



TENT

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TENT TRACKER

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

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

# METHODOLOGY

## DATA COLLECTION & SAMPLE

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### YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2 CHANGES:

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

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

### TOPICS:

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

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

### FIELDWORK:

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

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

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

A fresh sample of participants took part in Year 2.

Hungarian fieldwork took place between 12/21/2016 – 01/10/2017 | N= 1,001

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

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 1

## PARTICIPANT PROFILE

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

- ▲ The survey encompassed a statistically representative sample of the Hungarian population in terms of gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.
- ▲ Political stance and affiliation among Hungarian participants was evenly split across the three categories: Conservative (25%), Neutral/Centrist (26%) and Progressive/Liberal (26%). In Year 1 a slightly higher proportion identified as Progressive/Liberal (33%) than the other categories.
- ▲ The types, and frequency, of information sources used (“Very” or “Fairly frequently”) to keep up with news/current affairs were generally similar in all countries surveyed:
  - The top two sources were both forms of traditional media outlets (TV and News sites on the Internet), but the opinions of peers and influencers were not far behind in the form of “Word of mouth” and “Social media.”
  - Other traditional sources (print newspapers/magazines and radio) are slightly less commonly used, with less than 4 in 10 participants doing so.
- ▲ In terms of identifying the sources that can influence opinion (“A great deal”/“To some extent”), a diverse list emerged:
  - A key finding was that, although the views of experts are clearly important, as much emphasis was placed on the views of people they know. In both Hungary (72%) and survey-wide (70%), “Talking with friends or family” received the highest ranking for being able to influence opinion.
  - Listening to interviews on the radio/TV (66%) or reading articles by journalists (59%) were also amongst the most influential factors.
  - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts. Although slightly fewer Hungarian participants said they can be influenced by relevant films or TV shows (36% vs. 55% survey-wide), approximately half (46%) said they could be effected by “Watching an online video.” There is also some appetite for reading “someone else’s opinion in the media” such as an op-ed (46%) or “posts on social media” (43% vs. 33% survey-wide).

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### SECTION 2

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## **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: Both in Hungary and survey-wide, around 8 in 10 participants said they were concerned “A great deal” or “To some extent.” There has, however, been a slight decline in this concern since Year 1 (from 84%).
- ▲ Among Hungarian participants, length of awareness of the refugee crisis was comparable to the survey-wide average: 7 in 10 had known for over a year.
- ▲ There was a general consensus in all countries surveyed and amongst Hungarian participants that “War” was a primary cause of the crisis (88% and 82% respectively). Other causes (including religious persecution and terrorist attacks) were generally less commonly selected, especially in Hungary. But it is important to note that 6 in 10 selected “Better economic opportunities” (43% survey-wide).
- ▲ When asked more specifically about refugees’ motives for fleeing, responses generally reflected what participants felt were the primary causes of the crisis. Hungarian participants were somewhat less likely to select safety factors than those survey-wide, such as fleeing war (44% vs. 61% respectively) or avoiding persecution (32% vs. 41%). Although, notably more said “They want to avoid having to fight in a war” (42% vs. 34%). Again, a relatively high proportion felt refugees were seeking “better opportunities in wealthier countries” (54% vs. 45% survey-wide), however this opinion had declined somewhat since Year 1 (from 66%).
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter, with 52% of Hungarian participants saying it is “the most pressing crisis” the world has faced.

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY 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. Compared to those survey-wide, Hungarian participants were slightly more negative, especially this year: 75% saw refugees as a burden (53% survey-wide) vs. just 16% who said they can positively contribute to the economy (40% survey-wide).

### CONCERNS:

- ▲ In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants' level of concern had either increased (59%) or remained the same (40%); it had not decreased.
- ▲ In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were somewhat more complex. The highest proportion (55%) on average across all countries surveyed had become "Less sympathetic" and this was even more pronounced in Hungary (80%); only 17% of Hungarian participants had become "More sympathetic" (34% survey-wide).

### INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Learning information about refugees' hardships and imagining being in their situation were key drivers of sympathy. The latter was particularly powerful in Hungary. Facts and figures on refugees' circumstances and the global impact of the refugee crisis were generally less impactful. However, 41% of Hungarian participants were swayed by finding out that failure to act now could lead to a more acute crisis (31% survey-wide).

### DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Fear over "security/terrorism" was by far the primary reason for decrease in sympathy, and was even more pronounced in Hungary than survey-wide (74% vs. 54%).
- ▲ The participants were asked what (if anything) could make them more sympathetic. Those in Hungary were less inclined to select many of the factors, however the feeling emerged that they would want to be assured of minimal negative impact on host countries.



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 3

#### CONCERNS FOR REFUGEES:

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

#### IMPACT ON HOST COUNTRIES:

Overall, participants in Hungary displayed a similar level of concern for host countries to those survey-wide:

- ▲ Security was a prominent concern, especially in Hungary, in the form of "An increased risk of terrorism" (74% vs. 65% survey-wide). Interestingly, 6 in 10 respondents were also worried about an increase in terrorism in other countries (39% survey-wide).
- ▲ Although slightly lower than the survey-wide average (64%), over half (55%) referenced the economic impact of hosting refugees.
- ▲ Hungarian participants were particularly concerned about impact on culture and society. Compared to the survey-wide average, they were notably more worried about acceptance of "local laws and customs" (83% vs. 59% survey-wide), "gender equality" (64% vs. 42% survey-wide) and "LGBTI rights" (36% vs. 23% survey-wide).

- ▲ 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, Hungarian participants were slightly less optimistic: just 1 in 10 said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to earn for themselves and fit into their new communities (38% survey-wide) vs. 7 in 10 saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (44% survey-wide). There had been a slight increase in the latter since Year 1 (from 63%).
- ▲ When probed further on security risks, both in Hungary and survey-wide, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees could lead to an increase. However, it is important to note that, in Hungary, around 3 in 10 felt these risks could be effectively managed (42% survey-wide).
- ▲ When compared to other religions, there are undeniable anxieties relating to Islam and these were slightly more prevalent in Hungary: just over half associated "extremism" and "intolerance" with the religion.
- ▲ Although less common than in other countries, there was some positive sentiment: 1 in 10 participants saw Islam as "peaceful," tolerant and conducive to integration in Hungarian society.

# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY 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 (2 in 3) felt that people do not express their true opinions about the refugee crisis for fear of being judged.
- ▲ When asked specifically about themselves, only 40% of Hungarian participants felt comfortable expressing their opinions, compared to 47% survey-wide. Strikingly, this sentiment was lowest among those who our segmentation defined as 'Overtly positive' (27%) and highest amongst the 'Overtly negative' (44%).
- ▲ Another metric revealed that 44% of Hungarian participants felt "pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees" (59% survey-wide).
- ▲ In terms of the media, just 2 in 10 felt reporting was fair and honest; around half disagreed with this while 33% were undecided. Opinions varied somewhat based on sympathies towards refugees, with the "Overtly positive" segment considerably more likely to disagree; 46% of this group disagreed "Strongly."





# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 4

## REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- ▲ In Hungary and across all countries surveyed, participants were somewhat more likely to feel that refugees were seeking long-term support (62%) as opposed to short-term help (18%). Although there had been a notable decline in the number of participants saying they felt refugees' were seeking long-term support since Year 1 (from 78%).

### TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING:

#### AGE & GENDER:

- ▲ 16% said that all refugees should be helped equally (34% survey-wide). Of those saying specific groups should be prioritized, women and children emerged as main priorities.

#### RELIGION:

- ▲ Encouragingly, the highest proportion (4 in 10) said that all religious groups should be treated equally (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:

- ▲ Hungarian participants focused on basic and immediate needs, with a similar proportion to those survey-wide saying they believed "Temporary shelter" (56% vs. 63%) should be provided.
- ▲ Though other policies/initiatives were less prominent in Hungary, "Healthcare" (31%) and "Language classes" (29%) were amongst the most popular.
- ▲ A higher proportion of Hungarian participants (26%) did not feel that any of the listed policies or initiatives should be provided, compared to those survey-wide (12%).

### EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- ▲ Hungarian participants were considerably less likely than those survey-wide to feel that their country had "done more than most to address the refugee crisis" (40% vs. 57%). However, a higher number said they were "proud" of how their country had responded (48% vs. 40% survey-wide).



# PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

## HUNGARY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### SECTION 5

#### PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

- ▲ Overall, participants viewed the refugee crisis as requiring global action, with “All countries,” the “United Nations” and the “European Union” most commonly identified as having the “greatest responsibility.”
- ▲ In terms of the responsibility of Hungary, the highest proportion (6 in 10) did not think that their country has a responsibility to accept refugees. Four in ten did feel Hungary had a responsibility to accept refugees and would be open to a “quota” of refugees coming to Hungary.

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

- ▲ Over half (53%) were not in favor of donations or taxes (3 in 10 survey-wide).
- ▲ Amongst Hungarian participants who were open to financial assistance, a higher proportion backed government-led assistance (4 in 10); a minority (10%) gave preference to providing personal donations only.

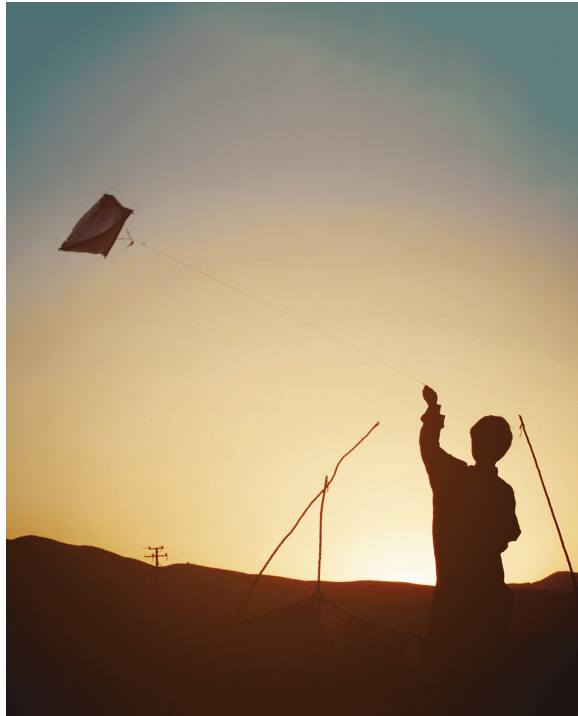
#### PERSONAL ACTIONS:

- ▲ The most commonly reported action was discussing the matter with friends and family, which was especially high in Hungary compared to those survey-wide (75% and 64% respectively).
- ▲ While more active involvement, such as interactions with refugees, donations or joining petitions, was relatively low, 11% had donated money (15% survey-wide). Just 20% had not done any of the listed activities, compared to 28% survey-wide.
- ▲ 6 in 10 Hungarian participants felt they had been able to contribute as much as they would have liked to. For those who had not, the main reasons were financial constraints (46% vs. 61% survey-wide), as well as feeling that they did not have “the ability to help” (47% vs. 33% survey-wide) or that they did not “know what to do to help” (36% 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/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:** Overly Positive, Mixed Views, Overly 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)

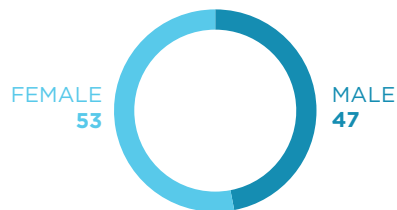
# DEMOGRAPHICS

WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1001

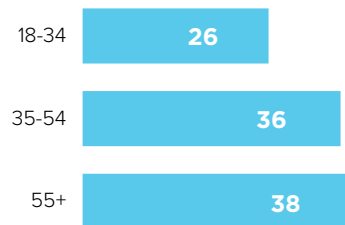
The sample of participants was demographically representative of the population of Hungary in relation to gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.

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

## GENDER %



## AGE %



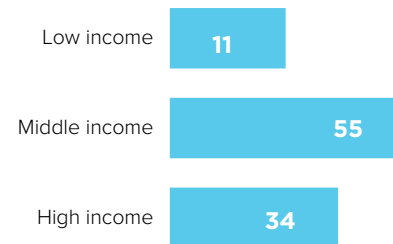
## REGION %

North & East Hungary	40
West Hungary	30
Central Hungary	30

## LIVING SITUATION %

Living alone	17
Living as a couple	29
Living with friends/home shares	1
Living as a family	40
Living with parents/siblings	12
Other	2

## INCOME %



**QUESTION(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 1001



# SEGMENTATION

## BROAD ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

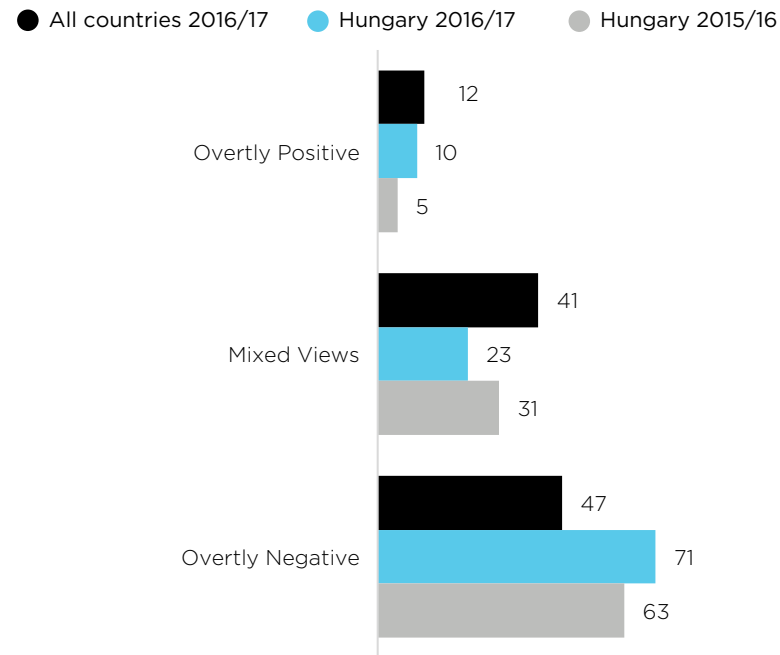
Participants were segmented into three categories based on their broad attitudes towards refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views and Overtly Negative. The segments were determined by participants' combined responses to the following four questions:

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

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

Hungarian views differed greatly from those survey-wide, with a significantly higher proportion of participants displaying "Overtly Negative" views (71% vs. 47%). Furthermore, there has been a slight increase from Year 1 to Year 2 of those displaying "Overtly Negative" views in Hungary (from 63% to 71%).

### VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %



# INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

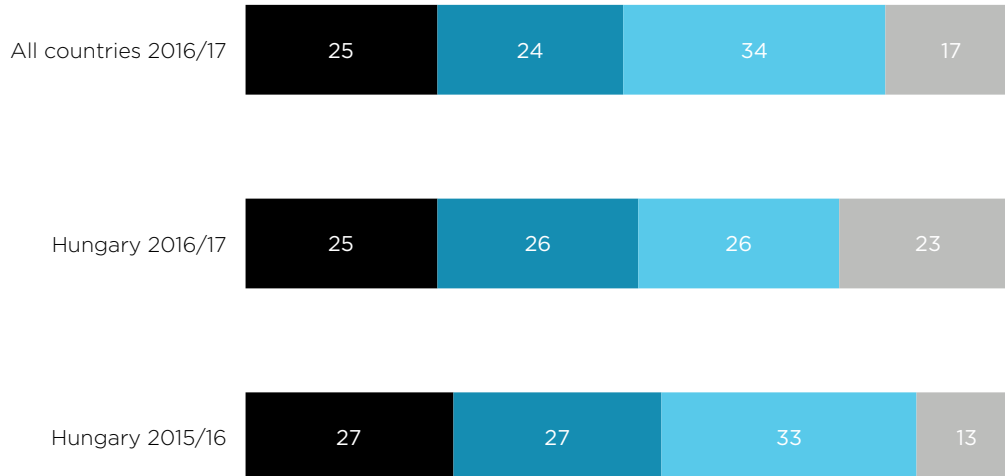
## POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION

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.

