightly less positive than those survey-wide.

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

All countries 2016/17



France 2016/17



France 2015/16



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12,527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

CONCERN

Participants' level of concern about the refugee crisis has either increased or remained consistent over time. Approximately half (55%) of French participants have become more concerned, with a similar proportion remaining the same (45%). Just a small minority (1%) have become less concerned.

French trends are similar to those in other countries.

LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased

All countries 2016/17



France 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 (France 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

SYMPATHY

Alarmingly, just over half (55%) of participants across the globe had become less sympathetic towards the crisis over recent months. This trend was even more pronounced in France, with approximately 2 in 3 (63%) reporting a decrease in sympathy.

However, there was also a notable increase in France of those saying they had become “More sympathetic” from Year 1 to Year 2 (19% and 27% respectively).

OPINION CHANGE IN THE PAST YEAR/RECENT MONTHS %

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

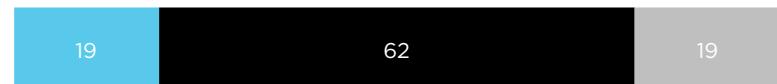
All countries 2016/17



France 2016/17



France 2015/16



QUESTION(S): 2015: Has your opinion on the refugee crisis changed in recent months? (%) BASE: 1070 (France 2015/16)

2016: In the last year, have you become more or less sympathetic to the situation in which refugees find themselves? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 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 the change in sentiment.

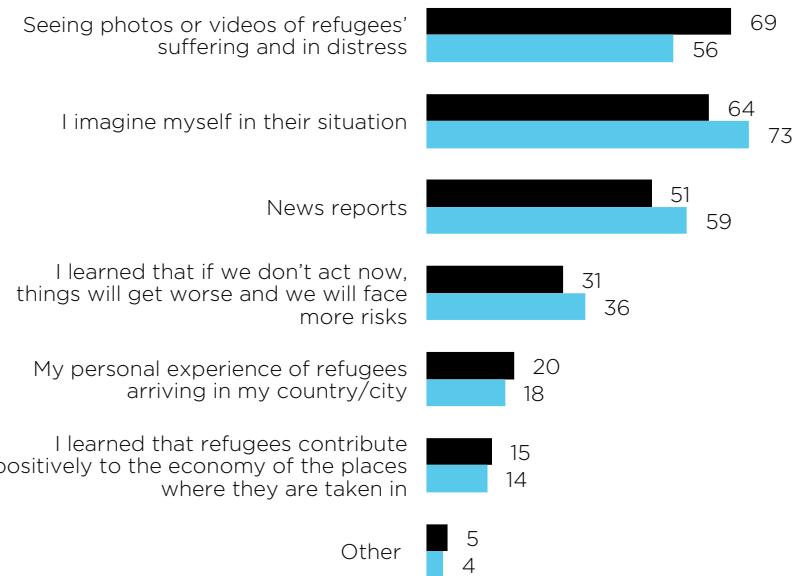
Information about the hardships refugees are suffering and empathizing with them were the key factors in France and survey-wide (selected by over half of participants). There was, however, a slight difference in order of influence. In France, imagining themselves in the refugees' situation was the most impactful factor by some way (73%).

The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic and social impacts, were less influential.

However, of these, approximately 1 in 3 were swayed by the fact that failure to act now could lead to a more acute crisis.

WHAT MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 2016/17



QUESTION(S): What made you more sympathetic? (%) BASES (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 88 (France 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

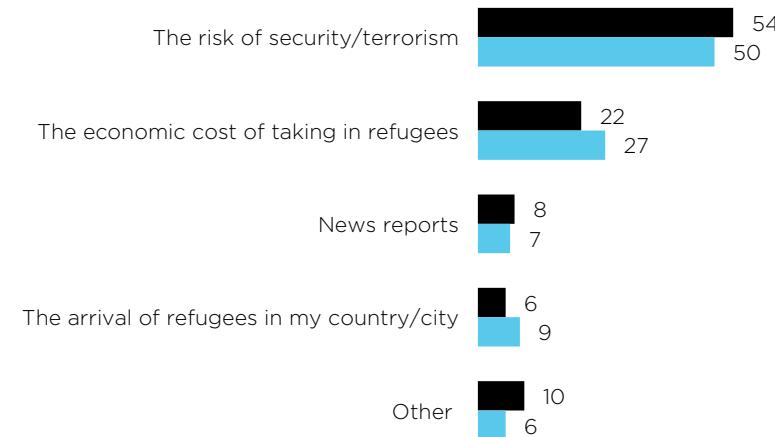
REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). In both France and survey-wide, fears over “security and terrorism” were by far the primary reason (50% and 54% respectively).

While the remaining factors were generally less commonly mentioned, approximately 1 in 4 were clearly concerned about the economic risk of taking in refugees'. No other factor was mentioned by more than 1 in 10.

WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 2016/17



QUESTION(S): As shown above BASES (all respondents who are less sympathetic): 1517 (All countries 2016/17) and 209 (France 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 among refugees (Refugee Voices 2016).

