



TENT

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TENT TRACKER

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

GREECE 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 Greece. It comments on shifts in public opinion since Year 1 (2015/16), as well as benchmarking Greece 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 and 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
- Sense of public and personal responsibility

### FIELDWORK:

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

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

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

A fresh sample of participants took part in Year 2.

Greek fieldwork took place between 12/21/2016 – 01/10/2017 | N= 1,000

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

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 1

## PARTICIPANT PROFILE

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

- ▲ The survey encompassed a (statistically) representative sample of the Greek 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, Greek participants were most inclined to identify themselves as Progressive/Liberal, and considerably more so than those in other countries (48% and 34% respectively). Of the remainder, a similar number identified as Neutral/Centrist (18%) and Conservative (16%).
- ▲ The types, and frequency, of information sources used ("Very" or "Fairly frequently") to keep up with news/current affairs were generally similar in all countries surveyed:
  - Traditional media outlets (TV and News sites on the Internet) were amongst the most commonly used. The opinions of peers and influencers were similarly important in the form of "Word of mouth" and especially "Social media" (83% vs. 56% survey-wide).
  - Other traditional sources (print newspapers/magazines and radio) are comparatively less used.
- ▲ 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 Greece (77%) and survey-wide (70%), "Talking with friends or family" received the highest ranking for being able to influence opinion.
  - Reading articles by journalists (62%) and listening to radio/TV interviews (56%) were also amongst the most influential factors.
  - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts with around half influenced by relevant films or TV shows or "Watching an online video." There is also some appetite for reading "someone else's opinion in the media" such as an op-ed (43%) or "posts on social media" (44% vs. 33% survey-wide).



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE 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: This was especially so in Greece, where 93% of participants said they were concerned “A great deal” or “To some extent” (77% survey-wide). Furthermore, this proportion has remained relatively stable since Year 1.
- ▲ Amongst Greek participants, length of awareness of the refugee crisis was slightly longer than the survey-wide average: 8 in 10 had known for over a year (71% survey-wide).
- ▲ There was a general consensus across all countries surveyed, and amongst Greek participants, that “War” was the primary cause of the crisis (9 in 10). Both survey-wide and in Greece, a number of other factors were also selected by approximately half of participants. These included “Religious persecution” (48%) and a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (49%), which had increased considerably since Year 1 (from 28%). A similar proportion did, however, feel that refugees are seeking “Better economic opportunities” (45% and 43% survey-wide).
- ▲ When asked about refugees’ motives for fleeing, Greek participants mentioned a range of factors and responses, which generally reflected survey-wide results. The need to escape war was the most commonly mentioned (by 7 in 10). Other safety factors (i.e. avoiding persecution or fighting in a war) were less commonly identified. However, relatively high proportions felt that refugees were seeking better opportunities than were perhaps possible in their home countries: 6 in 10 said “They seek better opportunities for their children” and half said that “They seek better opportunities in wealthier countries.”
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter, with half in Greece and survey-wide saying it was “the most pressing crisis” the world has faced.

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE 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. Greek participants were relatively evenly split between saying they can “positively contribute” (48% vs. 40% survey-wide) vs. seeing them as “a burden” (50% vs. 53% survey-wide). Opinions had, however, become less positive since Year 1, when 6 in 10 said refugees can “positively contribute.”

### CONCERNS:

- ▲ In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants’ level of concern had either increased (71%) or remained the same (28%); just a small minority (2%) had become less concerned.
- ▲ In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were somewhat more complex. In Greece there have been substantial changes in sympathy over the years. In Year 1, 82% had become “More sympathetic.” This Year, 40% (34% survey-wide) had become “More sympathetic” and 56% “Less sympathetic.”

### INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Learning of information about refugees’ hardships and imagining being in their situation were key drivers of sympathy (mentioned by between 73% and 78%). The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic/societal impact, were generally less powerful.

### DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Fear over “security/terrorism” was by far the primary reason and this was especially so in Greece (70% vs. 54%)
- ▲ “Economic cost” was the next most prominent reason with 2 in 10 stating this.
- ▲ The participants were asked what (if anything) could make them more sympathetic. Generally, Greek participants were less swayed by a number of the factors compared to those across all countries surveyed. However, between 20% and 26% would feel more sympathetic by knowing that refugees wanted to integrate and contribute and that historical trends were a testament to this. More so than those in other countries, Greek participants appear to be influenced by knowing what other countries are doing.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE 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 (especially high in Greece), 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 Greece displayed a similar level of concern to those survey-wide:

- ▲ Economic impact was a prominent concern and even more so in Greece (74% vs. 64% survey-wide). Fear over "An increased risk of terrorism" was also high (62% vs. 65% survey-wide).
- ▲ Cultural impact was also a key concern. Approximately 6 in 10 respondents worried about a lack of acceptance of "local laws and customs," half worried about a "disruption to local culture community" and 4 in 10 about a lack of acceptance of "gender equality."
- ▲ Perhaps unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees: the "Overly negative" segment generally expressed a higher level of concern.

- ▲ With regard to refugees' intentions and ability to work, Greek participants were relatively optimistic: 43% said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to earn for themselves and fit into their new communities (38% survey-wide) vs. 29% saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (44% survey-wide). The remaining 3 in 10 were undecided. There had, however, been a considerable decline in positive sentiment since Year 1 (from 65%).
- ▲ When probed further on security issues, both in Greece and across all countries survey-wide, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees could lead to an increase in security risks. However, it is important to note that, in Greece, over half of this group felt these risks could be effectively managed.
- ▲ When compared to other religions, there are undeniable anxieties relating to Islam. Participants in Greece were slightly more likely than those survey-wide to express these. Over half felt that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to "Encourage extremism" and/or to "Display intolerance towards others." Furthermore, while approximately 2 in 10 survey-wide expressed some positive sentiment towards the religion, this was much less common in Greece.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE 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, Greek participants were more likely to say they do feel they can express themselves “without fear of judgment” than those survey-wide (59% vs. 47%). This sentiment was somewhat higher amongst those who our segmentation defined as “Overtly positive” (67%) or “Mixed views” (66%), compared to the “Overtly negative” (50%).
- ▲ Another metric revealed that approximately 6 in 10 Greek participants felt “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (this proportion was reflective of the survey-wide average).
- ▲ In terms of the media, just 8% of Greek participants felt reporting was fair and honest (21% survey-wide); 53% disagreed with this while 39% were undecided. Opinions varied somewhat based on sympathies towards refugees, with the “Overtly negative” segment considerably more likely to disagree.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 4

## REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- ▲ In Greece and across all countries surveyed participants were somewhat more inclined to feel that refugees were seeking long-term help (54%) than short-term support (35%).

### TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING:

#### AGE & GENDER:

- ▲ 26% of Greek participants felt that all refugees should be helped equally (34% survey-wide). Of those saying that specific groups should be prioritised, women and children emerged as main priorities.

#### RELIGION:

- ▲ Encouragingly, Greek participants were considerably more likely to say that "All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion" (81% vs. 66% survey-wide). 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:

- ▲ Greek participants focused on basic and immediate needs and notably more selected these options than survey-wide: 81% said "Healthcare" (53% survey-wide), 75% said "Temporary shelter" (63% survey-wide) and 60% said "Language classes" (52% survey-wide).
- ▲ Other support policies/initiatives were seen as less of a priority, with 4 in 10 or fewer mentioning them.

### EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- ▲ Greek participants were considerably more inclined than those survey-wide to feel that their country had "done more than most to address the refugee crisis" (74% vs. 57% respectively) whereas a comparable proportion said they were 'proud' of how their country had responded (45% vs. 40% survey-wide).



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## GREECE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 5

#### PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

- ▲ Overall, participants viewed the refugee crisis as requiring of global action, with “All countries,” the “United Nations” and the “European Union” most commonly identified as having the ‘greatest responsibility’. In terms of specific countries, interestingly, the onus was more so placed on the US, with 4 in 10 selecting it.
- ▲ In terms of the responsibility of Greece, only 16% (fairly consistent between Years 1 and 2) did not feel their country had a responsibility to accept refugees. The remainder thought that they did have a responsibility. In terms of the approach, participants generally felt a quota system would work best.

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

- ▲ 2 in 10 Greek participants were not in favor of donations or taxes (3 in 10 survey-wide)
- ▲ Amongst Greek participants who were open to financial assistance, most backed government-led assistance (58%); a smaller proportion (19%) gave preference to providing personal donations only.

#### PERSONAL ACTIONS:

- ▲ The most commonly reported action was discussing the matter with friends and family, which was especially high in Greece (84% vs. 64% survey-wide).
- ▲ While more active involvement (such as interactions with refugees, donations or joining petitions) was relatively low, 15% had donated money (the same survey-wide). Also, just 1 in 10 had not done any of the listed activities (28% survey-wide).
- ▲ Just 3 in 10 Greek participants felt they had been able to contribute as much as they would have liked to (50% survey-wide). For those who had not, the main reason was financial constraints (64%). Feeling as though they do not have the “ability to help” (45% vs. 33% survey-wide) was also prominent. Some also mentioned constraints on ‘time’ (24% vs. 18% survey-wide) or being unsure of “what to do” (19% vs. 29% survey-wide).



# NAVIGATING THE REPORT

## ANALYSIS & REPORTING



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

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

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

Sub-group Analysis:

- Thorough analysis has been conducted to establish if and 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**  
 (1,057)



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)

# DEMOGRAPHICS

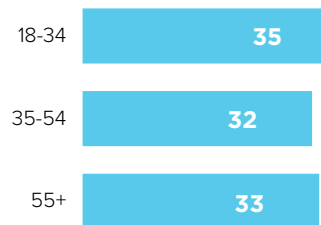
WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1000

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

## GENDER %



## AGE %



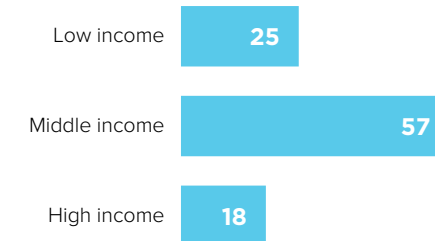
## REGION %

Attica	35
Central Greece	27
Northern Greece	25
Islands (including Crete)	12

## LIVING SITUATION %

Living alone	12
Living as a couple	25
Living with friends/home sharers	2
Living as a family	40
Living with parents/siblings	21
Other	1

## INCOME %



QUESTION(S)(S): What is your gender? What is your age? In which region do you currently live? Relationship Status, Income **BASE** (for all questions) – all respondents: 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

# SEGMENTATION

## BROAD ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

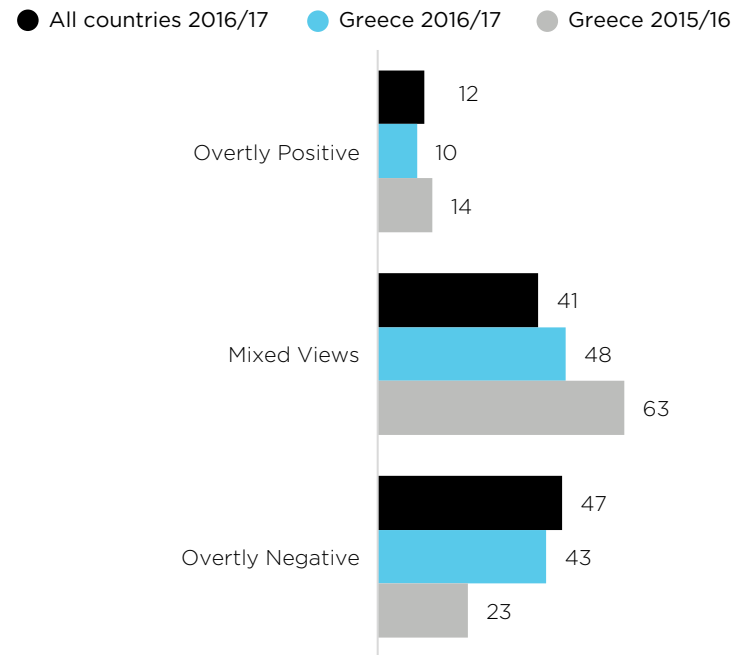
Participants were segmented into three categories based on their broad attitudes towards refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views and Overtly Negative. The segments were determined by participants' combined responses to the following four questions:

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.