Views of those in Hungary remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2. There was an almost even spread of participants who said they were Conservative (25%), Neutral/Centrist (26%) and Progressive/Liberal (26%). A similar proportion (23%) were unsure/did not know which group they would affiliate themselves with (17% survey-wide).

### POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

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



# KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

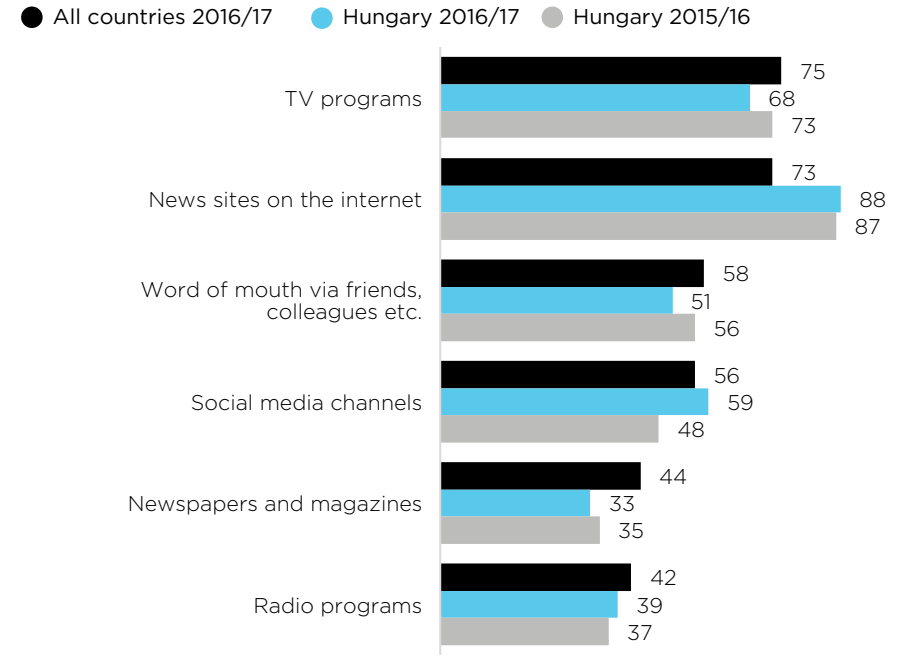
## INFORMATION SOURCES USED

Traditional media outlets were amongst the most commonly used sources for information on news and current affairs. In both Hungary and survey-wide, “TV programs” and “News sites on the Internet” were the top two sources. Although, in Hungary, Internet news sites are considerably more used than survey-wide (88% vs. 73%).

The views of peers and influencers also appeared to be valued highly, with approximately half of participants citing “Word of mouth” and 6 in 10 “Social media” as regularly used sources. There had been a notable increase in “Social media” use since Year 1 (from 48%).

Print and radio media sources were generally less commonly used. In Hungary, use of “Radio programs” was comparable to the survey-wide average (4 in 10), while “Newspapers and magazines” were slightly lower (33% vs. 44% survey-wide).

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



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

**BASES:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 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.

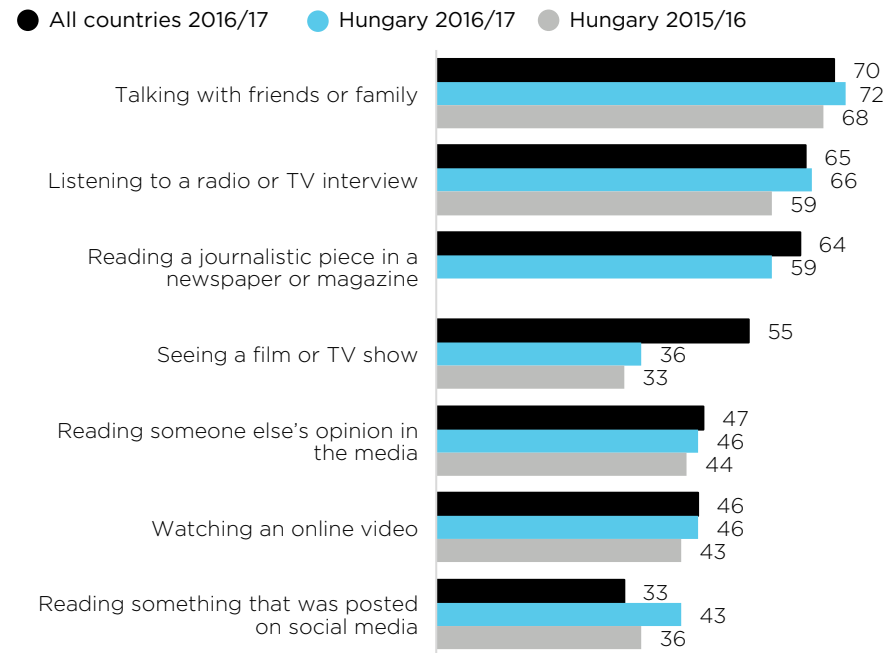
While the views of “experts” were clearly valued, those of people they know were seen to have as much influence. Both in Hungary and survey-wide, “Talking with friends or family” was the most influential factor, with 7 in 10 selecting it.

This was closely followed by listening to interviews on the radio/TV (66%) or reading articles by journalists (59%).

Interestingly, some level of trust is placed on the arts. Although considerably fewer in Hungary are influenced by a relevant “film or TV show” (36% vs. 55%), almost half (46%) were affected by “Watching an online video.”

There is some appetite for more opinion-driven content. Across all countries surveyed and in Hungary, approximately half said they are influenced by “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” (e.g. an op-ed) and 4 in 10 Hungarian participants were influenced by posts ‘on social media’ (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:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 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 CONCERNS

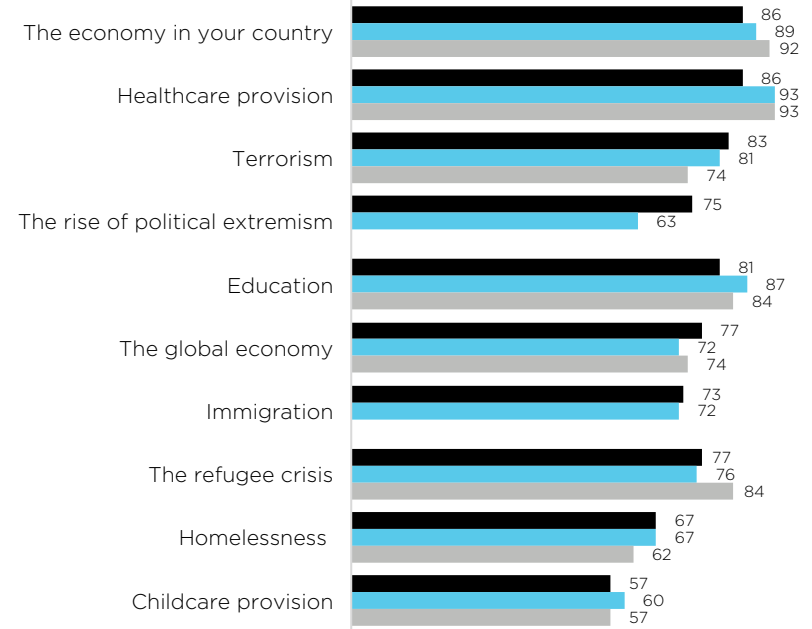
To contextualize the level of concern about the refugee crisis, participants were asked to state the degree to which they are concerned about a range of national and global matters.

Overall, level of concern for each of the 10 factors was relatively high, with all being selected by at least 6 in 10 of participants. Interestingly, both national and global concerns ranked highly. Of the latter, the refugee crisis was selected by a sizeable proportion. The Hungarian selection rate was comparable to the survey-wide average, with almost 8 in 10 (76%) participants expressing their concern.