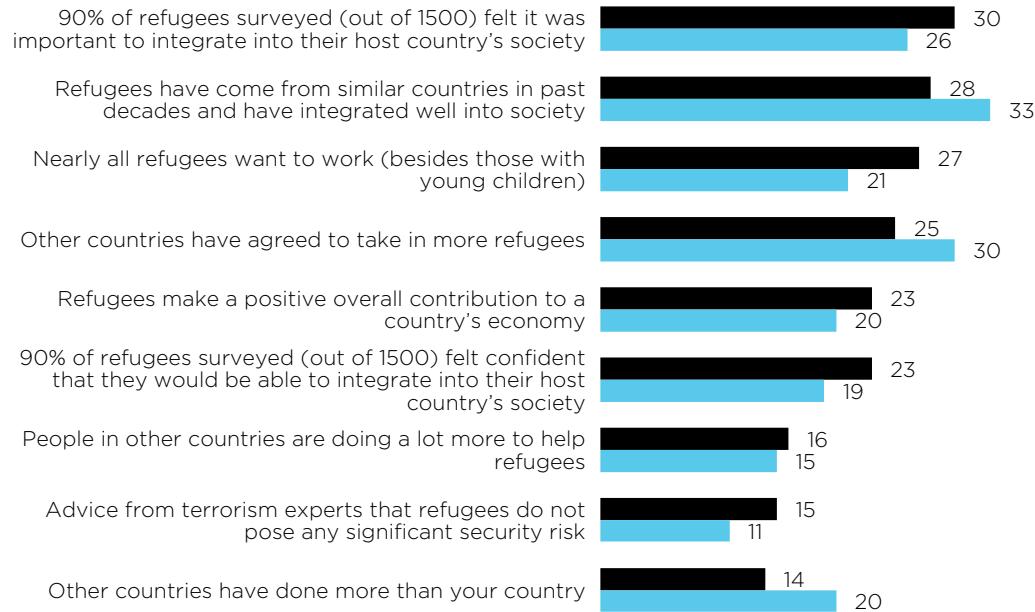
Given their opinion, it is perhaps unsurprising that no factor was selected by an overwhelmingly majority. Nonetheless, some significant patterns did emerge. Factors with the most influence were the ones that assured participants of minimal negative impact on the host country, such as knowing that refugees wanted to integrate and contribute to their host community (and that historical trends were a testament to this).

Interestingly, French participants appeared to be somewhat outward thinking. Slightly more than those survey-wide said they would feel more sympathetic if they knew that other countries had “agreed to take in more refugees” (30% and 25% respectively) or had generally “done more” (20% and 14% respectively) than France.

WOULD THE FOLLOWING MAKE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? % YES

● All countries 2016/17

● France 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) and 209 (France 2016/17)

CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

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

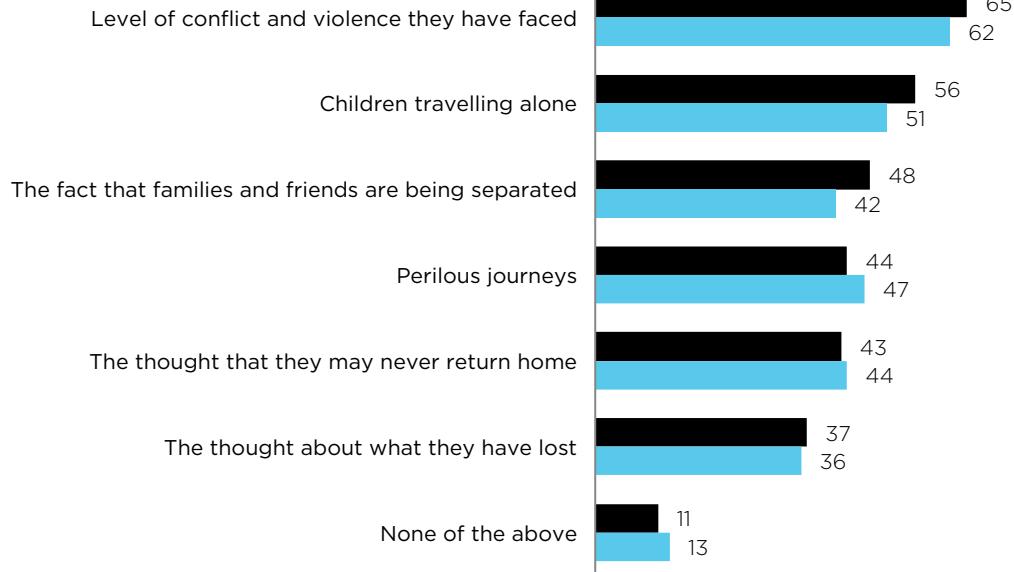
Concerns were varied, but the stress of facing "conflict and violence" was most commonly cited (62%).

Concerns for families/relationships were also prevalent: 51% were worried about "Children traveling alone" and 42% about the fact that families/friends were being separated.

A third theme of concerns related to the more practical elements. These included the "Perilous journeys" (47%) refugees had faced to reach safety, the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (44%) and what they may have "lost" (36%).

CONCERN(S) FOR REFUGEES %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 2016/17



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): 922 (France 2016/17), 11213 (All countries 2016/17)

CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES

ECONOMY, SECURITY AND CULTURE

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

In France, more so than survey-wide, the economic impact was referenced: 72% were concerned about the “cost to my country of hosting refugees,” compared to 64% survey-wide.

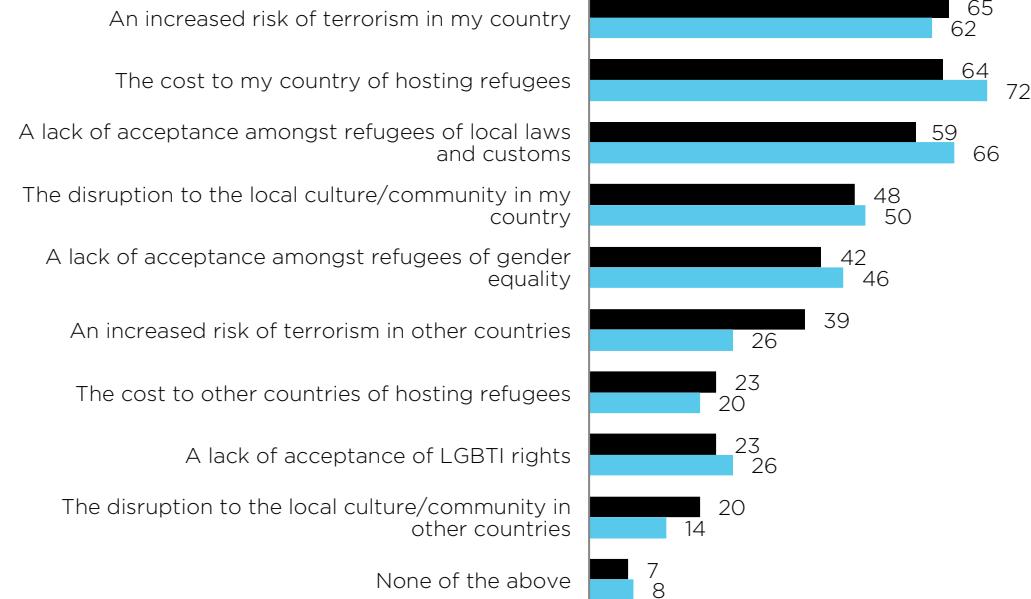
Overall, security was a worry, with approximately 6 in 10 fearing that there could be “An increased risk of terrorism in my country.”