Greek views closely reflected those survey-wide, with a majority displaying "Overtly Negative" or "Mixed" views towards refugees. Concerningly, there has been a significant increase from Year 1 to Year 2 of those displaying "Overtly Negative" views in Greece (from 23% to 43%).

### VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %



# INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

## POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION

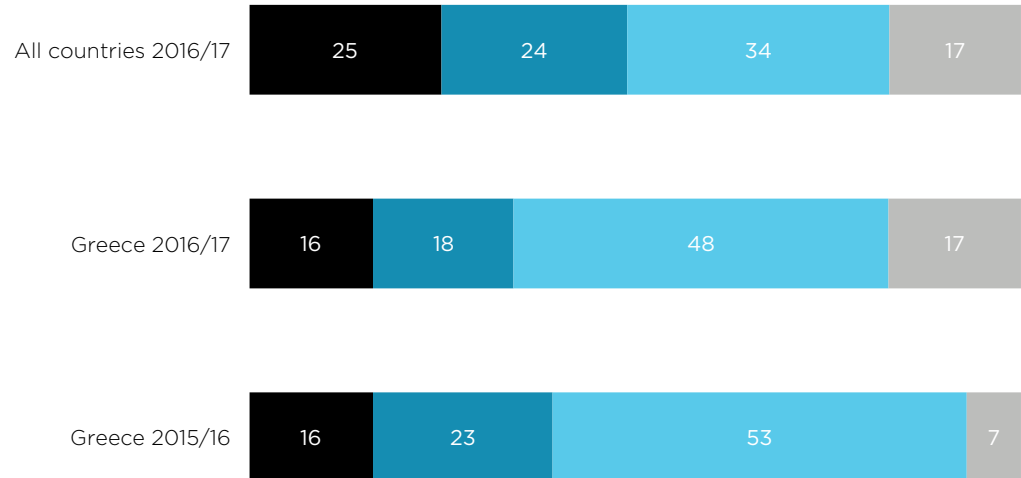
In order to investigate the degree to which opinions about the refugee crisis are influenced by the stance of political parties, participants were asked whether they consider themselves to be Conservative, Neutral/Centrist or Progressive/Liberal.

Overall, participants in the Greece were considerably more likely to identify themselves as Progressive/Liberal than those survey-wide (48% and 34% respectively). Just 16% considered themselves Conservative (25% survey-wide) and 18% Neutral/Centrist (24% survey-wide). A similar proportion (17%) were unsure.

In Greece scores were relatively similar between Year 1 and 2.

### POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

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



# KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

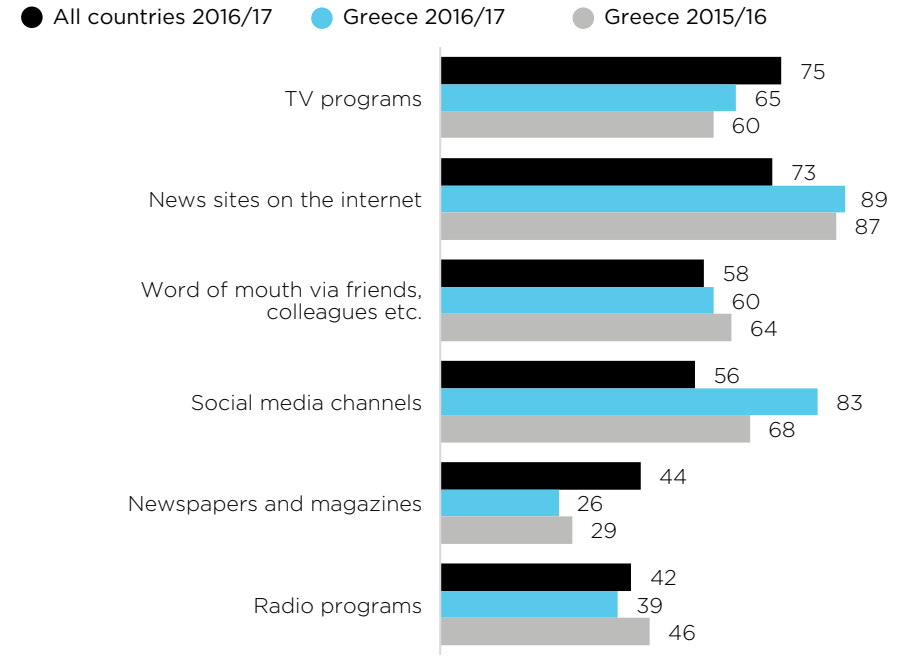
## INFORMATION SOURCES USED

Across all countries surveyed and in Greece, traditional media outlets (“TV programs” and “News sites on the Internet”) are amongst the most commonly used sources for information on news/current affairs. In Greece, “News sites on the Internet” were considerably more used than survey-wide (89% vs. 73%), while TV programs were used slightly less (65% vs. 75%).

The views of peers and influencers also appear to be valued highly. Most strikingly, 83% of Greek participants use “Social media” compared to just over half survey-wide (56%). Furthermore, there has been a considerable increase in the use of social media channels since Year 1 (15 percentage points). “Word of mouth” is also regularly used by 6 in 10 (similar survey-wide at 58%).

In terms of other traditional media, print sources are much less commonly used in Greece than survey-wide (26% vs. 44%), although radio use is comparable to the survey-wide average (4 in 10).

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



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

**BASES:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 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/current affairs topics.

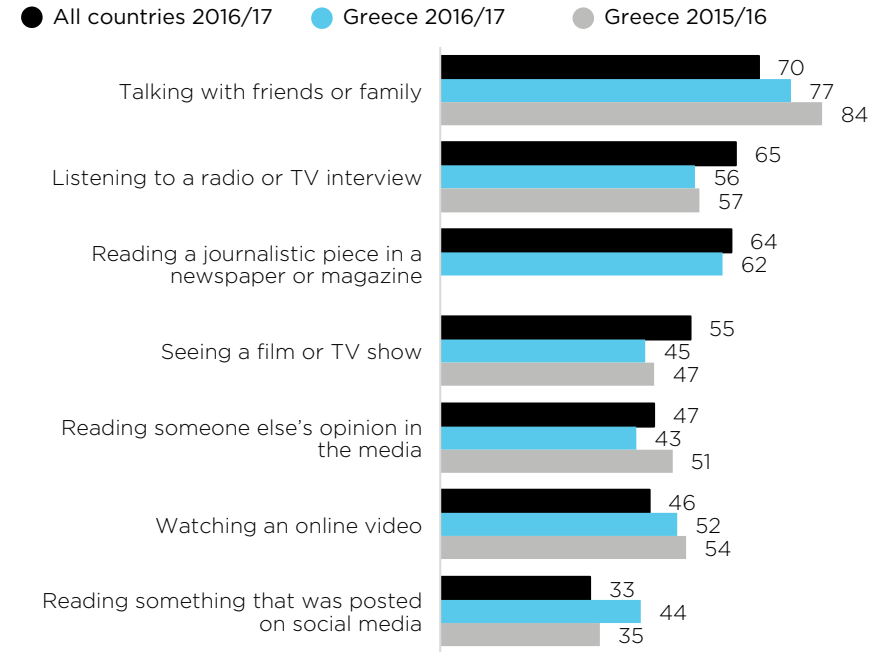
While the views of “experts” were clearly valued, those of people they know were seen to have as much (if not more) influence. “Talking with friends or family” was the most influential factor and even more so in Greece than survey-wide (77% and 70% respectively). There was, however, a slight decline since Year 1 (down by 7 percentage points).

Most other factors were also commonly cited as influential, with at least 4 in 10 selecting each. Broadly, 6 in 10 cited traditional media sources (i.e. radio/TV interviews or journalistic pieces).

Interestingly, a high level of trust was placed on the arts, with 45% influenced by relevant films or TV shows (slightly higher survey-wide at 55%) and just over half influenced by online videos.

In terms of more opinion-driven content, there was some appetite for this. Just under half (43%) said they are influenced by “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” (e.g. an op-ed) and a similar proportion (44%) said they are influenced by “posts on social media,” compared to just 33% survey-wide.

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



**QUESTION(S):** To what extent do you think the following can influence your opinions on a given topic? (%)  
**BASES:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

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



## SECTION 2

# AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

Length of awareness, perceived  
causes and global impact



# CONTEXTUALIZING THE REFUGEE CRISIS

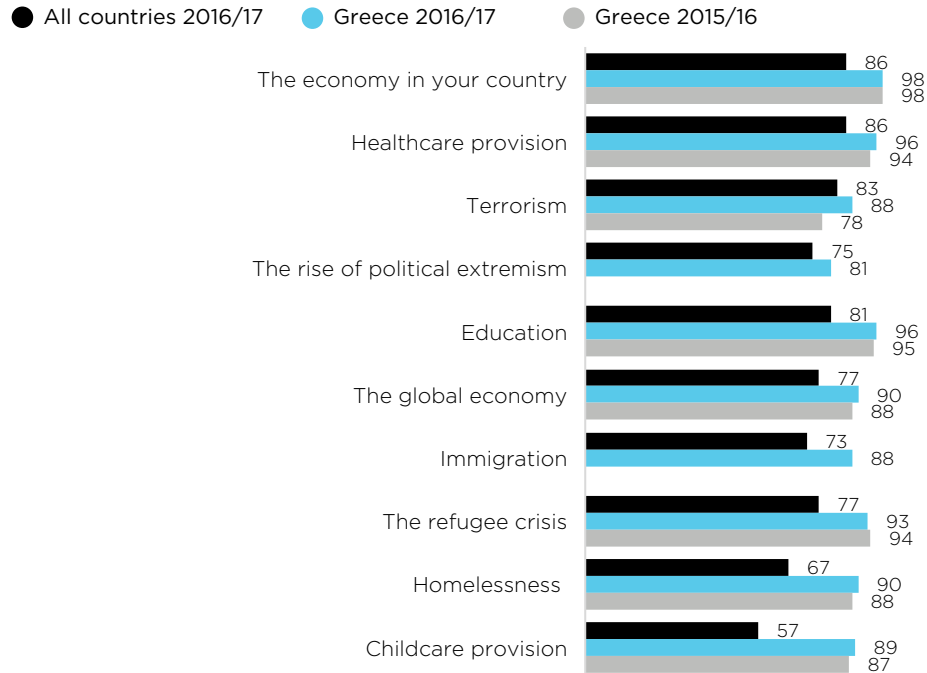
## NATIONAL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC CONCERNS

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 ten factors was relatively high, with almost all being selected by at least 50% of participants. In Greece this was even more pronounced, with each being selected by at least 8 in 10 participants. Both national and global concerns ranked highly.

Notably, the refugee crisis emerged as one of the factors participants were most concerned about. In Greece, the proportion who were concerned about this “A great deal/To some extent” was somewhat higher than the survey-wide average (93% and 77% respectively) and has remained relatively consistent since Year 1.

### ‘A GREAT DEAL’/‘TO SOME EXTENT’ %



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: 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

# LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

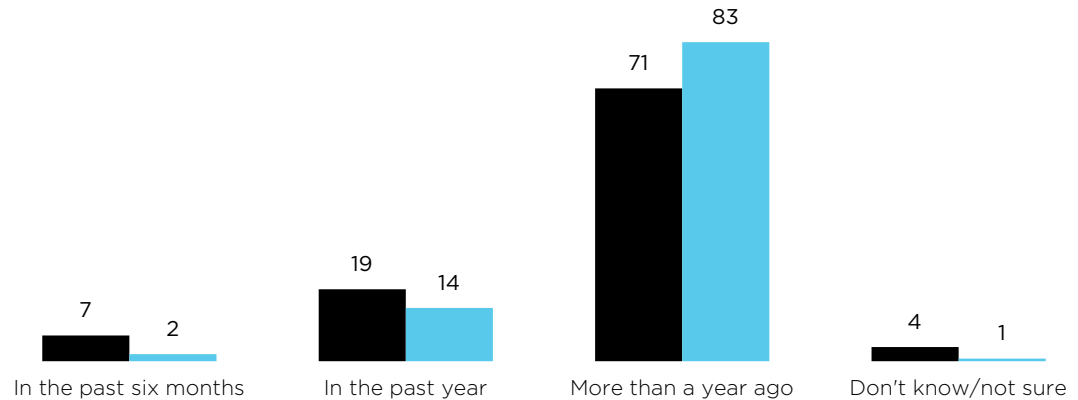
## TOTAL SAMPLE

Participants in Greece had generally known about the refugee crisis for quite some time.