Although the level had decreased slightly since Year 1 (from 84%), it was still high 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 ● Hungary 2016/17 ● Hungary 2015/16



**QUESTION:** To what extent are you concerned about the following? (%)

**BASES:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 2016/17)

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

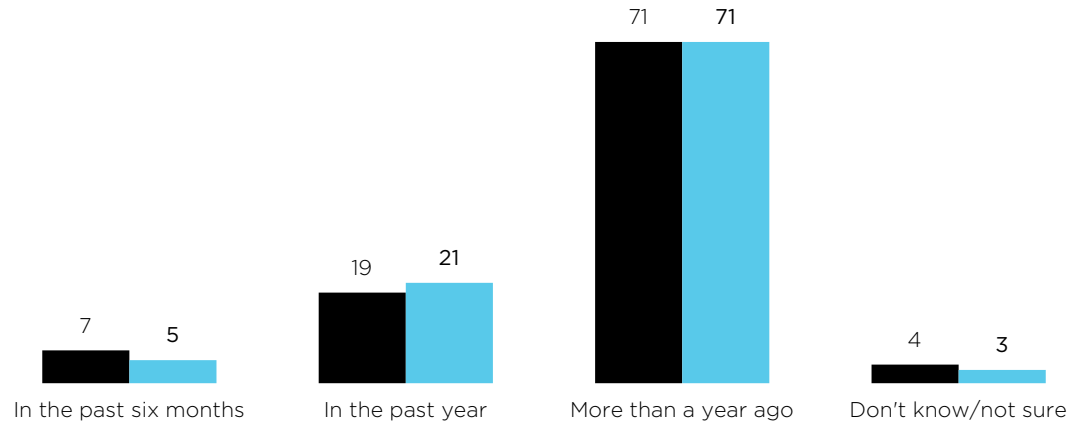
# LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## TOTAL SAMPLE

Participants in Hungary had generally known about the refugee crisis for quite some time. Seven in ten had known for “More than a year,” with the remainder having become aware only within the last year. Proportions closely matched the survey-wide average.

### AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17    ● Hungary 2016/17



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



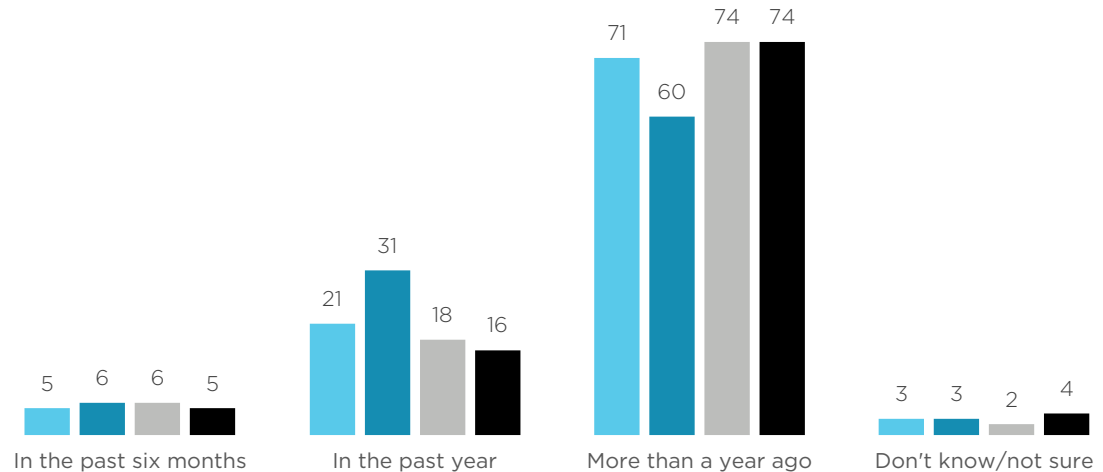
# LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## BY AGE

Length of awareness seems correlated somewhat with age. The youngest age group (Millennials) was the most likely to have become aware within the past year, with approximately 4 in 10 stating this. Older age groups have generally been aware for longer.

### AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● Total ● 18-34 ● 35-54 ● 55+



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

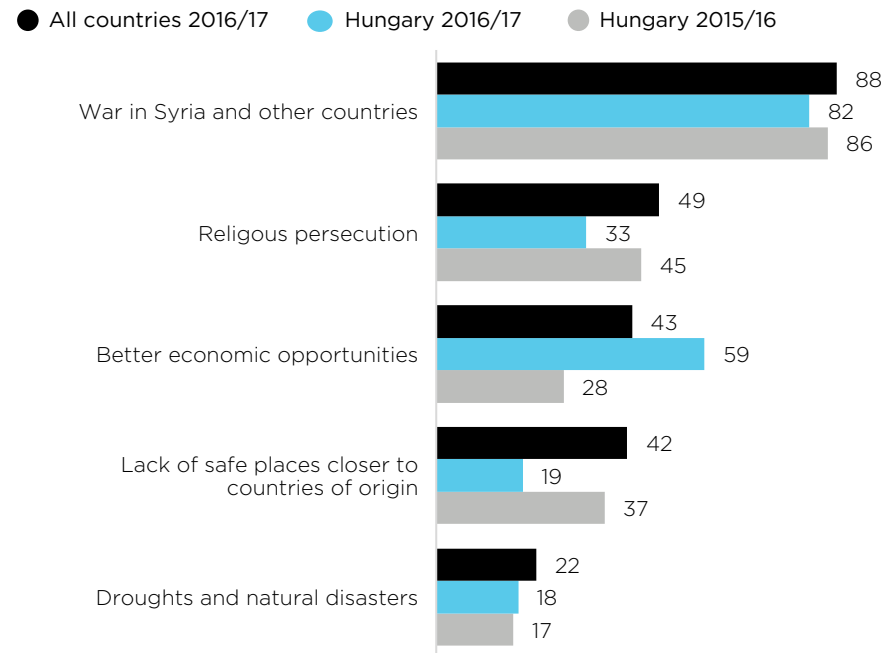
# CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## KEY FACTORS

When asked to select what they thought were the main causes of the refugee crisis, both survey-wide and in Hungary, “War” was by far the most commonly selected factor with between 82% saying so.

Other causes were generally less commonly selected, but some notable differences did emerge between Hungarian participants and those in other countries. Compared to the survey-wide average, considerably fewer selected “Religious persecution” (33% vs. 49%) or “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (19% vs. 42%). However, the opposite was the case with “Better economic opportunities.” Approximately 6 in 10 said this (43% survey-wide), making it the second most commonly cited cause in Hungary.

### CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %



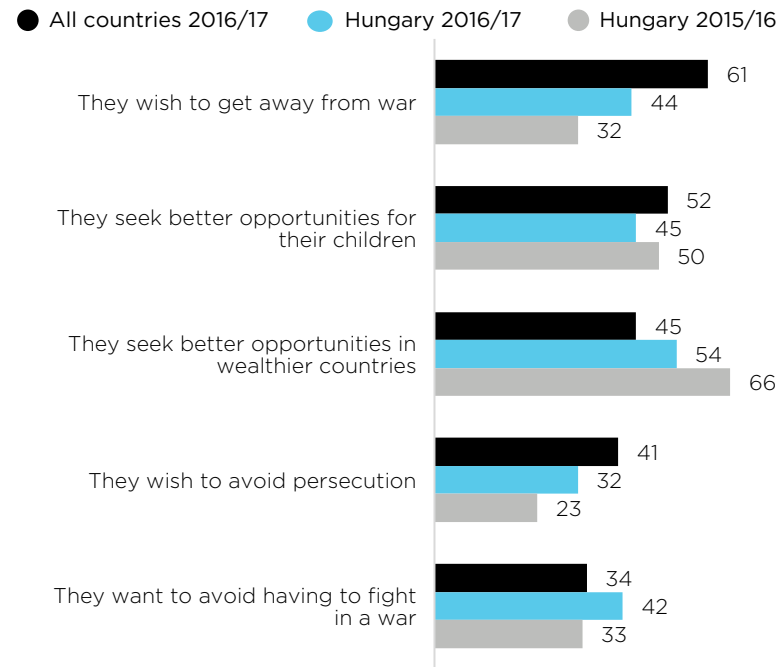
# REASONS FOR FLEEING REFUGEES' MOTIVES

Participants were then asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. Encouragingly, overall there was a sense that motives were largely to achieve safety for themselves and their families. There were, however, some notable points of departure in Hungary from the survey-wide results. While just 44% said "They wish to get away from war" compared to 6 in 10 across all countries surveyed, more Hungarian participants said "They want to avoid having to fight in a war" (42% vs. 34%). Also, a similar proportion to the survey-wide average said they are seeking "better opportunities for their children" (45% and 52% respectively).