Cultural impact was also a prominent concern, and again slightly more so in France: 2 in 3 were concerned about a lack of acceptance of “local laws and customs” (59% survey-wide), half were worried about “disruption to local culture community” and 46% were worried about a lack of acceptance of “gender equality” (42% survey-wide).

French participants tended to focus more on concerns for their own country, which was consistent with the survey-wide results.

CONCERN FOR HOST COUNTRIES %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 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): 922 (France 2016/17), 11213 (All countries 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.”

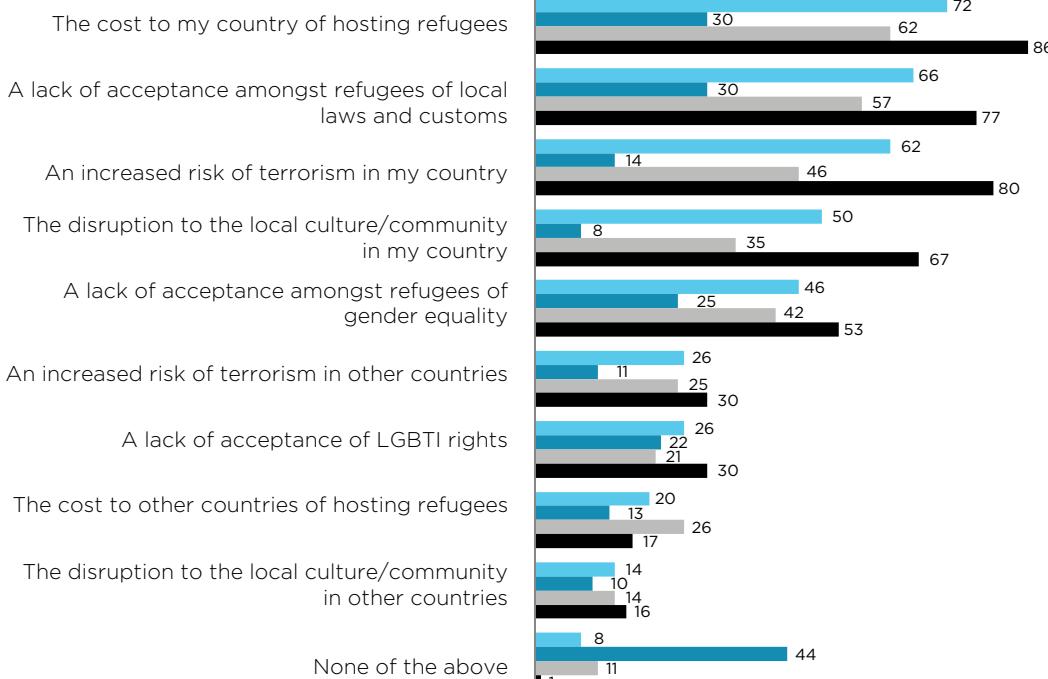
Broadly, factors where “Overtly negative” participants were considerably more concerned related to national social, economic and security concerns.

Notably, factors where levels of concern were relatively similar across the three segments related to equality based on gender and sexuality.

Encouragingly, just under half (44%) 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 (France 2016/17)

REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK

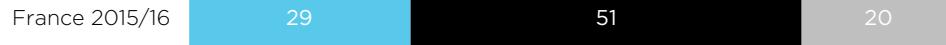
CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, the views of French participants were relatively similar to those survey-wide, although compared to the average, they were slightly less positive. Approximately half said that “refugees are just looking for handouts,” with 33% saying they are “willing to work hard” (38% survey-wide) and 2 in 10 unsure.

Positively, however, there was a small increase from Year 1 to Year 2 in those saying “Refugees are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their new communities” (29% and 33% respectively).

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



QUESTION(S): Do you think the majority of refugees are... (%) BASES: 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

SECURITY CONCERNS

RISK VS. NO RISK

Overall, both in France and survey-wide, 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.

French scores were comparable to 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 44% 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 1 in 10 do feel this way.

Overall, French scores have remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2.

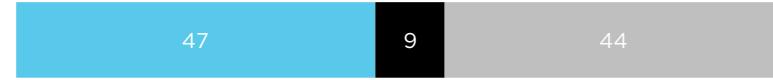
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

All countries 2016/17



France 2016/17



France 2015/16



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) BASES: 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

ATTITUDES TOWARDS ISLAM

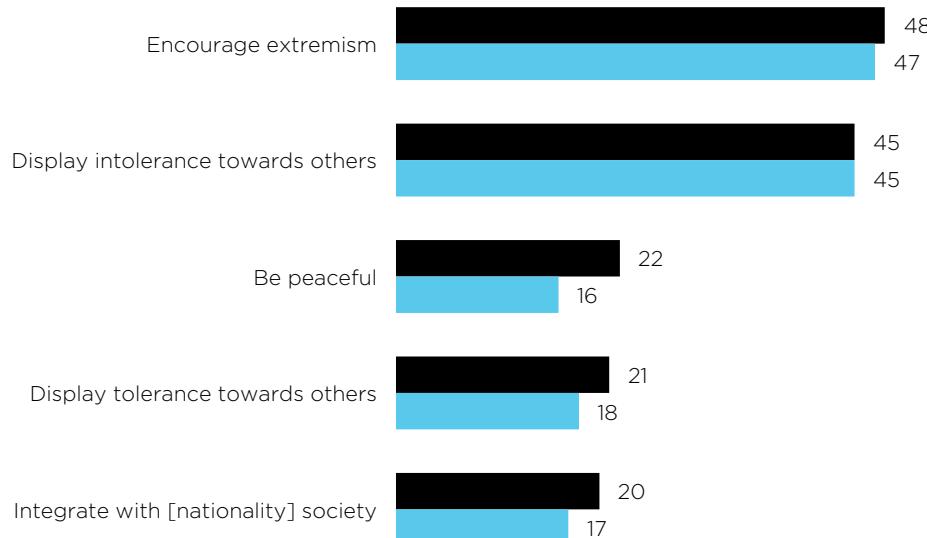
PEACE VS. EXTREMISM

When asked their opinions on Islam, a somewhat nuanced picture emerged. Undeniably, there are anxieties around the religion, in France 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 16% did display some positive sentiment, saying that Islam is “peaceful,” tolerant and/or conducive to integration in French society.

NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● France 2016/17



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree that, compared with other religions, Islam is more likely to... (%) **BASES:** 1001 (France 2016/17) 12527 (All countries 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, across all countries surveyed and even more so in France, there was a sense that views and reporting on the topic were somewhat censored.

In regards to the public, 3 in 4 felt that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged (63% survey-wide). Of the remainder, around 2 in 10 were undecided; very few (7%) disagreed.

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

In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” French views were more similar to the survey-wide average here: 46% of French participants disagreed as did 42% survey-wide.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

NET Agree

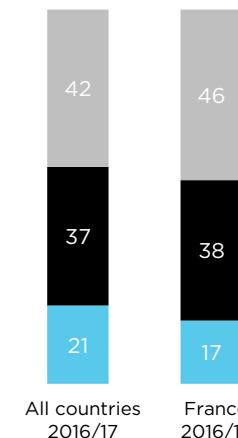
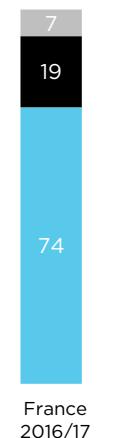
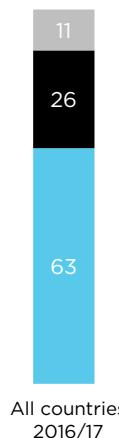
Neither agree nor disagree

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.”



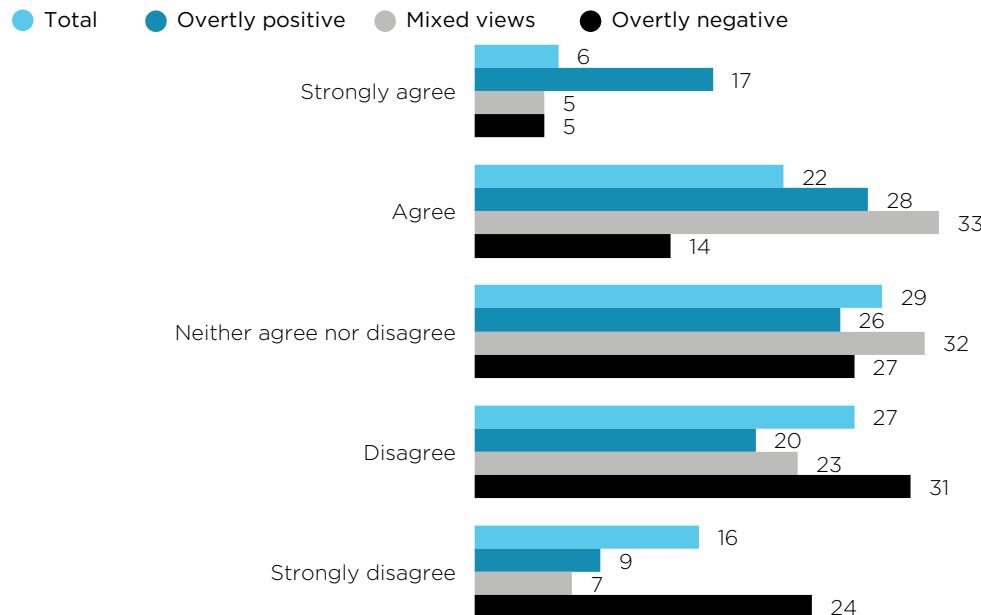
QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (%) **BASES:** 1001 (France 2016/17) 12527 (All countries 2016/17)

EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Encouragingly, those with “Overtly positive” or “Mixed views” towards refugees felt more comfortable expressing their opinions publically (NET Agreement 45% and 38% respectively). Comparatively, more than half (55%) of the “Overtly negative” did not feel they could express their opinions “without fear of judgment.”

“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 (France 2016/17)

EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

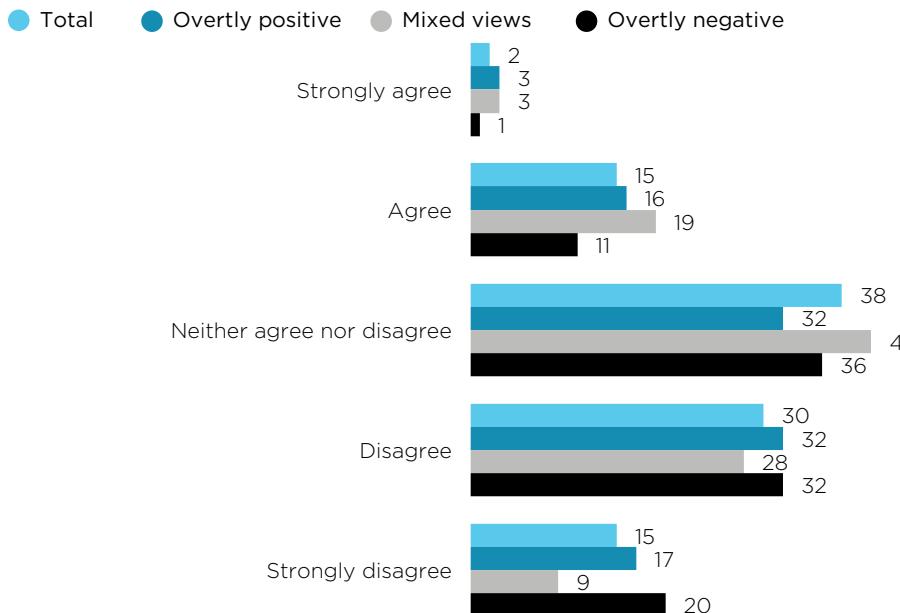
STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (2)

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

Results are relatively comparable between those with "Overtly negative" and "Overtly positive" views towards the refugee crisis, suggesting both groups feel there is a lack honesty in the media. Approximately half of each of these segments felt the media was not fair and honest about the refugee crisis.