Around 8 in 10 had been aware about it for “More than a year,” compared to 71% survey-wide. The remainder only became aware more recently, although just 2% had been aware for less than 6 months.

### AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Greece 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) **BASES:** 12527 (All countries 2016/17), 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

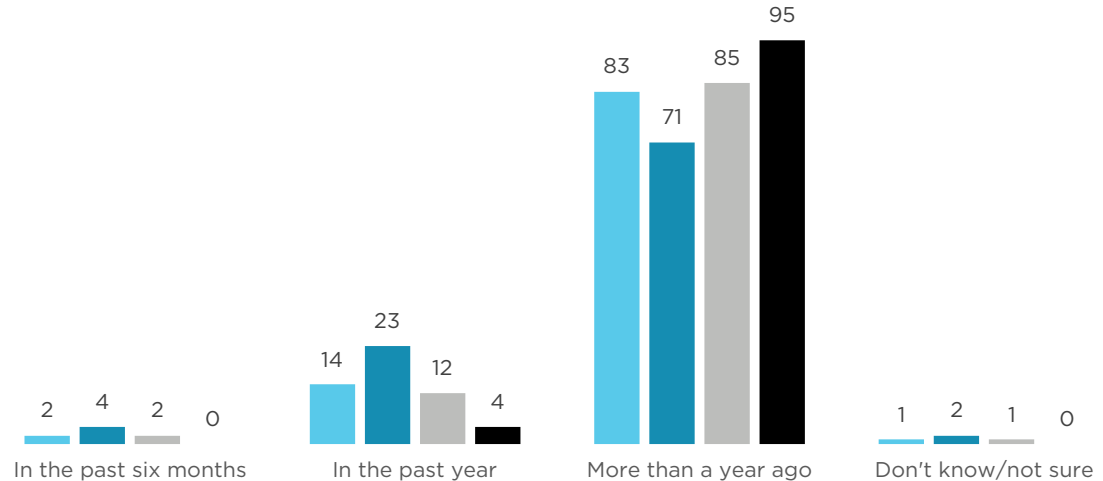
# LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## BY AGE

Length of awareness of the crisis seems somewhat correlated with age. The youngest age group (Millennials) was the most likely to have become aware within the past year, with around 3 in 10 stating this. Amongst the older age group, almost all have been aware for "More than a year."

### AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● Total ● 18-34 ● 35-54 ● 55+



# CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

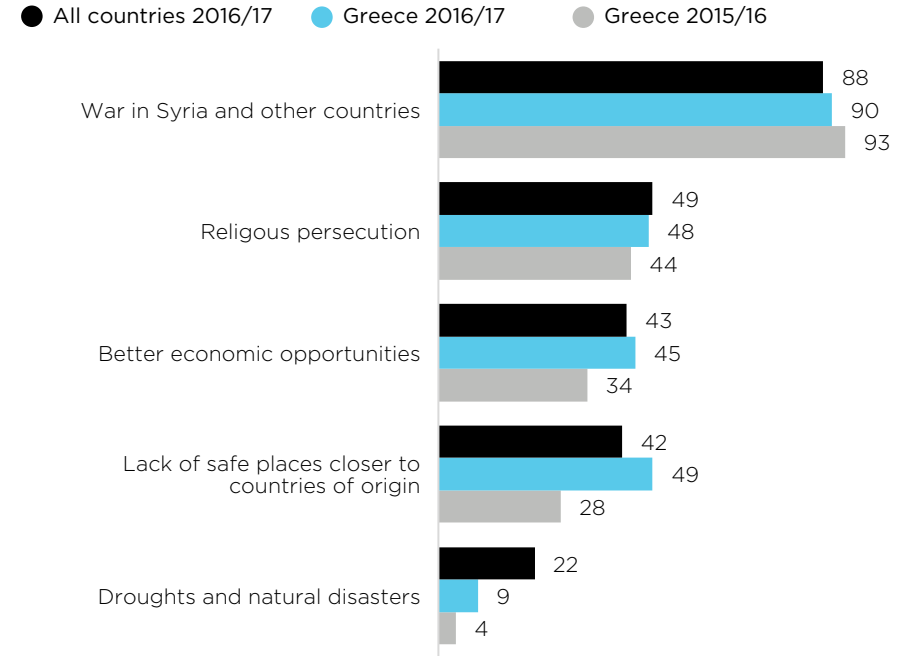
## KEY FACTORS

When asked to select what they thought were the main causes of the refugee crisis, across all countries surveyed and in Greece, “War” was by far the most commonly selected factor (90%).

Both survey-wide and in Greece, a number of other factors were also selected by approximately half of participants. These included “Religious persecution” (48%) and a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (49%), which had increased considerably since Year 1 (28%) . It is also important to note that 45% did think that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities.”

Greek participants were much less likely to select “Droughts and natural disasters” as causes of the crisis than those survey-wide (22% and 9% respectively).

### CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %



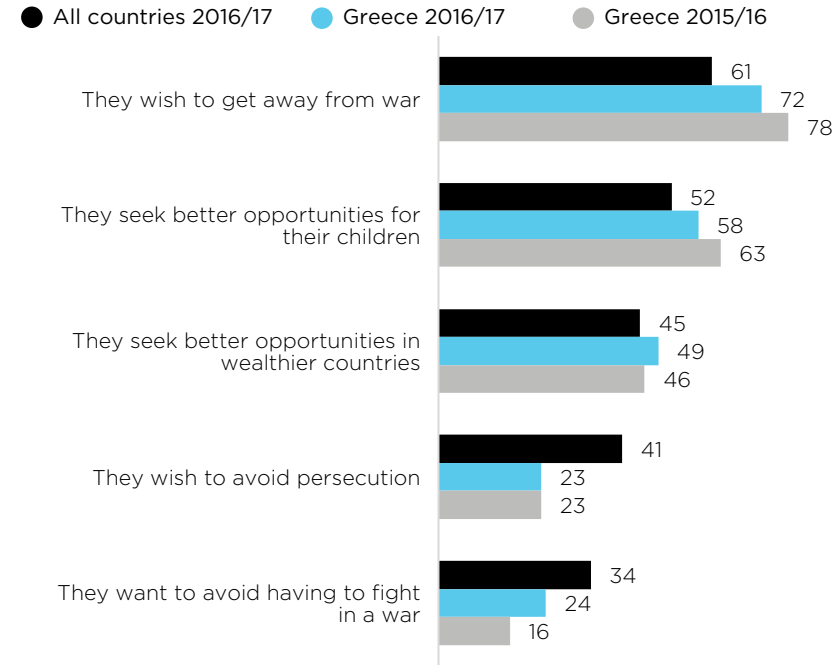
# REASONS FOR FLEEING REFUGEES' MOTIVES

Participants were then asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. Encouragingly, more so than survey-wide, Greek participants felt their motives were primarily to achieve safety, with 7 in 10 saying to "get away from war," compared to 6 in 10 survey-wide. There was, however, a slight decline in this proportion since Year 1 (78%). Other safety factors were somewhat less likely to be mentioned. Just 2 in 10 Greek participants said to "avoid persecution" (41% survey-wide) and similar proportion (24%) said they were fleeing to "avoid having to fight in a war" (34% survey-wide).

Relatively high proportions felt that refugees were seeking better opportunities than were perhaps possible in their home countries. This included 6 in 10 saying "They seek better opportunities for their children" and half that "They seek better opportunities in wealthier countries." This suggests that there may be some skepticism about refugees' motives or that they are being considered to be opportunistic by some.

Greek scores have remained relatively consistent across Years 1 and 2, suggesting that fundamental attitudes and perceptions towards the plight of refugees are (currently) fairly 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:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

# SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

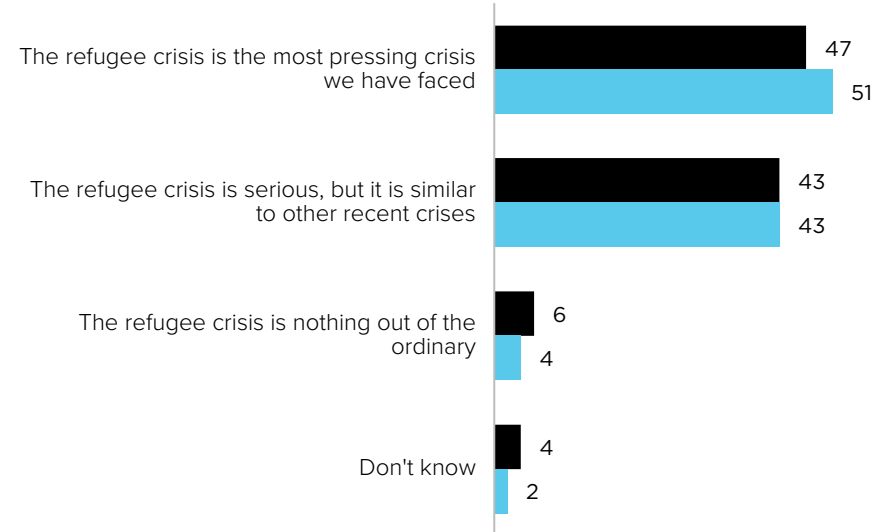
Overall, the vast majority of participants (approximately 9 in 10) saw the refugee crisis as a pressing global matter.

Greek participants displayed similar levels of concern to those across all countries surveyed, with half stating that “The refugee crisis is the most pressing crisis we have faced” and 4 in 10 saying “The refugee crisis is serious, but it is similar to other recent crises.”

Four percent of Greek participants considered the crisis to be “nothing out of the ordinary” (6% survey-wide).

### SCALE OF CRISIS %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Greece 2016/17





SECTION 3

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# COMPASSION AND CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS



# ECONOMIC IMPACT

## BENEFIT VS. BURDEN

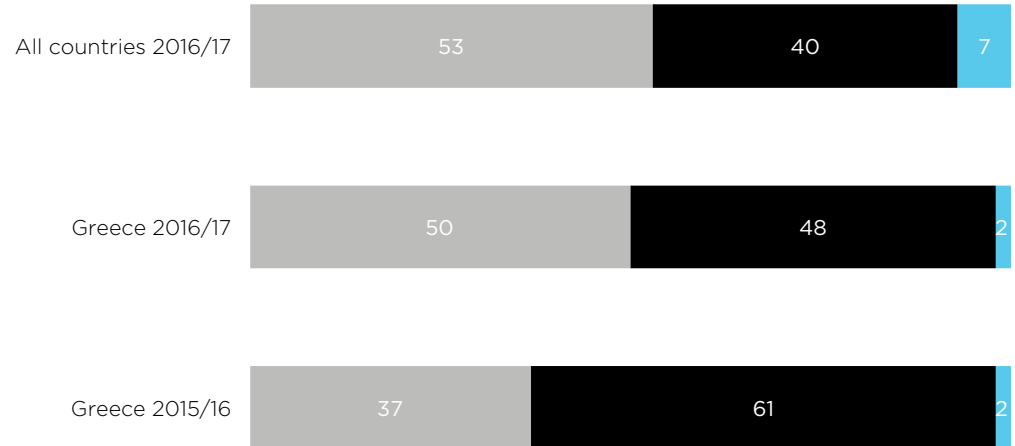
Opinions about the impact of refugees on host countries' economies are somewhat polarized.

In Greece, there had been notable shifts in opinion between Year 1 and 2. Last year, considerably more Greek respondents 61% said that "Refugees can positively contribute" than viewed them as an economic "burden" (37%). This year the proportions were evenly split.

Somewhat positively, however, Greek participants were slightly more positive than those survey-wide (48% and 40% respectively).