Notably more Hungarian participants than those survey-wide did feel that refugees are seeking "better opportunities in wealthier countries" (54% vs. 45%). This factor had, however, decreased substantially since Year 1 (from 66%).

Overall in Hungary there had been changes on most factors since Year 1. This suggests that attitudes and perceptions towards the plight of refugees could be influenced with the right messaging.

## 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:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 2016/17)

# SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

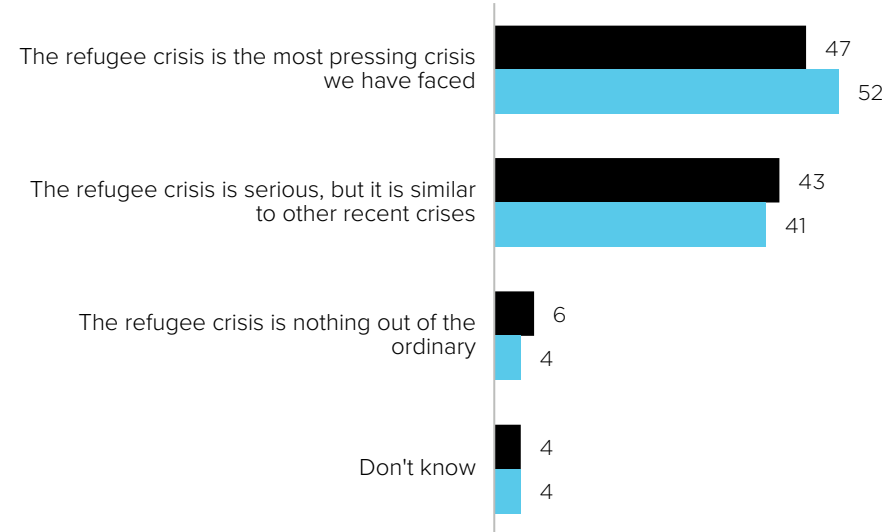
Overall, the vast majority of participants (approximately 9 in 10) saw the refugee crisis as a pressing global matter.

In Hungary, 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 4 in 10 that “The refugee crisis is serious, but it is similar to other recent crises.”

4% of Hungarian participants considered the crisis to be “nothing out of the ordinary” (6% survey-wide).

### SCALE OF CRISIS %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Hungary 2016/17



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

NOTE: This question not included in 2015/16



SECTION 3

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# COMPASSION AND CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS



# ECONOMIC IMPACT

## BENEFIT VS. BURDEN

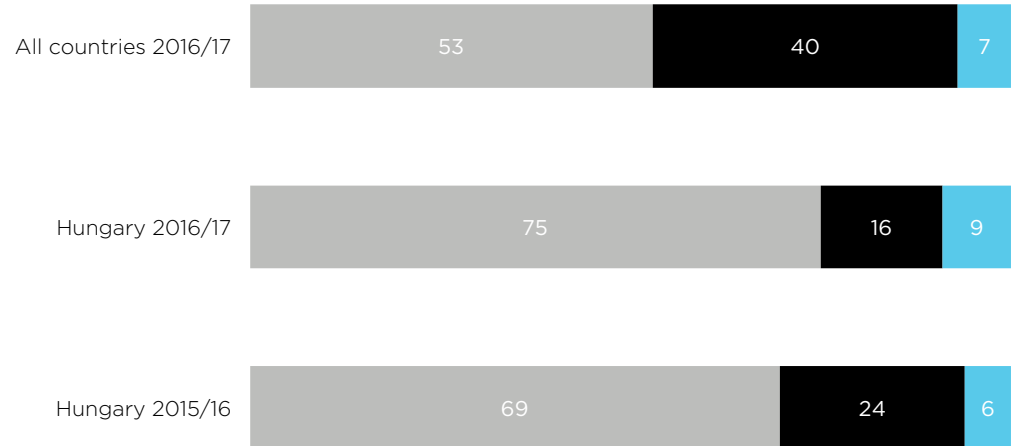
Opinions about the impact of refugees on host countries' economies are somewhat polarized.

Hungarian participants were somewhat less positive than those survey-wide. Seventy-five percent said that "Refugees are a burden on the economies of the countries that accept them" compared to approximately half survey-wide. There had also been a slight increase in this proportion since Year 1 (from 69%).

However, 16% did say that "Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them" (40% survey-wide), and a further 9% that "New arrivals from other countries benefit our economy."

### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



# CHANGES OVER TIME

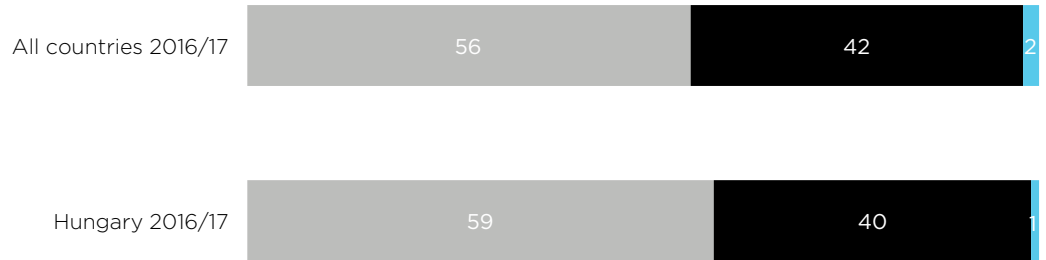
## CONCERN

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

In both Hungary and survey-wide, a higher proportion reported an increase (59% and 56% respectively). Approximately 4 in 10 remained the same and just a small minority (1%) had become less concerned.

### LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased





# CHANGES OVER TIME

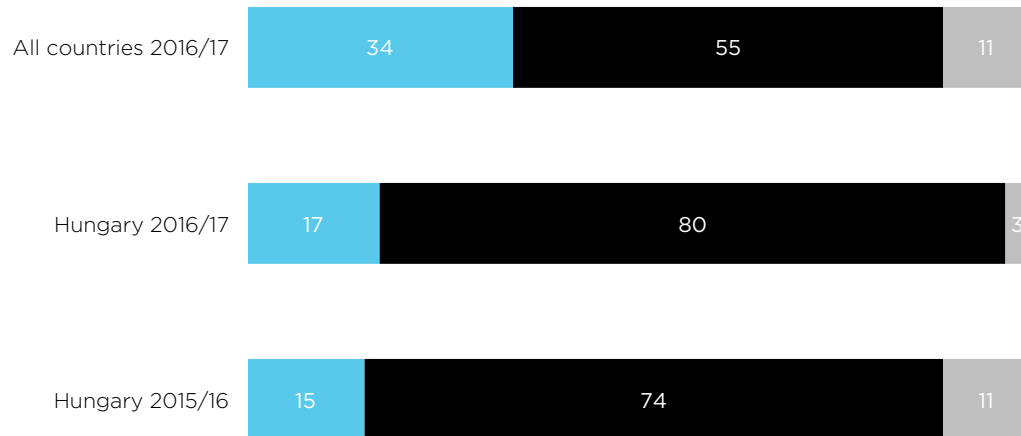
## SYMPATHY

Alarming, 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 Hungary, where 8 in 10 reported a decrease in sympathy. There had been a slight (6 percentage point) increase in this proportion since Year 1 (from 74%). In contrast, 2 in 10 had become more sympathetic.

### 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 (2016/17), 170 (Hungary 2016/17), 225 (Hungary 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.