Those with "Mixed views" were more likely to think the media was being fair and honest (NET agreement 22%) or to not have a strong opinion on the subject (41%).

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



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

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 France, with 7 in 10 feeling “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (6 in 10 survey-wide). Less than 1 in 10 said there is “an open and honest dialogue,” compared to 23% survey-wide. The remainder (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

All countries 2016/17

23

59

19

France 2016/17

9

71

21



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.

Both in France and across all countries surveyed, a slightly higher proportion (approximately half) felt refugees are seeking “A permanent new life,” with 3 in 10 believing they are looking for “Temporary shelter.”

A notable change between Year 1 and 2 was a 10 percentage point decrease in the proportion of those with the opinion that refugees are seeking “A permanent new life.”

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

All countries 2016/17



France 2016/17



France 2015/16



QUESTION(S): What do you think the majority of refugees caught up in today's crisis are looking for? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 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 their country should help refugees.

Notably, a higher proportion of French participants felt all refugees should be helped equally compared to those survey-wide (43% and 34% respectively).

The majority of the remainder identified priority groups, with similar proportions selecting “both women and children” (22%) and just “children” (17%). A minority (17%) felt their country should not be helping any refugees.

There was an increase between Year 1 and 2 of those saying “All refugees should be helped equally” (36% and 43% respectively) and positively, there was a 6 percentage point decrease in those saying “My country should not help refugees.”

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



France 2016/17



France 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:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

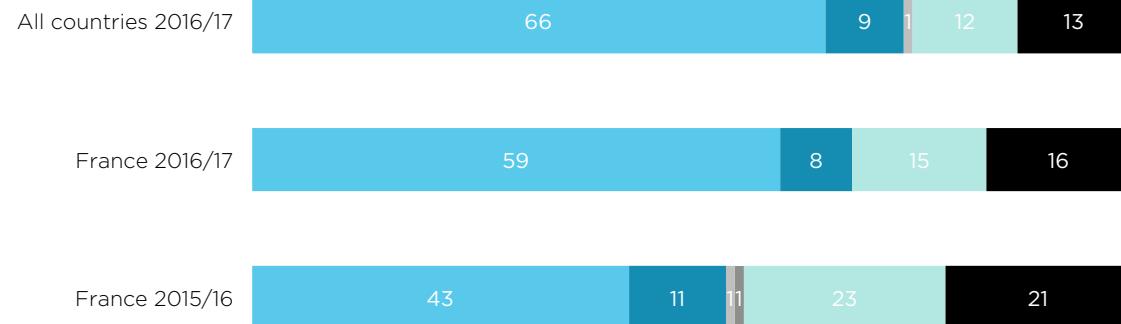
RELIGION

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 have faced religious persecution in their country of origin more broadly

French results were comparable to the survey-wide average. Encouragingly, by far the highest proportion (approximately 6 in 10) said that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion.” Amongst the remainder, no single priority group emerged. The most commonly selected group was those who have faced religious persecution in their home country (15%).

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:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT

COULD MORE BE DONE?

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

French participants responded somewhat differently to those in other countries. A relatively similar proportion to the survey-wide average were proud of their "country's role in helping refugees throughout history" (40% vs. 49%), however considerably less reported this in relation to the current crisis. Although there had been a notable increase since Year 1 (16%), just 25% said "I am proud of the way my country has responded" compared to 40% survey-wide.

When asked to compare France's contribution to the current refugee crisis to that of other countries, participants seemed to think they had not done as much. Just 3 in 10 French participants felt their country had "done more," compared to 6 in 10 of all countries surveyed. 2 in 10 felt France had "done less," although a similar proportion (26%) said their country "has no responsibility to do anything about the crisis" (21% survey-wide).

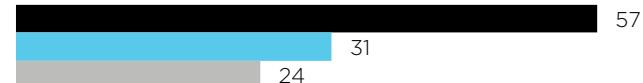
NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17

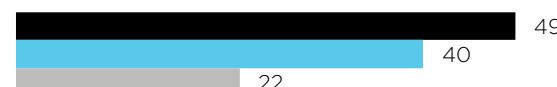
● France 2016/17

● France 2015/16

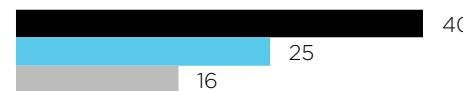
My country has done more than most countries to address the refugee crisis



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



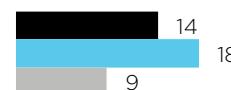
I am proud of the way my country has responded to the refugee crisis



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



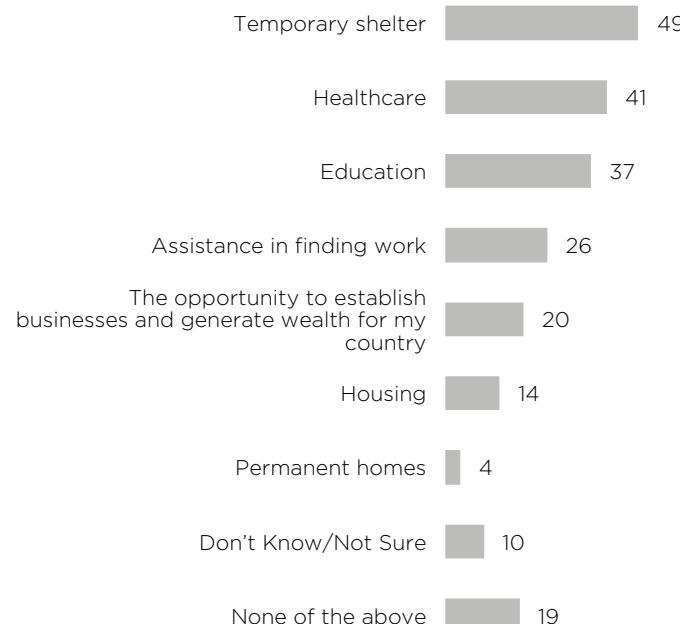
QUESTION(S): To what extent do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following statements about your country's response to the refugee crisis? (%)