### 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

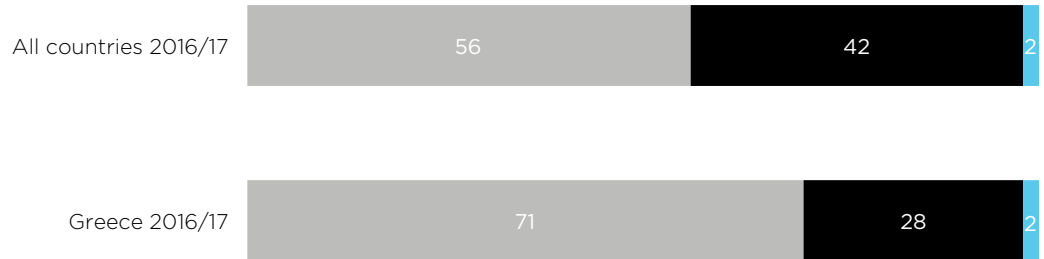
Participants' level of concern about the refugee crisis has either increased or remained consistent over time.

While just over half of participants survey-wide had increased in concern, many more (7 in 10) reported this in Greece .

Concern amongst the remainder had mostly "Remained the same" (28%); just 2% said it had "Decreased."

### LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased



# CHANGES OVER TIME

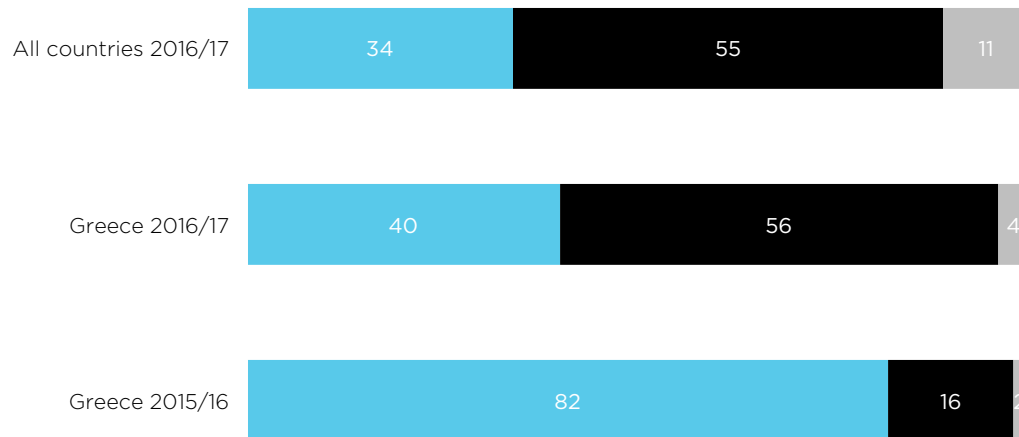
## SYMPATHY

Alarmingly, just over half of Greek (56%) and survey-wide (55%) participants had become less sympathetic towards the crisis over recent months.

In Greece there have been substantial changes in sympathy over the years. In 2015/16, 8 in 10 had become “More sympathetic,” with just 16% having become less so. Nonetheless, the proportion saying “More” in 2016/17 is still slightly above the survey-wide average (40% and 34% respectively).

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

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



**QUESTION(S):** 2015: Has your opinion on the refugee crisis changed in recent months? 2016: Has your opinion on the refugee crisis changed in the past year? (%)

**BASES:** All Respondents whose opinion has changed in last year/recent months: 2734 (All countries 2016/17), 158 (Greece 2016/17), 164 (Greece 2015/16)

# CHANGES OVER TIME

## REASONS FOR INCREASE IN SYMPATHY

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

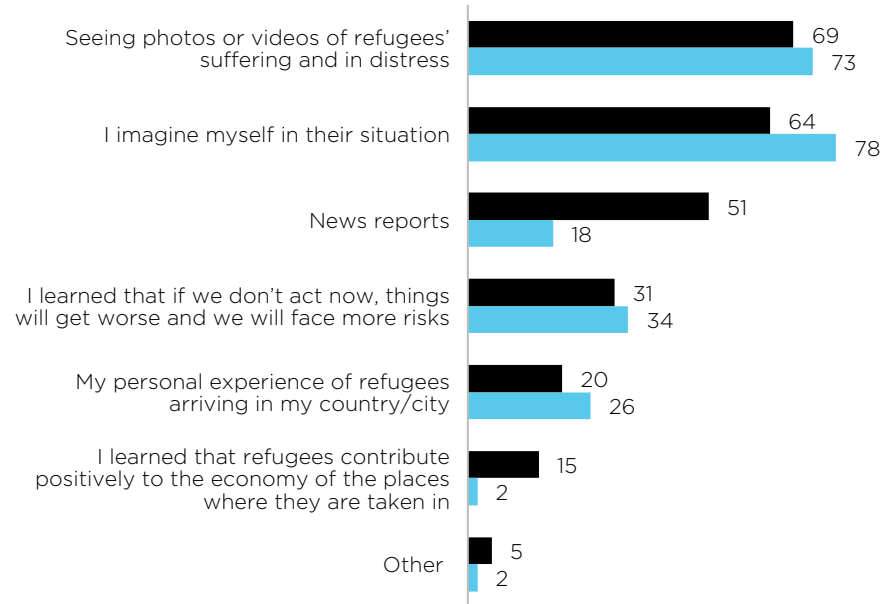
Visuals depicting the hardships refugees' are suffering and empathizing with them were the top factors in Greece and survey-wide (selected by over 6 in 10 participants). There was, however, a slight difference in order of influence. In Greece, imagining being in their position was the top factor and considerably higher than survey-wide (78% and 64% respectively). Visual content (photos and videos) closely followed (73%).

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

Although it is unclear as to how many participants had firsthand experience of meeting and interacting with refugees, there did appear to be a positive correlation with sympathy; 1 in 4 became more sympathetic as a result of personal experience.

### WHAT HAS MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Greece 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** As shown above (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 63 (Greece 2016/17)

# CHANGES OVER TIME

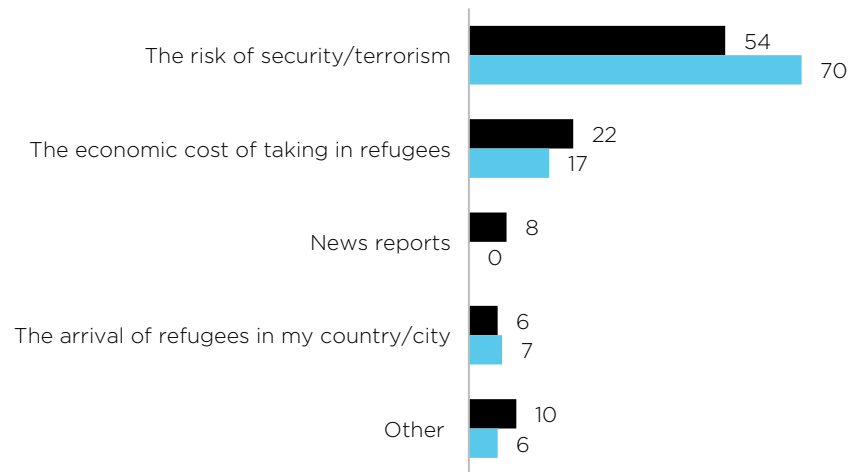
## REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). In both Greece and survey-wide, fear over “security/terrorism” was by far the primary reason. This was even more pronounced in Greece, with 7 in 10 selecting this factor compared to just over half (54%) survey-wide.

None of the other factors were selected by more than 2 in 10 Greek participants. Importantly, concerns over the “economic cost of taking in refugees” was only cited by 17%.

### WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17    ● Greece 2016/17



# INCREASING SYMPATHY

## TESTING REACTIONS

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

Given their disposition, it is perhaps unsurprising that no factor was selected by an overwhelmingly majority. Nonetheless, some patterns did emerge.

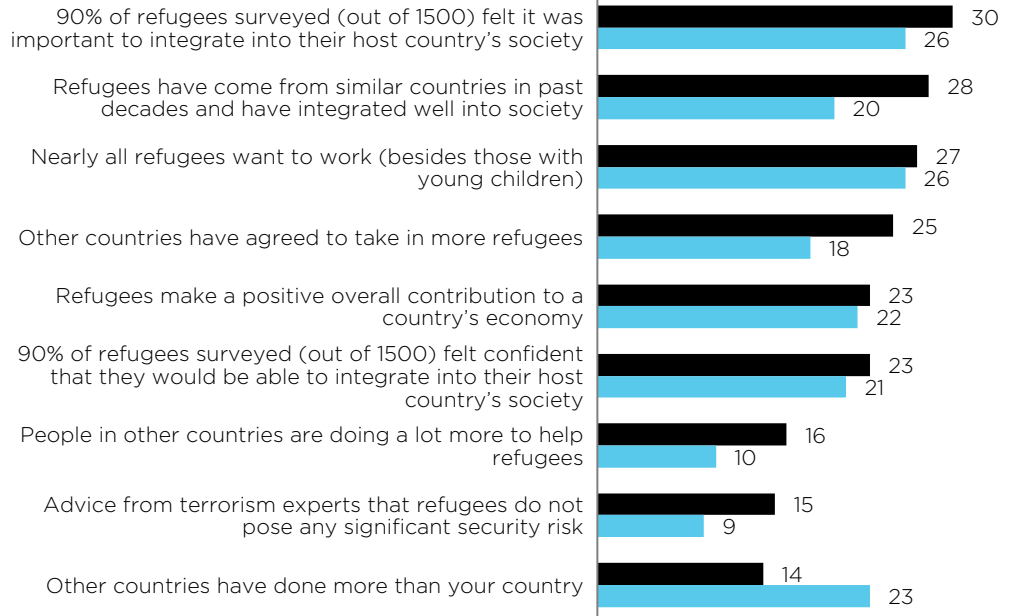
Generally, Greek participants were less swayed by a number of the factors compared to those survey-wide. But between 26% would feel more sympathetic by knowing that refugees wanted to integrate and contribute to their host community and that historical trends were a testament to this.

More so than those in other countries, Greek participants would be influenced by knowing that "Other countries have done more" (14% and 23% respectively).

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

● All countries 2016/17

● Greece 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** Would you feel more sympathetic to refugees if you were told that...? (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are less sympathetic): 1517 (All countries 2016/17) and 88 (Greece 2016/17)

# CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

## EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

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

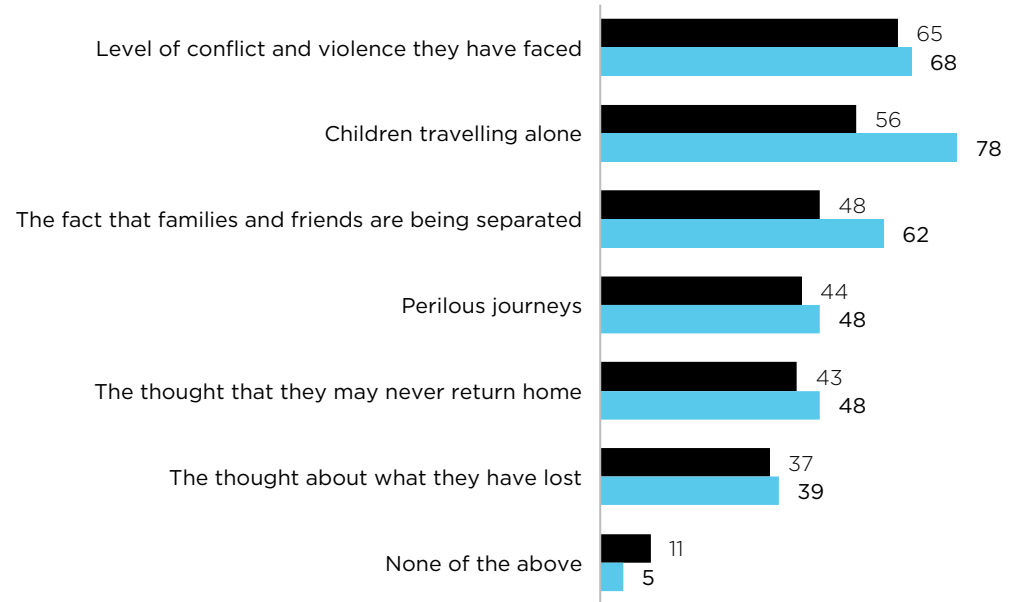
The stress of facing "conflict and violence" was a key concern, mentioned by approximately 7 in 10. Concerns for families specifically were particularly high in Greece: 8 in 10 were worried about "Children traveling alone" (56% survey-wide) and 6 in 10 were concerned by the fact that people were being separated from their loved ones (48% survey-wide).