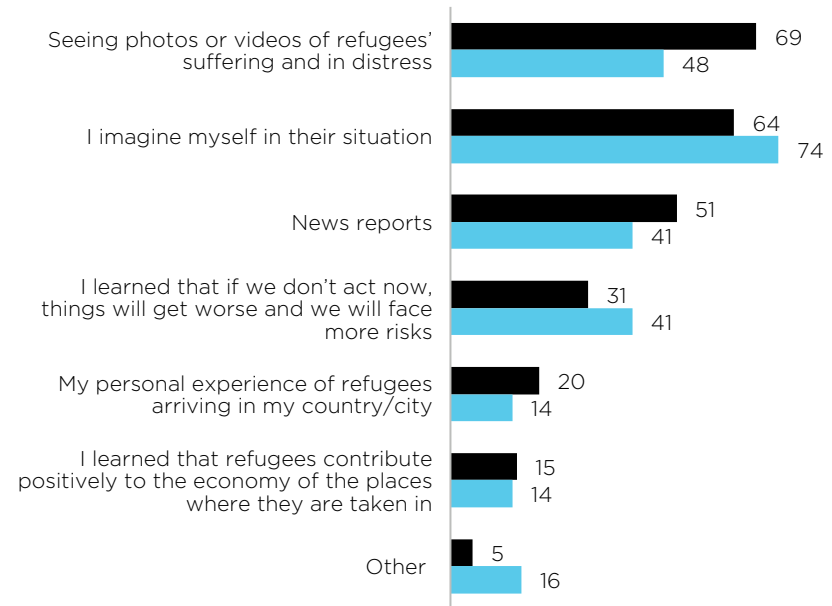
Viewing visual content depicting the hardships refugees' are suffering and empathizing with them were the key factors in Hungary and survey-wide. However, the latter was considerably more impactful in Hungary, with 74% saying that imagining themselves in refugees' situation led to them becoming more sympathetic (64% survey-wide). Although somewhat lower than the survey-wide average, approximately half said "Seeing photos and videos" and 4 in 10 "News reports."


The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic and social impacts were generally less influential, however 4 in 10 Hungarian participants had been influenced by learning that failure to act now could lead to a more acute crisis (31% survey-wide).

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: 14% became more sympathetic as a result of personal experience.

### WHAT HAS MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17    ● Hungary 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** As shown above (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 29 (Hungary 2016/17) 

# CHANGES OVER TIME

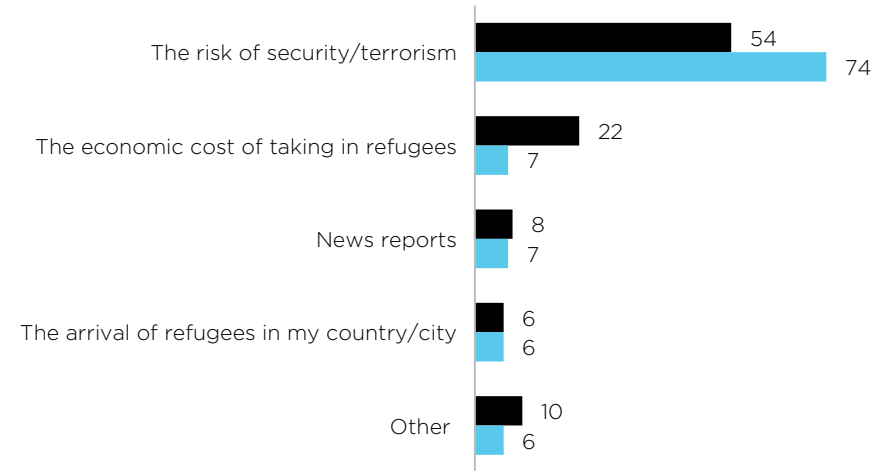
## REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). In both Hungary and survey-wide, fear over “security/terrorism” was by far the primary reason. This was especially prominent in Hungary where almost 3 in 4 (74%) selected this, compared to just over half in other countries (54%).

None of the other factors were selected by more than 1 in 10 Hungarian participants. Importantly, the economic impact of refugees did not seem to be particularly concerning. Just 7% said this was a cause of them becoming less sympathetic (22% survey-wide).

### WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17    ● Hungary 2016/17



# INCREASING SYMPATHY

## TESTING REACTIONS

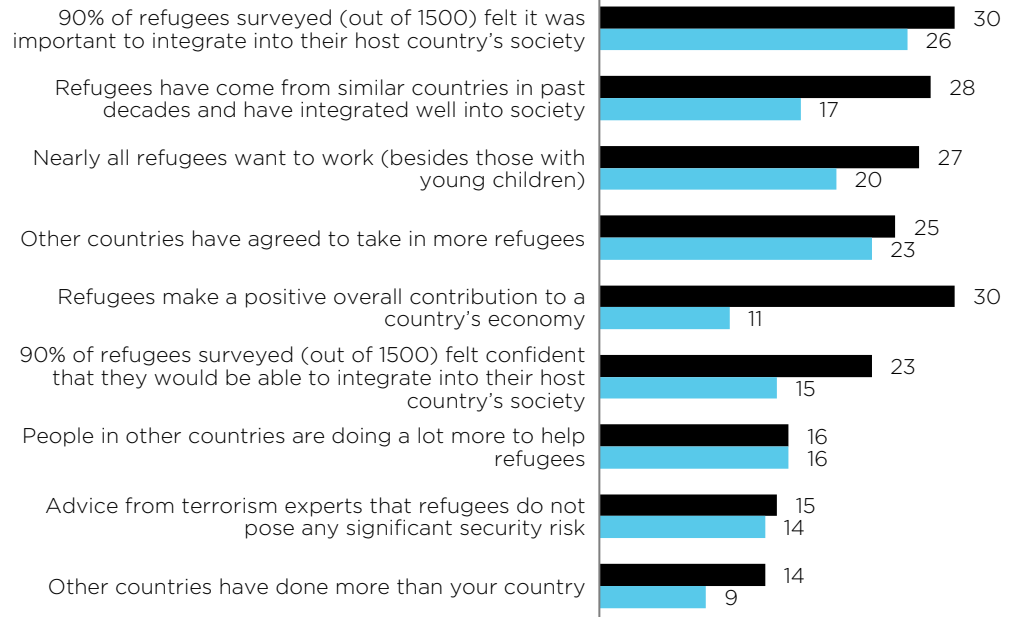
Those who said they had become less sympathetic towards refugees were shown a range of statements and asked which (if any) would positively influence their opinion. These statements included data gathered from our earlier research amongst refugees (Refugee Voices 2016).

Given their opinion, it is perhaps unsurprising that no factor was selected by an overwhelmingly majority. Hungarian participants were notably less influenced by most factors compared to those survey-wide. However, some patterns did emerge. Broadly, being assured of minimal negative impact on the host country in terms of security, culture and the economy was seen to be important.

Interestingly, Hungarian participants displayed a similar level of interest in what other countries were doing, which was consistent with survey-wide results. Approximately 2 in 10 could be swayed by knowing that "Other countries have agreed to take in more refugees," and 16% that "People in other countries are doing a lot more to help refugees."

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

● All countries 2016/17 ● Hungary 2016/17



**QUESTION(S):** Would you feel more sympathetic to refugees if you were told that...? (%) **BASE:** (All respondents who are less sympathetic) 1517 (All countries 2016/17), 135 (Hungary 2016/17)

# CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

## EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

Overall, across all countries surveyed and in Hungary, participants identified a number of concerns they had for refugees' wellbeing.

The stress of facing "conflict and violence" emerged as the main factor, mentioned by approximately 7 in 10 in Hungary and survey-wide.