BASES: 12527 (All countries), 1001 (France 2016/17)

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

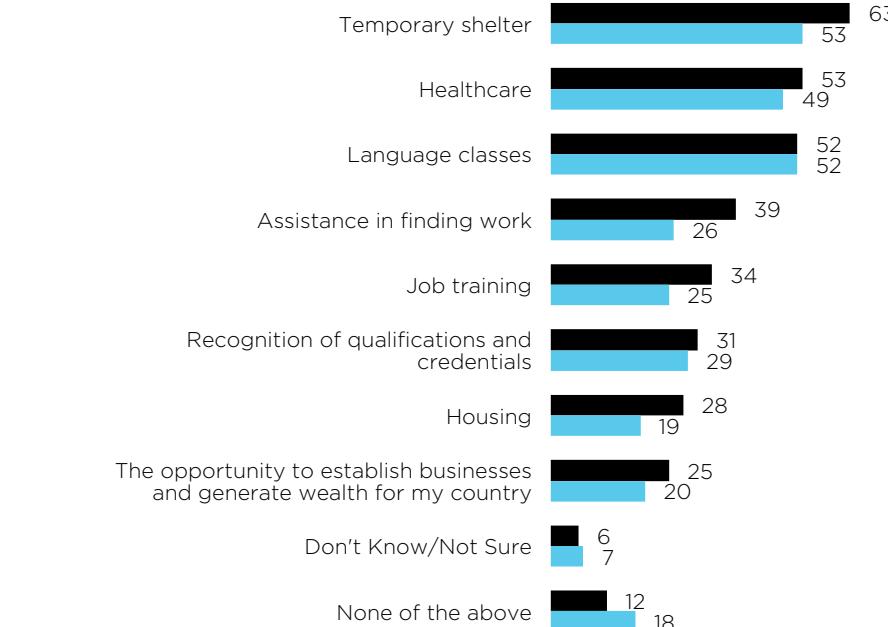
● France 2015/16



LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● France 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: 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 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), views of French participants have generally remained the same from Year 1 to Year 2.

Overall, both survey-wide and in France, providing a safe place to reside was seen as the key priority, with more than half (53%) selecting "Temporary shelter." Amongst other commonly selected factors, "Language classes" (52%) and "Healthcare" (49%) were also seen as important by participants in France and across all countries surveyed.

One notable point of departure between France and the survey-wide results is that there was slightly less support in France for policies and initiatives relating to economic integration. In particular, "Assistance in finding work" (39% vs. 26%) and "Job training" (34% vs. 25%).

While the remaining factors did receive support, they were generally not selected by more than 3 in 10 participants. In the context of this question, it may well have been that these factors were seen as more long-term support (housing, recognising credentials and qualifications and facilitating entrepreneurialism) and therefore not "top of mind" as key priorities.



SECTION 5

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

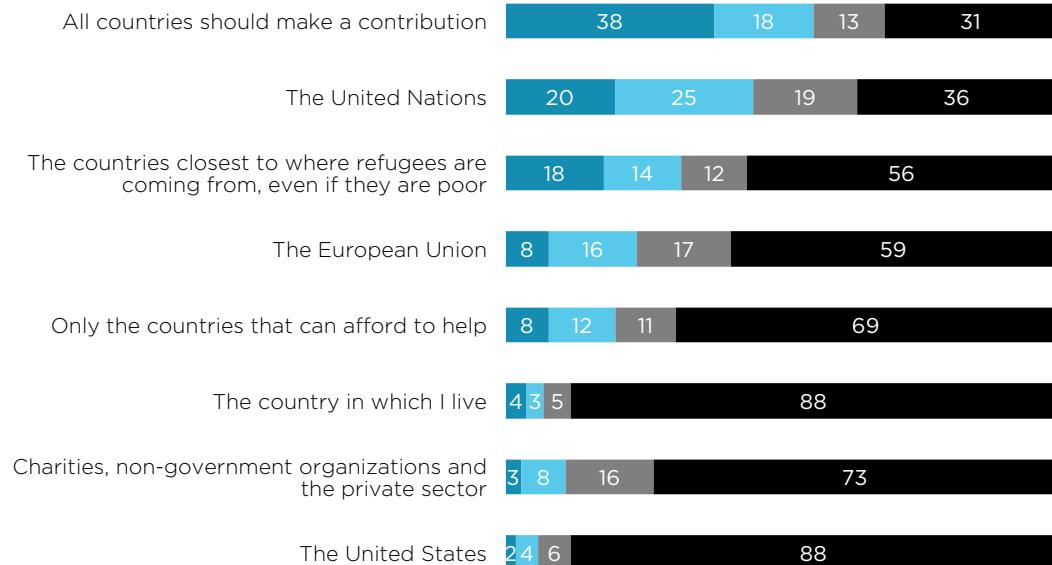
Participants were asked who they thought had the “greatest responsibility” to help deal with the refugee crisis. They were shown seven options and asked to rank the three entities they thought should be most responsible for refugees.

Looking at the three entities most frequently mentioned, it is clear that French participants see the crisis as a global responsibility. “All countries” was the most frequently mentioned first option by quite some way (38%). This was followed by the United Nations, countries close to where refugees are coming from and then the European Union.

Other countries, non-profit organizations and the private sector were considerably less likely to be selected within the top three entities considered most responsible to deal with the crisis.