Though less commonly cited, a third theme was around practical concerns. This included the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (48%), their "Perilous journeys" (48%) to reach safety and the thought of what they may have "lost" (39%).

### CONCERNS FOR REFUGEES %

● All countries 2016/17

● Greece 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): 930 (Greece 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.

Greek responses generally reflected those of participants across the globe. However, the notable exception was the higher concern around economic impact in Greece: 74% were worried about the “cost to my country of hosting refugees,” compared to 64% survey-wide.

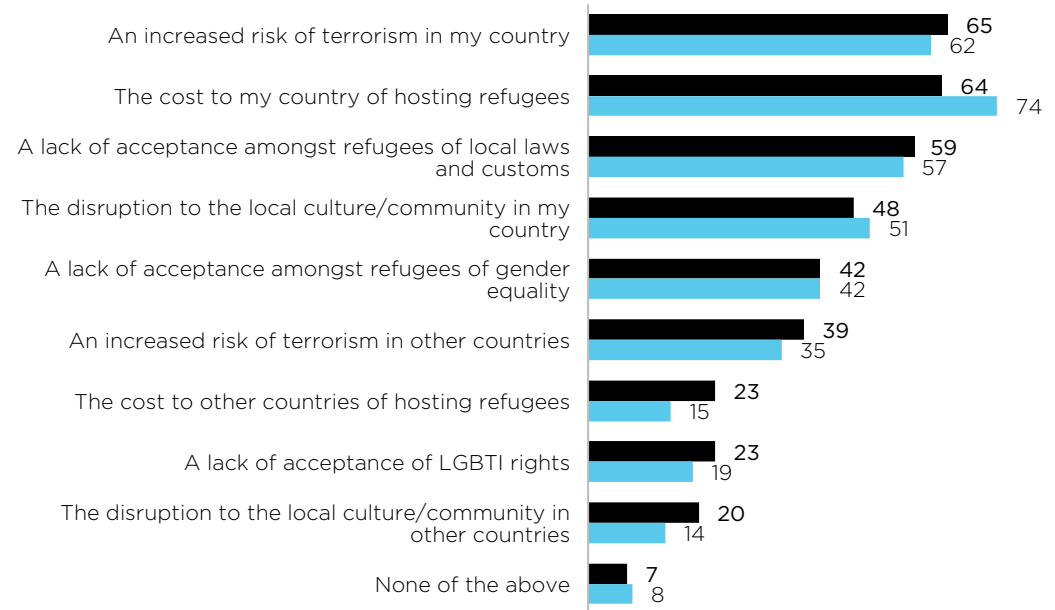
Overall, security was a worry, with approximately 6 in 10 fearing that there could be “An increased risk of terrorism in my country.”

Cultural impact was also a key concern. Approximately 6 in 10 worried about a lack of acceptance of “local laws and customs,” half were worried about “disruption to local culture community” and 4 in 10 about a lack of acceptance of “gender equality.”

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

### CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Greece 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): 930 (Greece 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.”

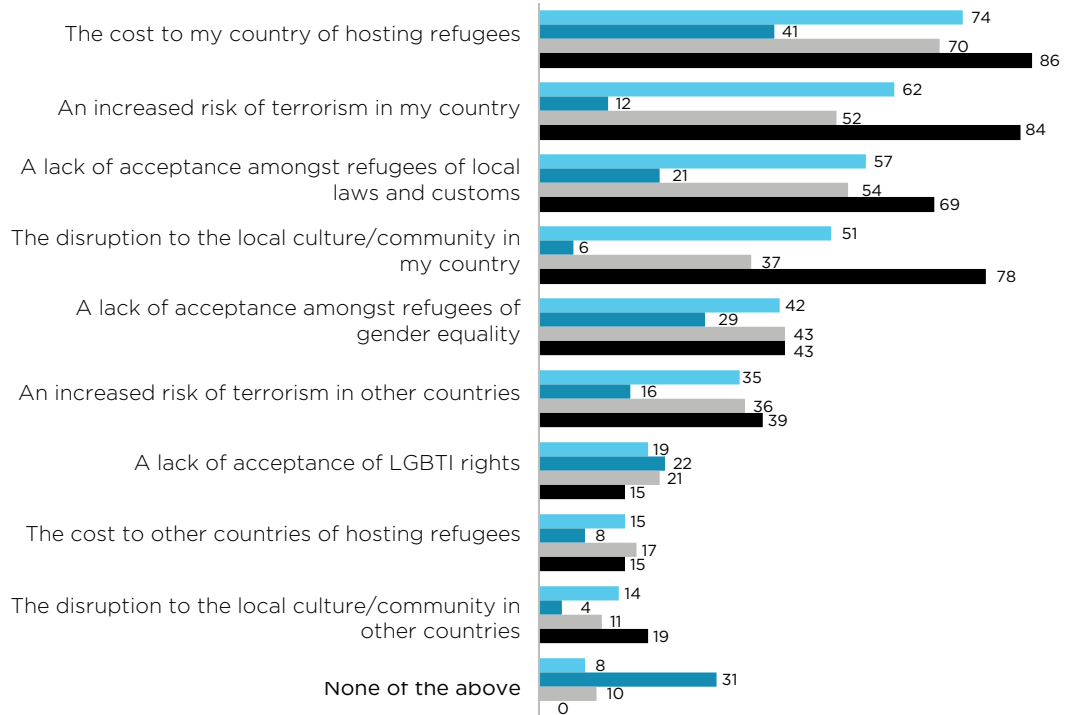
Broadly, factors where “Overtly negative” participants were considerably more concerned related to national social, economic and security concerns.

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

Encouragingly, 3 in 10 “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:** 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

# REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK

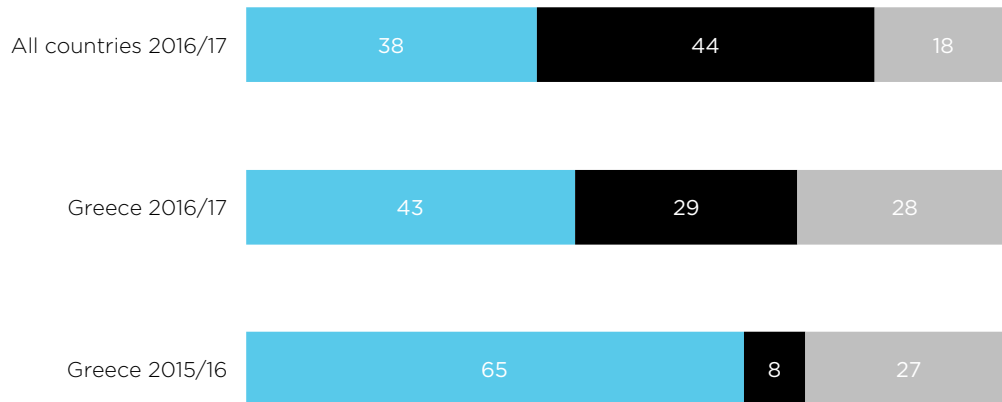
## CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, Greek participants were relatively optimistic although there had been a considerable decline in this positivity since Year 1. This Year, 43% said that "Refugees are willing to work hard" to support themselves and fit into their new communities, which was a similar proportion as survey-wide. However, there had been a decline in this sentiment of over 20 percentage points since Year 1 (66%). Nonetheless, just 29% felt that "Refugees are just looking for handouts," compared to 44% survey-wide.

A high proportion of Greek participants were undecided (28%).

### 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

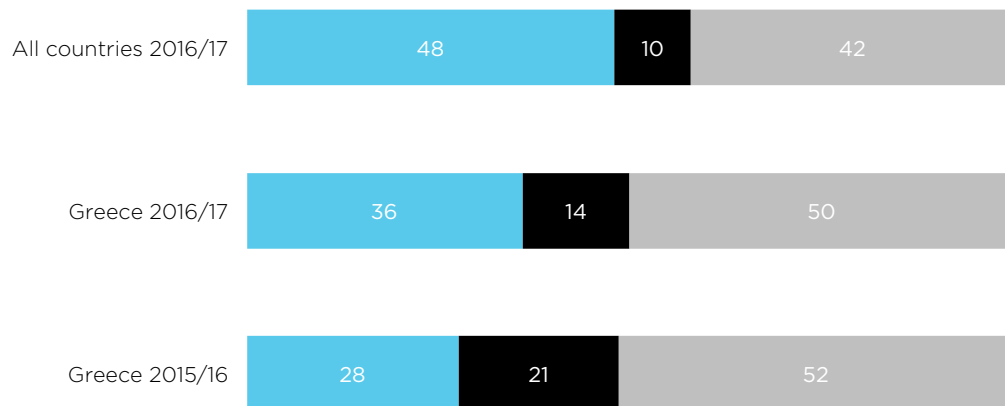
## RISK VS. NO RISK

Overall, both in Greece 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. Greek participants were more inclined to think that risks can be “effectively managed” than those survey-wide (50% and 42% respectively).

Although the proportion saying “Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security” is relatively low, it is important to note that 14% of Greek participants do feel this way (10% survey-wide). Greece has, however, seen a slight decline in the size of this group since Year 1 (21%).

### 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

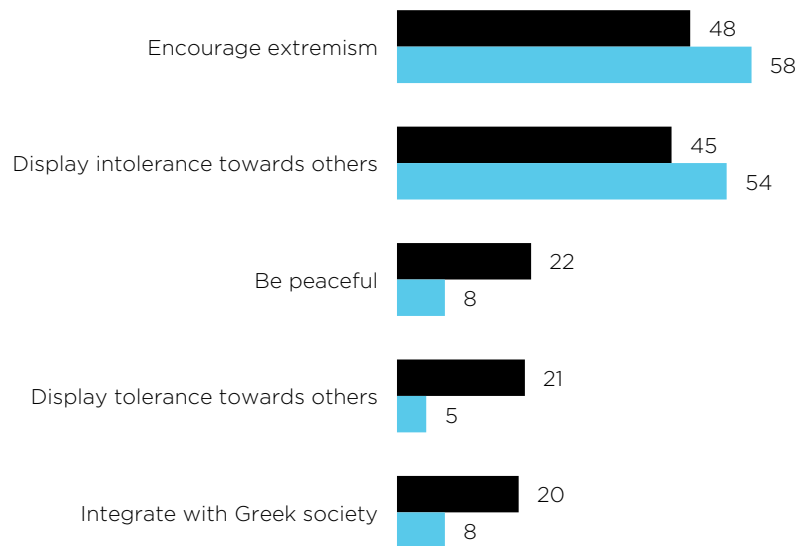
## PEACE VS. EXTREMISM

When asked their opinions on Islam, it was undeniable that there are anxieties about the religion. Participants in Greece were slightly more likely than those survey-wide to express these. Over half felt that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Encourage extremism” and/or “Display intolerance towards others.”

Furthermore, while approximately 2 in 10 survey-wide expressed some positive sentiment towards the religion, this was much less common in Greece.

### NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Greece 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 regards to the public, 6 in 10 felt that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged. Of the remainder, around 1 in 4 were undecided; very few (12%) disagreed.

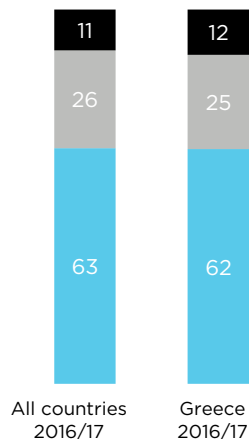
When speaking about themselves, results were slightly more mixed. Greek participants were considerably more likely to say they do feel they can express themselves “without fear of judgment” than those survey-wide (59% and 47% respectively).

In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” Greek participants were considerably more likely to disagree (53%) with this statement than those survey-wide (42%).