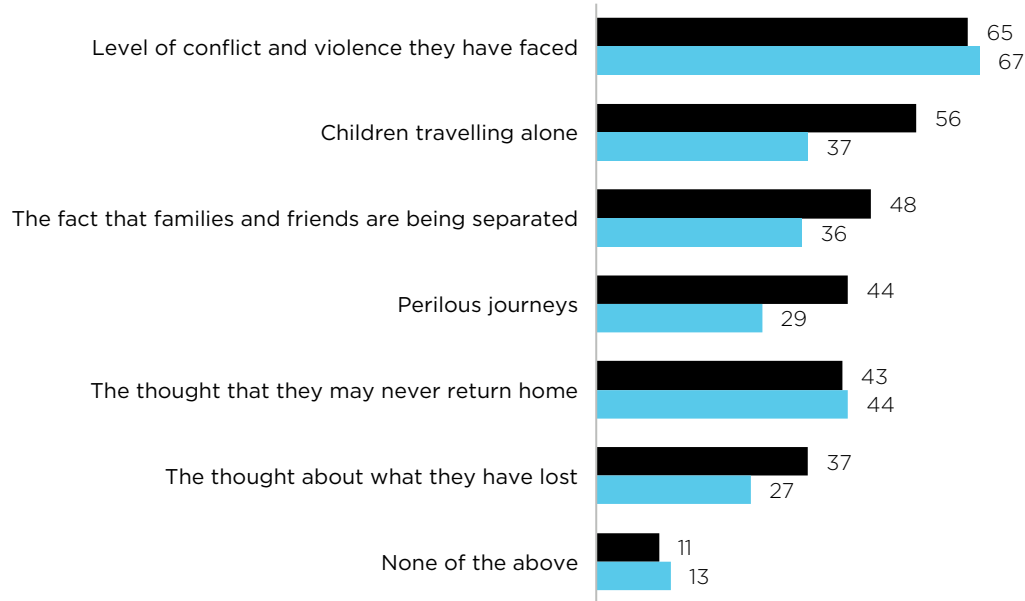
Other factors were varied although less commonly cited, especially in Hungary. In terms of the impact on families, approximately 4 in 10 Hungarian participants were concerned about children traveling alone (56% survey-wide) and/or about people being separated from their loved ones (48% survey-wide).

The remaining concerns were more practical, covering the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (44%), the thought about what they may have "lost" (27%) and their "Perilous journeys" (29%) to reach safety.

### CONCERNS FOR REFUGEES %

● All countries 2016/17

● Hungary 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): 924 (Hungary 2016/17), 11213 (All countries 2016/17)

# CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES

## ECONOMY, SECURITY AND CULTURE

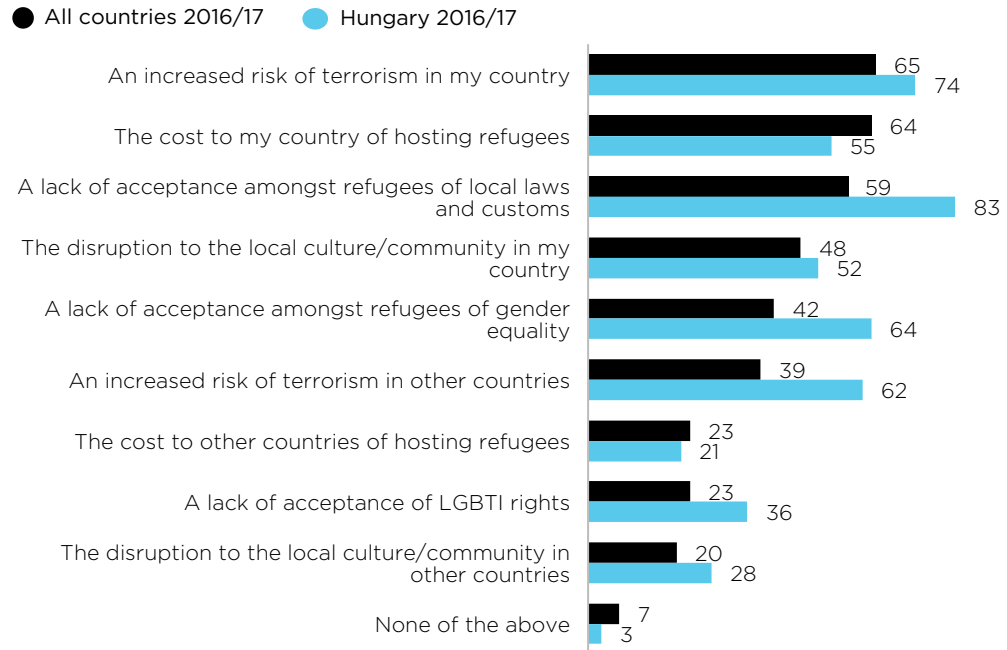
Participants were asked if they had any concerns for host countries including their own.

Overall, concerns about security were prominent, with even more Hungarian participants mentioning these than those in other countries (74% vs. 65%). They were also notably more concerned about security implications for other countries (62% vs. 39%).

Interestingly, concerns over economic impact were slightly lower in Hungary. While 64% mentioned these survey-wide, 55% did in Hungary.

Participants in Hungary were, however, particularly concerned about the impact on culture and society, and notably more so on certain factors. The most commonly selected concern overall was “A lack of acceptance amongst refugees of local laws and customs,” mentioned by 8 in 10, compared to 6 in 10 across all countries. A further 6 in 10 were worried about a lack of acceptance of “gender equality” (42% survey-wide), half of “disruption to the local culture/community” (48% survey-wide) and 36% about “LGBTI rights” (23% survey-wide).

### CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES %



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

**BASE:** (all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent) , 11213 (All countries 2016/17) 924 (Hungary 2016/17)

# TOP SIX CONCERNS BY VIEWPOINT

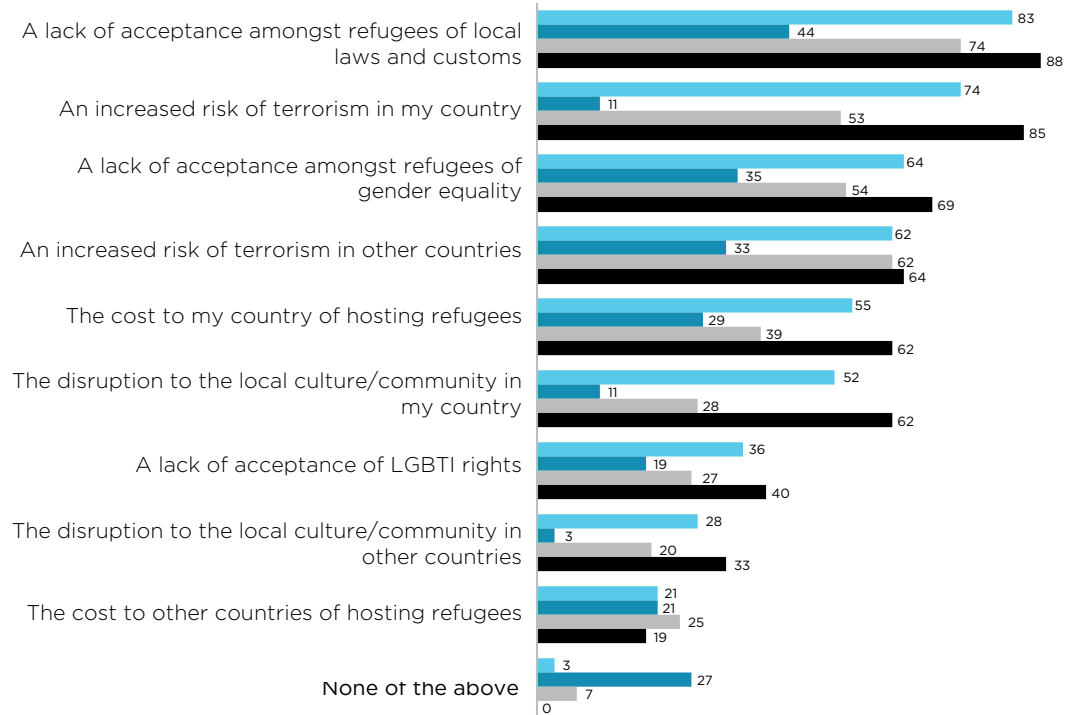
Unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees. On almost all factors, “Overtly negative” participants expressed the most concern, followed by “Mixed views” and the “Overtly positive.”