FRANCE 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 (France 2016/17)

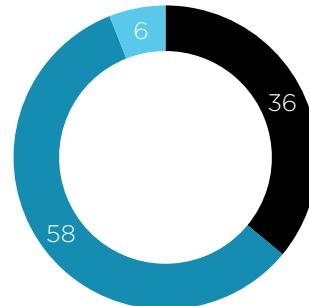
RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP NATIONAL

Participants were asked about their country's responsibility for resettling refugees. Encouragingly, there has been a 10-percentage point decrease in France of those saying "My country has no responsibility to accept refugees" from Year 1 to Year 2. At the same time, there has been an increase in those saying they are willing to accept a quota of refugees (from 58% to 67%).

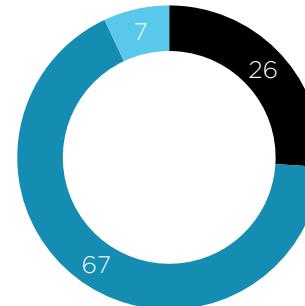
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

FRANCE 2015/16



FRANCE 2016/17



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) BASES: 1070 (France 2015/16) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP

FINANCIAL

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

Of French participants, 4 in 10 said they were "Not willing" to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes), compared with 3 in 10 survey-wide.

Of the remaining 6 in 10 French participants, there was generally a preference for government-led financial assistance: 40% would be happy for the government to provide assistance but would not want to donate themselves. This score was slightly higher than the survey-wide average (34%). A further 12% would give to charities "in addition" to government financing, while a minority (8%) would prefer to just give to charities.

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



France 2016/17



France 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. While the proportion is slightly lower amongst French participants than the survey-wide average, it is still high (58%).

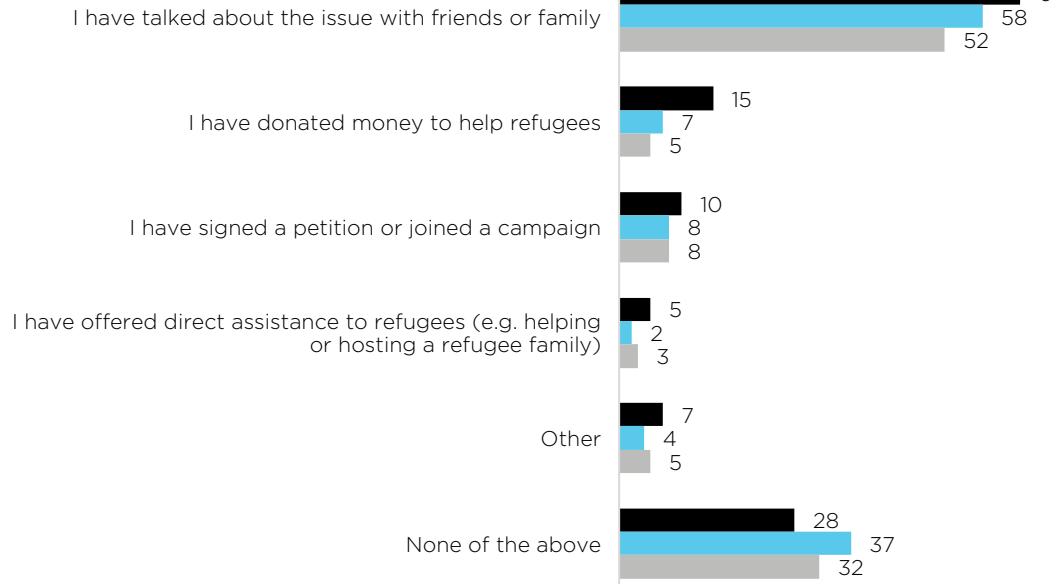
Incidence of other actions are comparatively lower and 37% reported they have not made any personal contributions (28% survey-wide). Nonetheless, it is noteworthy that 1 in 10 have "signed a petition or joined a campaign," which closely matches the survey-wide average.

ACTIONS TAKEN %

● All countries 2016/17

● France 2016/17

● France 2015/16



QUESTION(S): In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

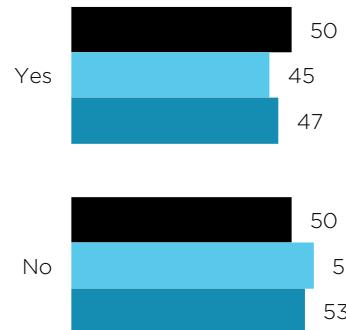
INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have like to, both survey-wide and in France, similar proportions said “Yes” and “No.” Looking at the responses of those who said “No,” it becomes clear that participants placed great emphasis on financial assistance, with just under half saying they “don’t have the money” (61% survey-wide). It is also notable that 4 in 10 felt they did not have the “ability to help” and a further 3 in 10 said they “don’t know what to do to help.”

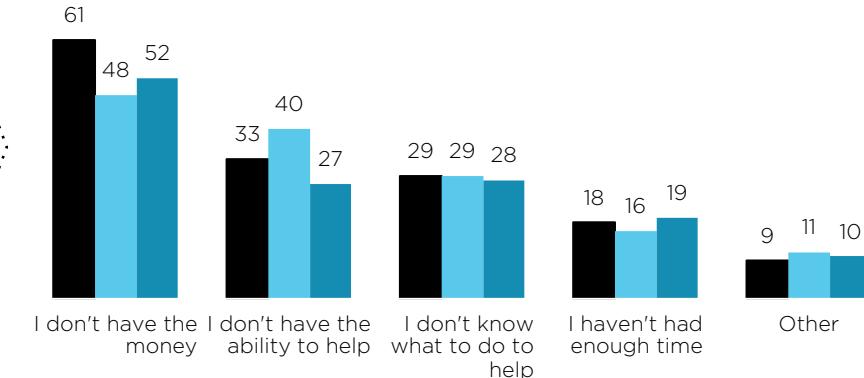
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %

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



IF NOT, WHY NOT? %

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



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES:** 1070 (France 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (France 2016/17)

QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES (all who said they felt they had not been able to do enough):** 645 (France 2015/16), 6297 (All countries 2016/17) and 619 (France 2016/17)