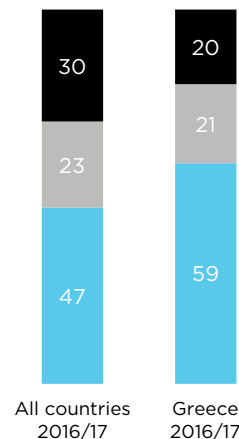
### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

● NET disagree    ● Neither agree nor disagree    ● NET agree

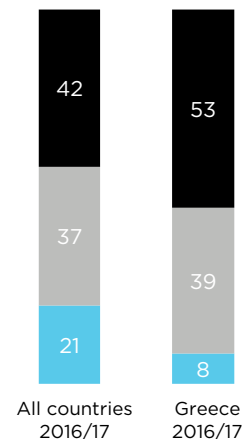
“Many people have opinions about the refugee crisis that they feel they will be judged for expressing.”



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



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



# EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

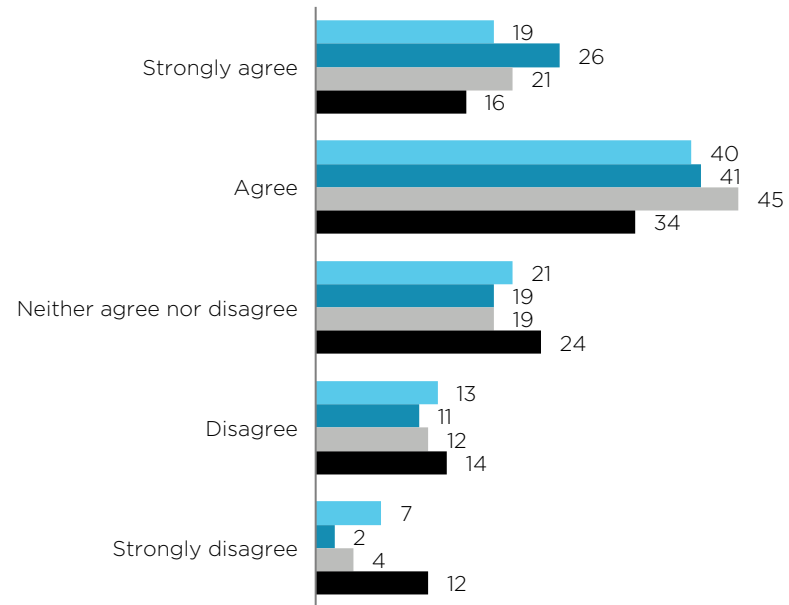
## STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Higher proportions of those with “Overtly positive” or “Mixed views” towards refugees felt more comfortable expressing their opinions publically (NET Agreement 67% and 66% respectively).

Alarming, half of the “Overtly negative” group also felt comfortable expressing their views without fear of being judged. Just 26% did not and 24% were undecided.

### “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

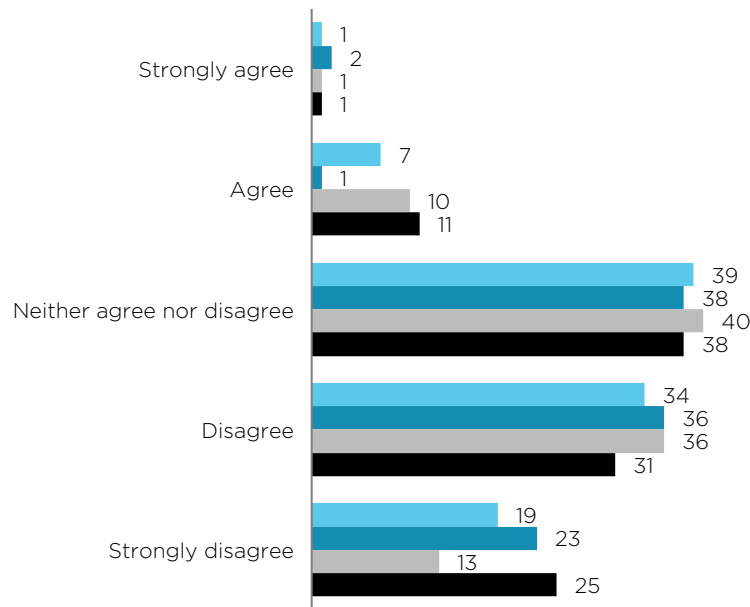
## STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (2)

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.

Interestingly, results were generally comparable across all segments. The majority of all groups disagreed (to varying degrees) as to whether the media reports on the refugee crisis "fairly and honestly" or were undecided. Most notably, equal proportions (1 in 4) of "Overtly positive" and "Overtly negative" participants said they "Strongly disagree."

### "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. In Greece, approximately 6 in 10 felt there was “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (a similar proportion survey-wide). Just 2 in 10 felt there was “an open and honest dialogue,” while the remainder 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



Greece 2016/17





## SECTION 4

# REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT



# REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

## LONG-TERM VS. SHORT-TERM SUPPORT

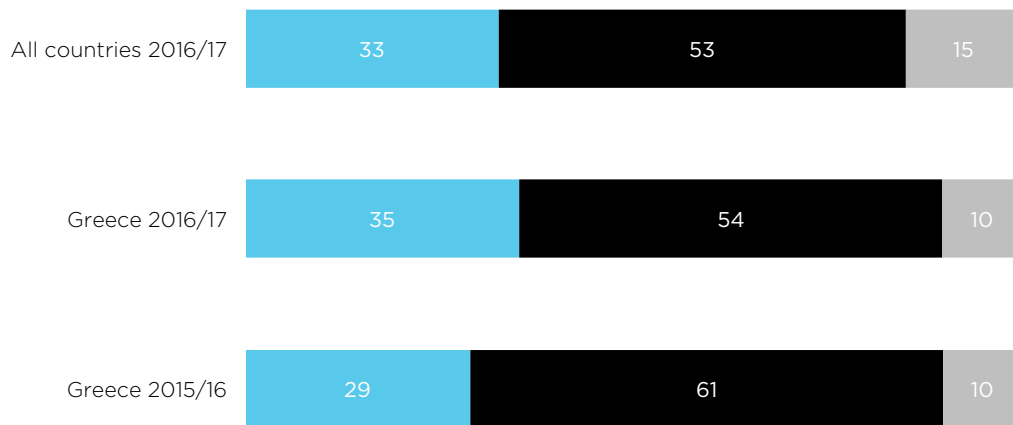
Participants were asked about the type of support they believe refugees are seeking, in terms of duration (long-term or short-term). It is important to note that the question wording did not imply any sort of judgment for either of the options.

Both survey-wide and in Greece, a slightly higher proportion (approximately half) felt refugees are seeking “A permanent new life,” with between 3 and 4 in 10 believing they are looking for “Temporary shelter.”

Between Year 1 and Year 2 there was a slight decrease in the proportion of Greek participants believing refugees are seeking “permanent” support.

### 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.

With regard 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 their country should help refugees.

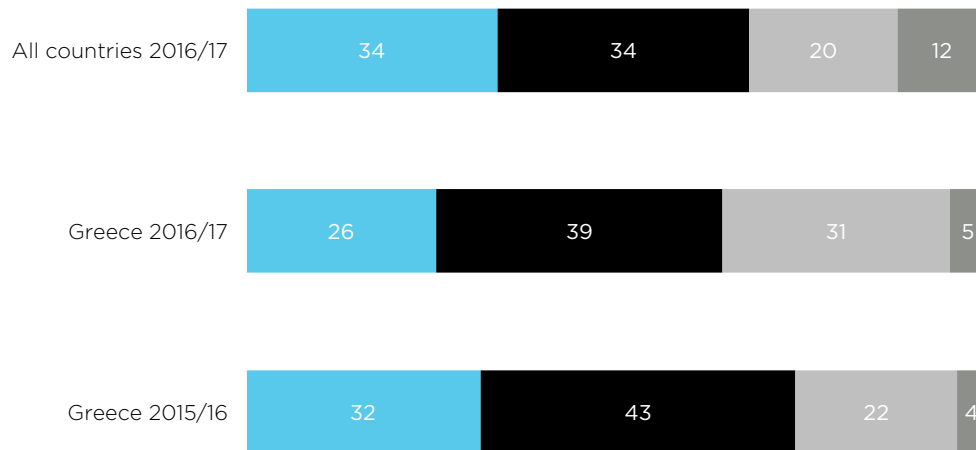
Responses were relatively similar in Greece and survey-wide. In Greece, Approximately 3 in 10 said that “All refugees should be helped equally”; the majority of the remainder identified priority groups. This broke down as slightly more (4 in 10) selecting “both women and children” and the remainder (3 in 10) selecting “children.”

Importantly, just 5% of Greek participants their country should not be helping refugees at all, compared to 12% survey-wide.

Between Year 1 and Year 2 there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Greek participants saying “All refugees should be helped equally” (down by 6 percentage points).

### 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:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece2016/17)

# ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

## RELIGION

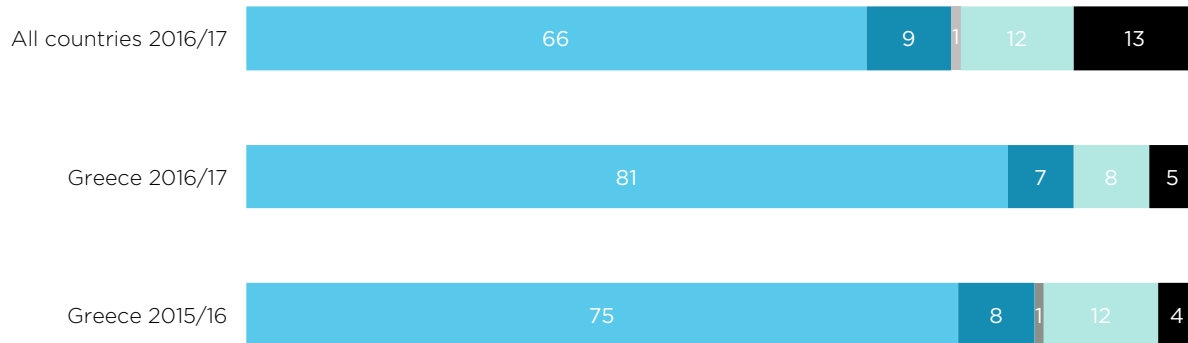
Participants were asked whether all refugees should be treated equally based on religion. Here the priority options included specific religious groups, as well as those who have faced religious persecution in their country of origin more broadly.

Greek participants were considerably more likely than those survey-wide to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion” (81% and 66% respectively).

Among the remainder, no single priority group emerged. Small proportions said Christians (7%) or those that had “faced religious persecution” (8%).

### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



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

**BASE:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17) **NOTE:** The answer option 'other religious groups' was not included in the 2016/17 Tracker

# PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT

## COULD MORE BE DONE?

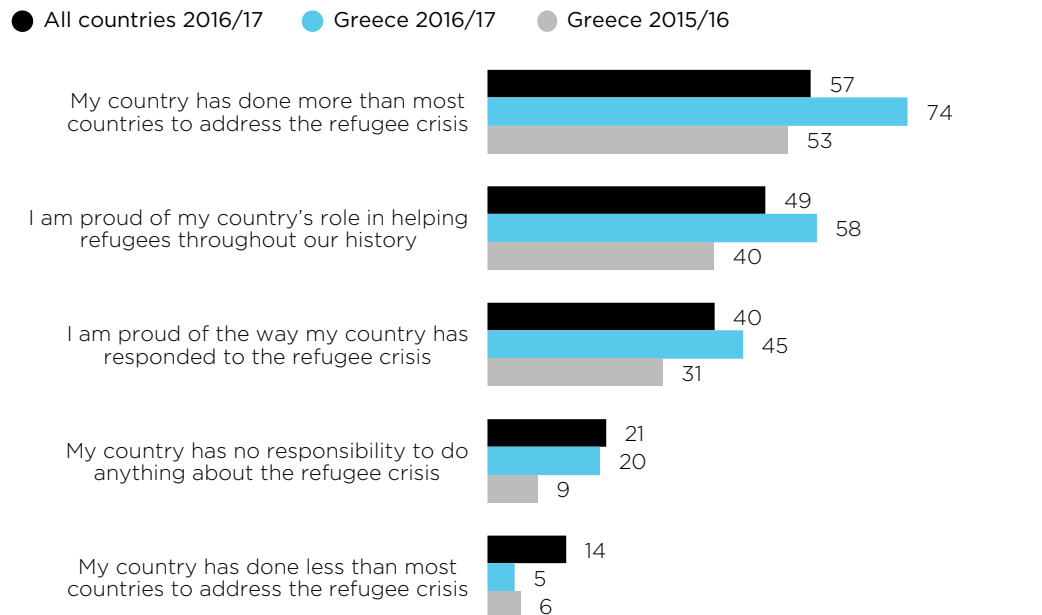
Participants were asked to evaluate their country's approach to helping refugees.