SECTION 6

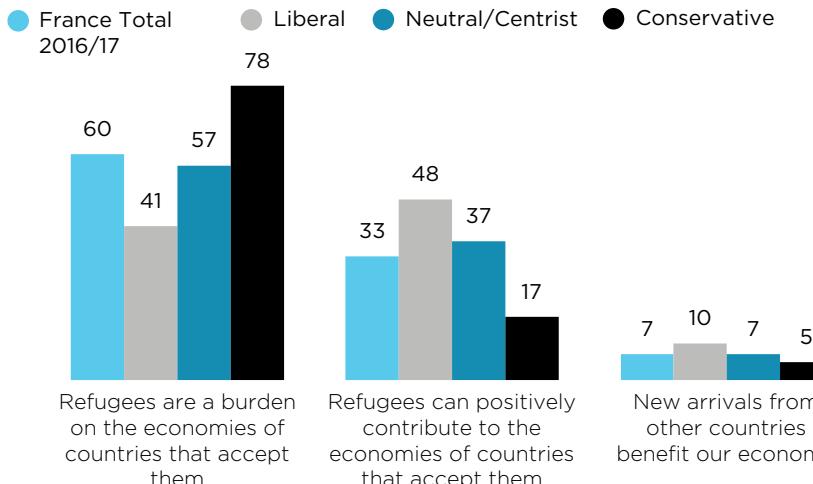
APPENDIX



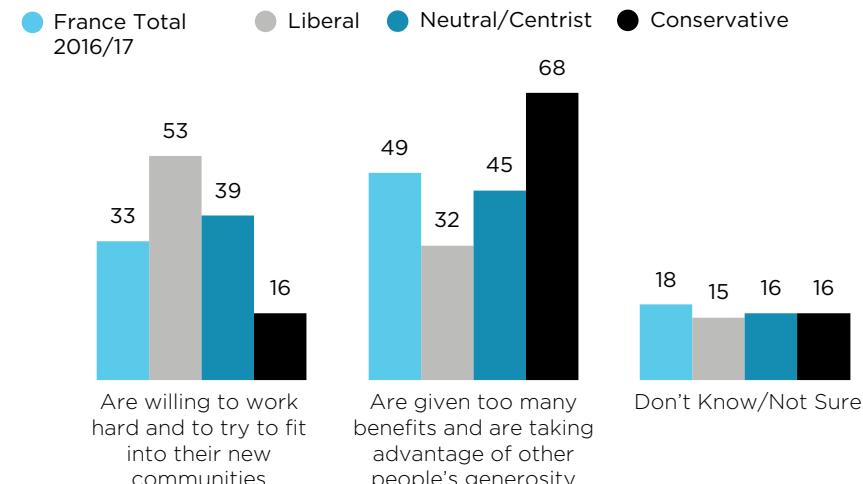
FINANCIAL IMPACT BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees varied somewhat based on political affiliation. Those who identified as “Liberal” were more optimistic, with around half (48%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to just under 2 in 10 (17%) “Conservative” participants and 4 in 10 (37%) who were “Neutral/Centrist.” Furthermore, just over half (53%) of “Liberal” participants said refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” While 4 in 10 (39%) “Neutral/Centrist” participants felt the same, this sentiment was considerably lower among the “Conservative” (16%) group.

WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %



DO YOU THINK THE MAJORITY OF REFUGEES...%



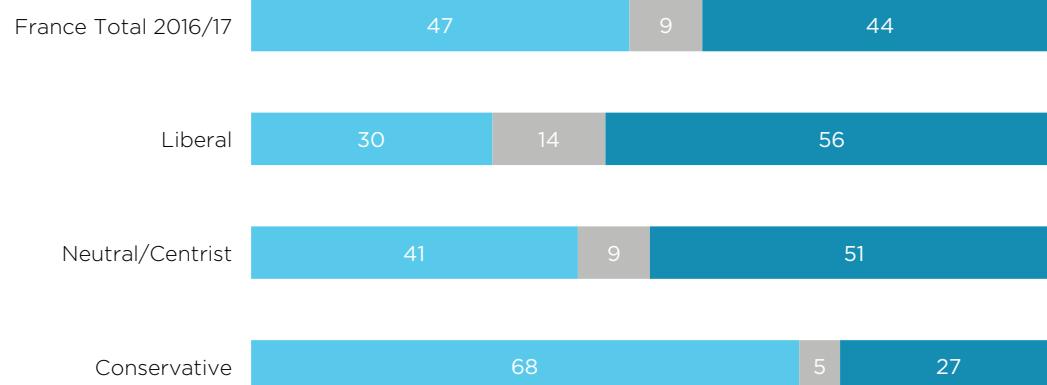
SECURITY RISK BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Overall, while the majority of all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks, those with “Liberal” views were most pragmatic. Importantly, 14% of this group said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security” compared with 5% of “Conservative” and 9% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants.

Also, almost 6 in 10 (56%) “Liberal” participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” A similar proportion (51%) of “Neutral/Centrist” said the same, compared to just 27% 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 (France 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 7 in 10 (72%) doing so. This view was also relatively high among “Neutral/Centrist” participants (62%), but somewhat lower for the “Conservative” group (41%).

“Conservative” participants were the most inclined to think that priority should be given to specific segments, with an emphasis on Christian refugees (17%).

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 (France 2016/17)

RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Almost all (86%) “Liberal” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. While a “quota” approach was most popular (73%), 13% said they would be willing for their country “to take in any number of refugees.”

Encouragingly a similar proportion (81%) of “Neutral/Centrist” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. Again, the preference was for a “quota” approach (75%).

The “Conservative” group had a considerably higher proportion saying “My country has no responsibility to accept refugees” (42%). However, 6 in 10 (58%) were “willing” to accept refugees, with the “quota” approach being the most favorable.

NET AGREE %

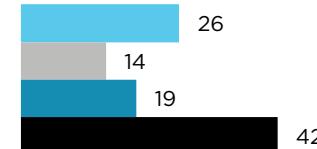
France Total
2016/17

Liberal

Neutral/Centrist

Conservative

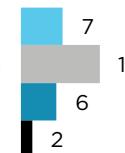
My country has no responsibility
to accept refugees



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



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

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



TENT