Greek participants were considerably more inclined to feel that their country had "done more than most" to address the current refugee crisis, with over 7 in 10 saying this compared to 6 in 10 survey-wide. Furthermore, there had been a considerable increase since Year 1 (53%). Just 5% felt Greece had "done less than most" (14% survey-wide).

When asked about pride in their country's approach towards refugees, on the whole Greek participants expressed a greater degree than those survey-wide. Approximately 6 in 10 were proud of their country's role in helping refugees "throughout our history" (49% survey-wide). However, in relation to the current crisis, despite feeling as though they had "done more than most," level of pride was comparable to the survey-wide average (45% vs. 40%).

In Greece, there had been a slight increase since Year 1 (9%) in the proportion saying "My country has no responsibility to do anything about the refugee crisis." This year, 2 in 10 Greek participants and participants survey-wide reported this.

### 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?

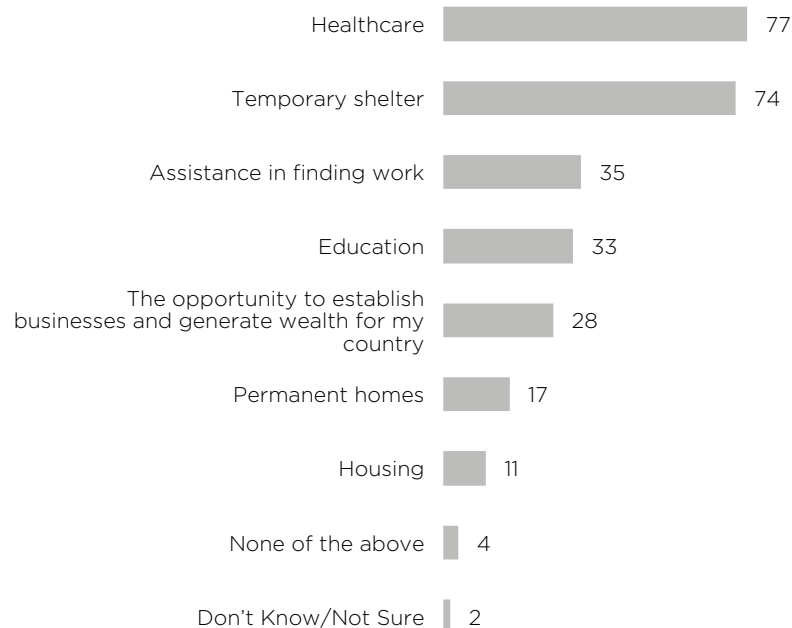
(%) **BASES:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

# TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

## POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

### LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● Greece 2015/16



### LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● Greece 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:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17) **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 for refugees (by the participants' own country and the international community), views of Greek participants have generally remained consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

Overall, across all countries surveyed and in Greece, providing a safe place to reside in the form of "Temporary shelter" was seen as a key priority. Even more mentioned this in Greece than survey-wide (75% and 63% respectively). In terms of other basic needs, providing healthcare was also seen as fundamental by Greek participants. It emerged as the most commonly selected factor, with 8 in 10 selecting it, compared to just over half survey-wide.

In terms of the social and economic policies and initiatives, support amongst Greek participants was similar to the survey-wide results. "Language classes" was the most commonly selected (60%). No other factor was selected by more than 4 in 10 participants. However, in the context of this question, it may well have been that these factors were construed as more long-term support (housing, recognising credentials and qualifications and facilitating entrepreneurialism) and therefore not "top of mind" as priorities.



SECTION 5

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# PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

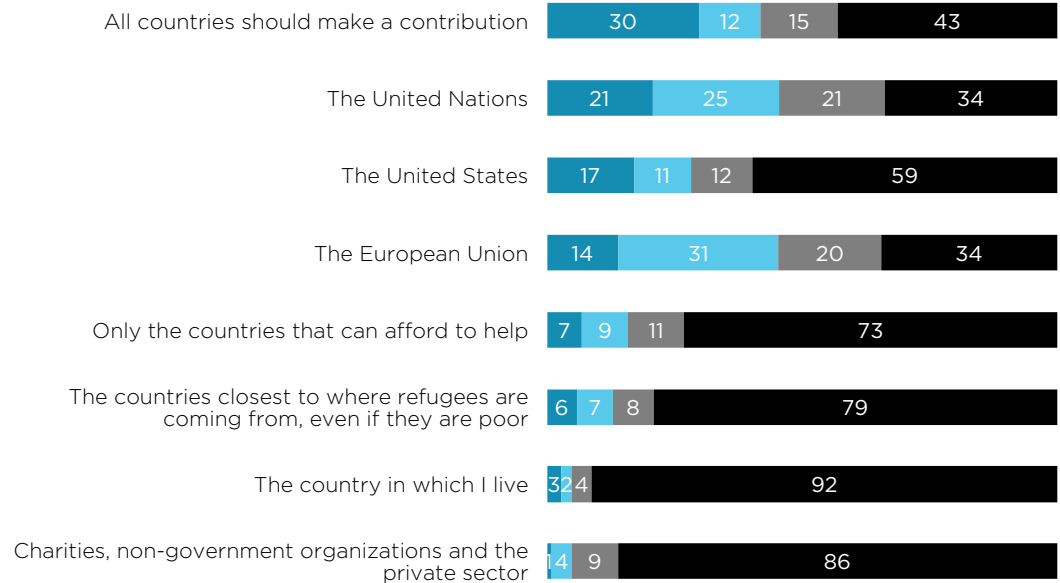
Participants were asked who they thought had the “greatest responsibility” to help deal with the refugee crisis. They were shown seven options and asked to rank the three entities they thought should be most responsible for refugees.

Looking at the three entities most frequently selected, it is clear that Greek participants firmly see the crisis as a global responsibility. Both the United Nations and the European Union received the highest number of mentions within the top three entities considered most responsible. However, overall, “All countries” received the highest proportion of first place selections.

In terms of specific countries, the onus was very much placed on the US, with 4 in 10 selecting it within their top three most responsible entities. Other countries, including those who “can afford to help” were considerably less commonly mentioned.

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

● 1st ● 2nd ● 3rd ● Not top 3



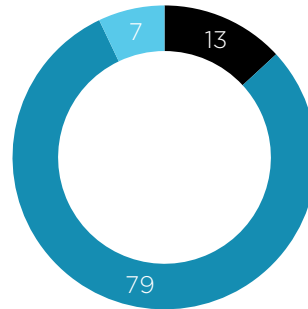
# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP NATIONAL

Participants were asked about their country's responsibility for resettling refugees. Greek scores have remained consistent between Year 1 and 2, with approximately 8 in 10 feeling that their country does have a responsibility to accept refugees and only 2 in 10 feeling that it doesn't. Overall, having a quota for the number of refugees to be accepted was preferable, with 78% saying this; just a small minority (5%) were open to "any number of refugees" coming to Greece.

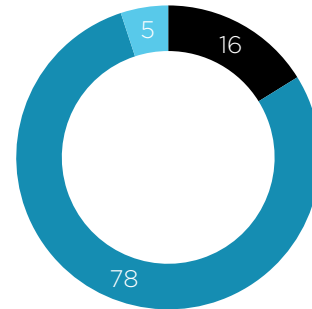
## STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

### GREECE 2015/16



### GREECE 2016/17



# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP FINANCIAL

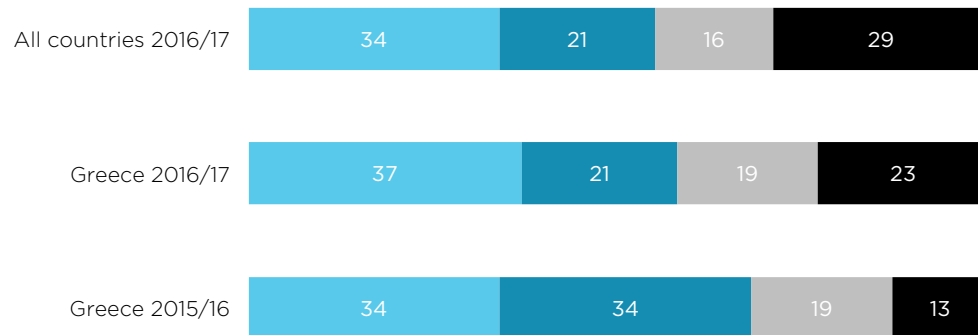
In order to better understand if and how participants' financial support should be provided to refugees, they were shown four approaches and asked to select the statement that best reflected their stance.

While there had been an increase in Greece (by 10 percentage points) in the proportion who were "Not willing" to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes), scores were slightly lower than survey-wide (23% and 29% respectively).

Amongst the remaining participants, both in Greece and survey-wide, there was a preference for government-led financial assistance. The highest proportion (approximately 4 in 10) would be happy for the government to provide assistance but would not want to donate themselves. Just 2 in 10 would prefer personal donations over government help. Finally, 2 in 10 would be willing to donate individually on top of what the government gives. There was, however, a substantial decline (13 percentage points) in this group 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



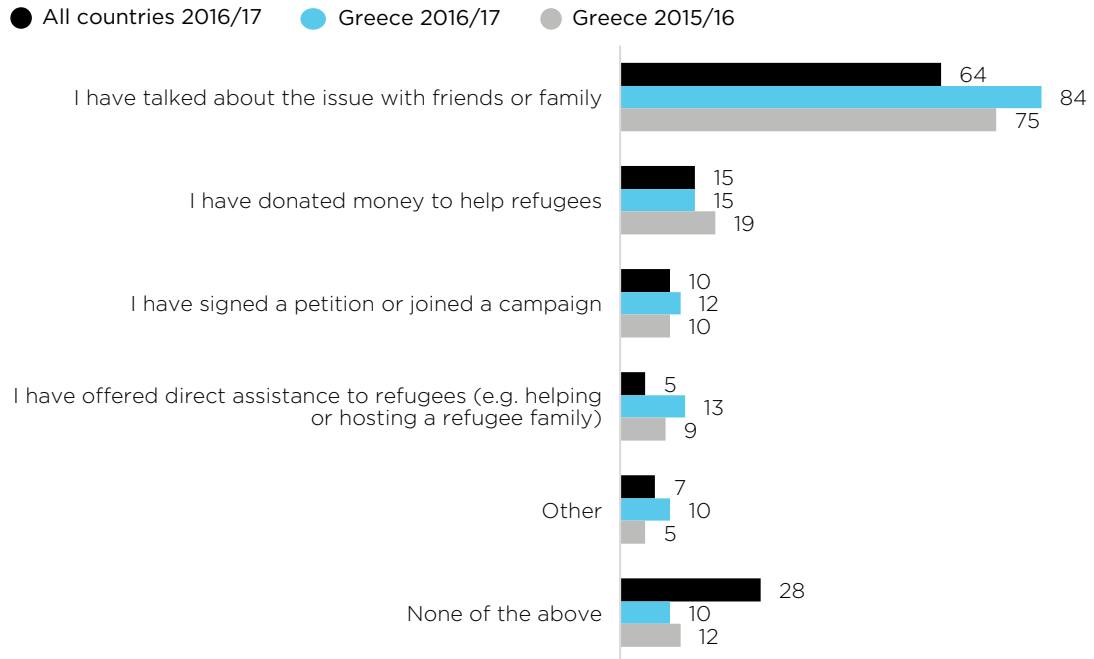
# PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION SO FAR

## ACTIONS

Participants' actions have largely consisted of speaking to friends and family about the crisis. In many ways this is encouraging given that earlier analysis identified that the views of friends and family are of fundamental importance in opinion formation. The proportion reporting this in Greece was considerably higher than the survey-wide average (84% and 64% respectively) and has increased somewhat since Year 1 (by 9 percentage points).

Incidence of other actions in Greece are comparatively lower, however, encouragingly, just 10% reported they have not made any personal contributions (28% survey-wide). It is also noteworthy that in Greece, approximately 1 in 10 had made a financial donation or "signed a petition or joined a campaign," offered "direct assistance to refugees" and/or done "Other" activities.

### ACTIONS TAKEN %



**QUESTION(S):** In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

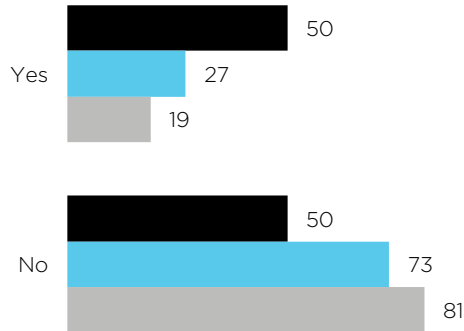
# INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

## CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have like to, considerably fewer people in Greece felt they had compared to survey-wide (27% and 50% respectively). Looking at the responses of those who said “No,” it becomes clear that participants placed great emphasis on financial assistance; approximately 6 in 10 felt they did not have “the money.” Also, more so than those in other countries, Greek participants did not think they had “the ability” to help (33% and 45% respectively.) Conversely, just 19% said they did not know “what to do,” compared to 29% survey-wide.

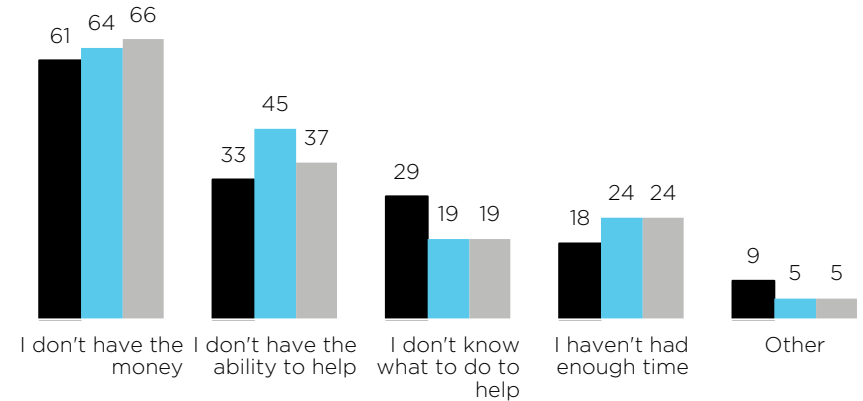
### DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %

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



### IF NOT, WHY NOT? %

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



**QUESTION(S):** As shown above (%) **BASES (All):** 1063 (Greece 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

**BASES** (all who said they felt they had not been able to do enough): 872 (Greece 2015/16), 6297 (All countries 2016/17) and 725 (Greece 2016/17)



SECTION 6



# APPENDIX

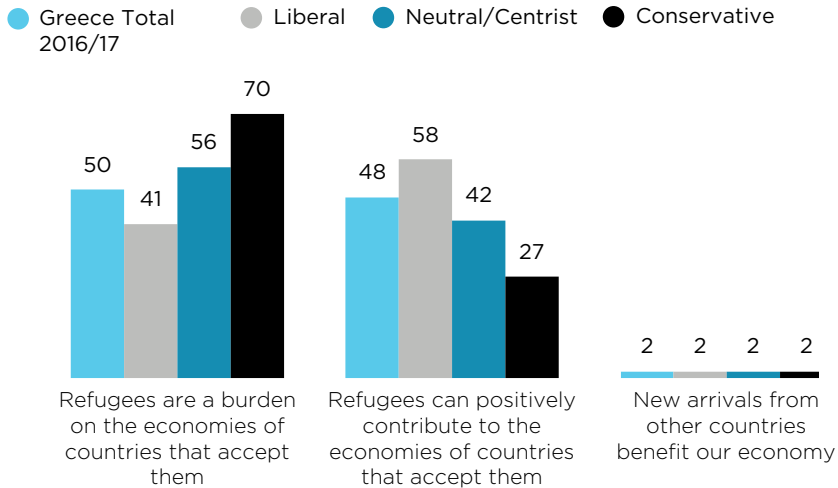


# FINANCIAL IMPACT

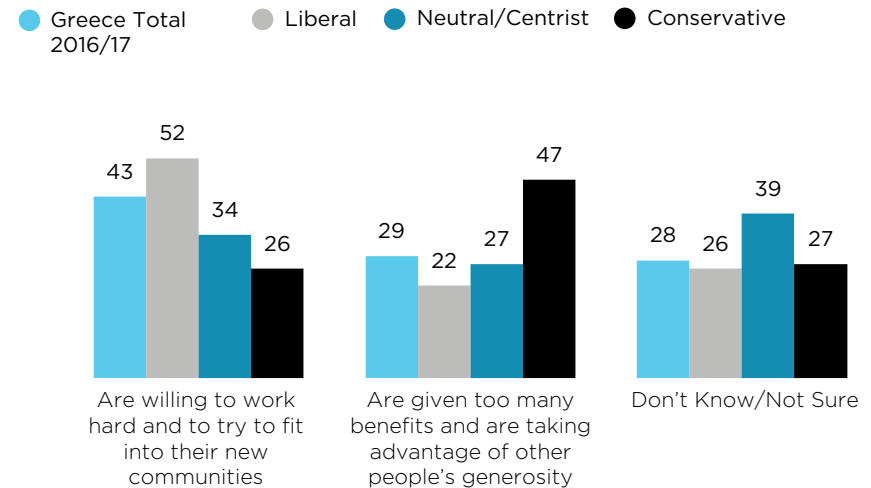
## BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees varied somewhat based on political affiliation. Those who identified as “Liberal” were more optimistic, with 6 in 10 (58%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to 3 in 10 (27%) “Conservative” and 4 in 10 (42%) “Neutral/Centrist” participants. Furthermore, half (52%) of “Liberal” participants said refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” This was notably lower among both “Neutral/Centrist” (34%) and “Conservative” (26%) participants.

### WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %



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



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) BASES (Total): 1000 (Greece 2016/17)

# SECURITY RISK

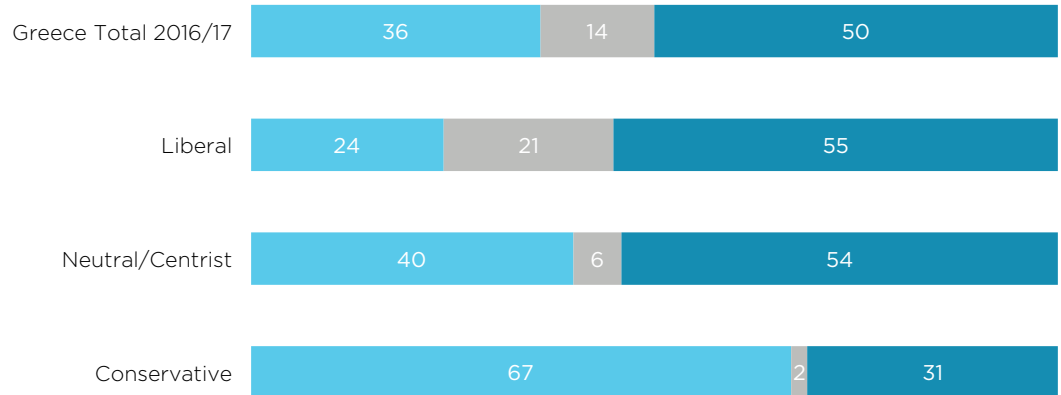
## BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

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 (21%) “Liberal” participants said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country's security” compared with 2% of “Conservative” and 6% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants.

Also, over half (55%) of “Liberal” participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” A similar proportion (54%) of “Neutral/Centrist” said the same, compared to just 31% 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



# ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

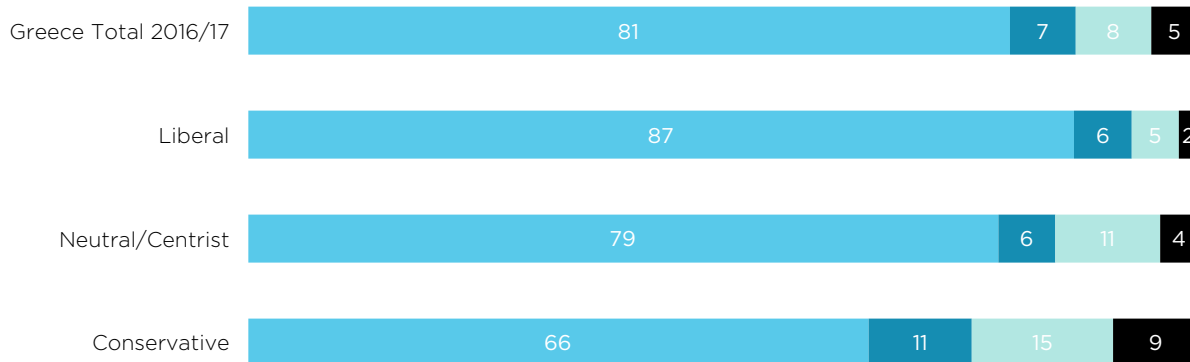
## RELIGION: BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

“Liberal” participants were the most likely to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion,” with almost 9 in 10 (87%) doing so. This view was also relatively high among “Neutral/Centrist” participants (79%), but slightly lower for the “Conservative” group (66%).

“Conservative” participants were slightly more inclined to think that priority should be given to specific segments, with an emphasis on Christian refugees (11%) or those who have “faced religious persecution” (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



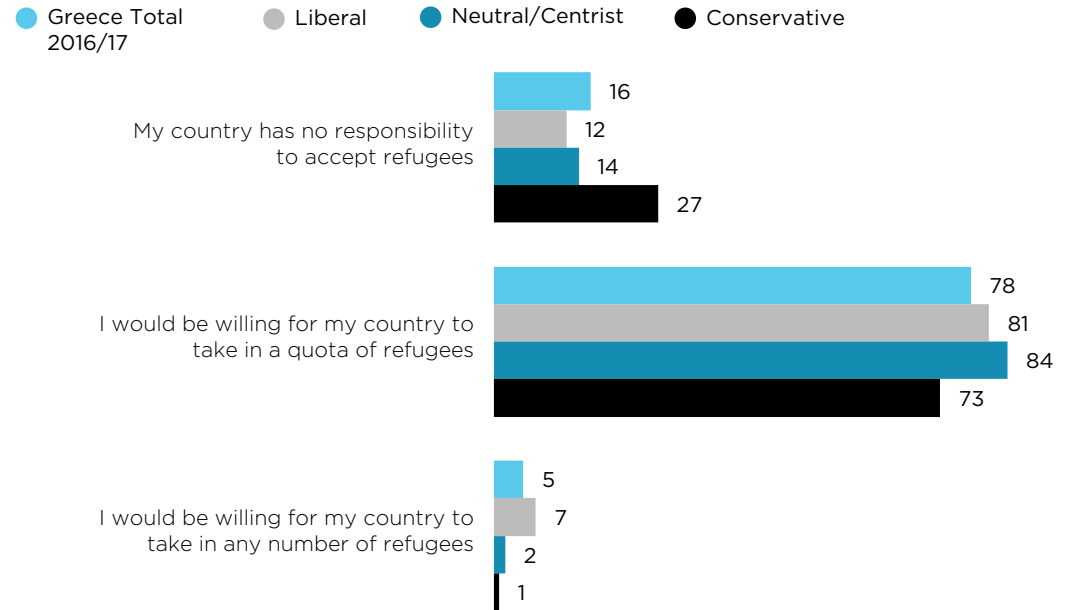
# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Almost all (88%) “Liberal” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. A “quota” approach was by far most popular (81%), however 7% said they would be willing for their country “to take in any number of refugees.”

Encouragingly a similar proportion (86%) of “Neutral/Centrist” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. Again, the overwhelming preference was for a “quota” approach (84%).

The “Conservative” group had the highest proportion saying “My country has no responsibility to accept refugees” (27%). However, 7 in 10 (73%) 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): 1000 (Greece 2016/17)



TENT