The most pronounced differences in opinion related to economic, security and cultural concerns. Notably, those who hold “Overtly negative” and “Mixed views” participants displayed a similar level of concern for security in other host countries.

Encouragingly, 3 in 10 of “Overtly positive” participants did not have 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:** 924 (Hungary 2016/17)



# REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK

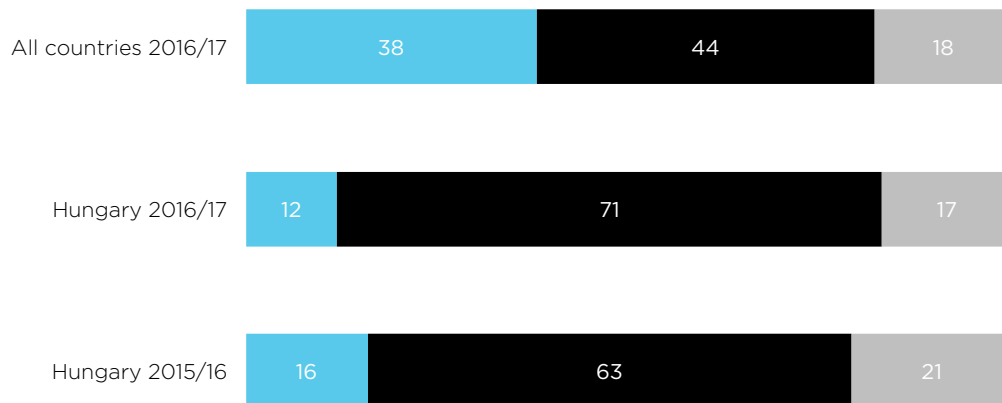
## CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, participants in Hungary were considerably less optimistic.

While 4 in 10 across all countries surveyed said that "Refugees are willing to work hard" to support themselves and fit into their new communities, just 1 in 10 did in Hungary. The highest proportion by some way (71%) felt that "Refugees are just looking for handouts" and there had been a slight (8 percentage point) increase in this since Year 1. Two in ten were undecided.

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

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



# SECURITY CONCERNS

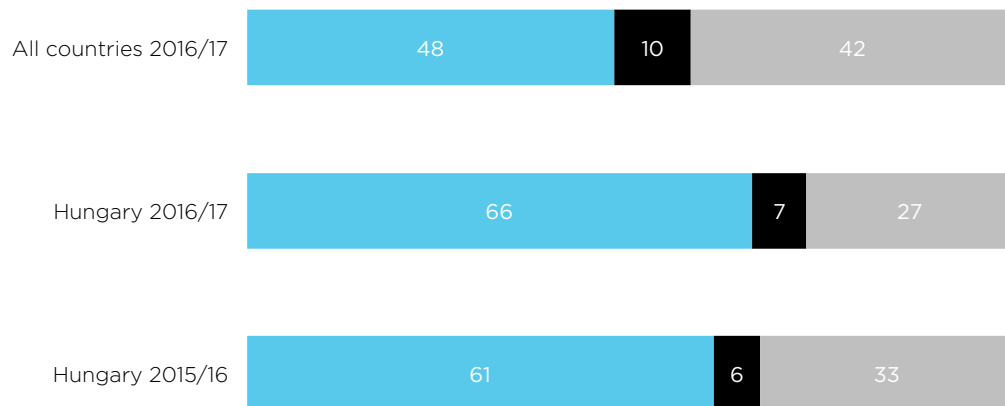
## RISK VS. NO RISK

Overall, across all countries surveyed and in Hungary, almost all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks. However, of these, a sizeable proportion believed that these security risks can be effectively managed.

Hungarian participants were notably more fearful, with just 3 in 10 thinking risks could be “effectively managed” compared to 42% survey-wide. Furthermore, in Year 2, the proportion saying this had declined by 6 percentage points.

### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



# ATTITUDES TOWARDS ISLAM

## PEACE VS. EXTREMISM

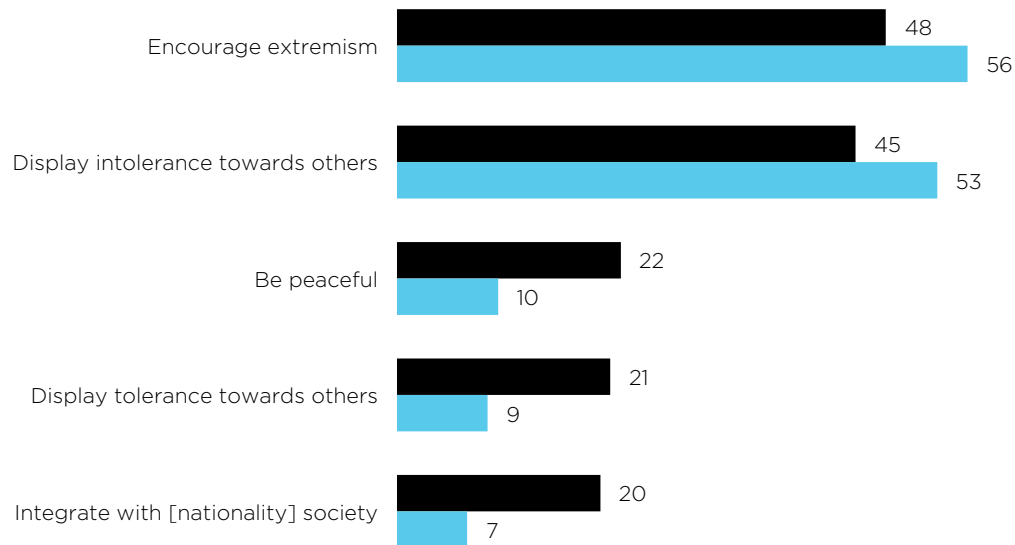
When asked their opinions on Islam, anxieties around the religion were apparent. Approximately half of Hungarian participants and participants across all countries surveyed felt that compared to other religions Islam is more likely to “Encourage extremism” and/or “Display intolerance towards others.”

However, although slightly lower in Hungary, 1 in 10 did display some positive sentiment. This included saying that Islam is more likely to be “peaceful,” tolerant and/or conducive to integration in Hungarian society than other religions.

### NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17

● Hungary 2016/17



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

In regards to the public, around 6 in 10 felt that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged. Of the remainder, most (26%) were undecided; very few (10%) disagreed.

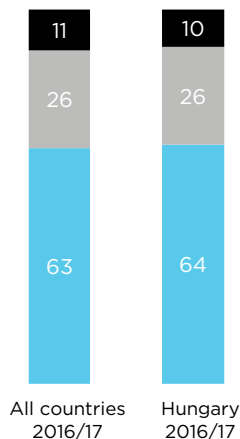
When speaking about themselves, results were more mixed. In Hungary, 4 in 10 felt they could openly express their opinions “without fear of judgment” (47% survey-wide). Amongst the remainder, fairly even proportions disagreed with the statement and felt indifferent.

In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” overall just 2 in 10 agreed. In Hungary, a higher proportion disagreed (49% vs. 42%). The remainder was undecided.

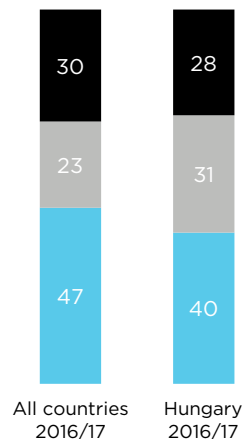
### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

● NET disagree    ● Neither agree nor disagree    ● NET agree

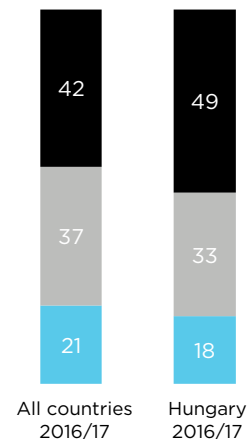
“Many people have opinions about the refugee crisis that they feel they will be judged for expressing.”



“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

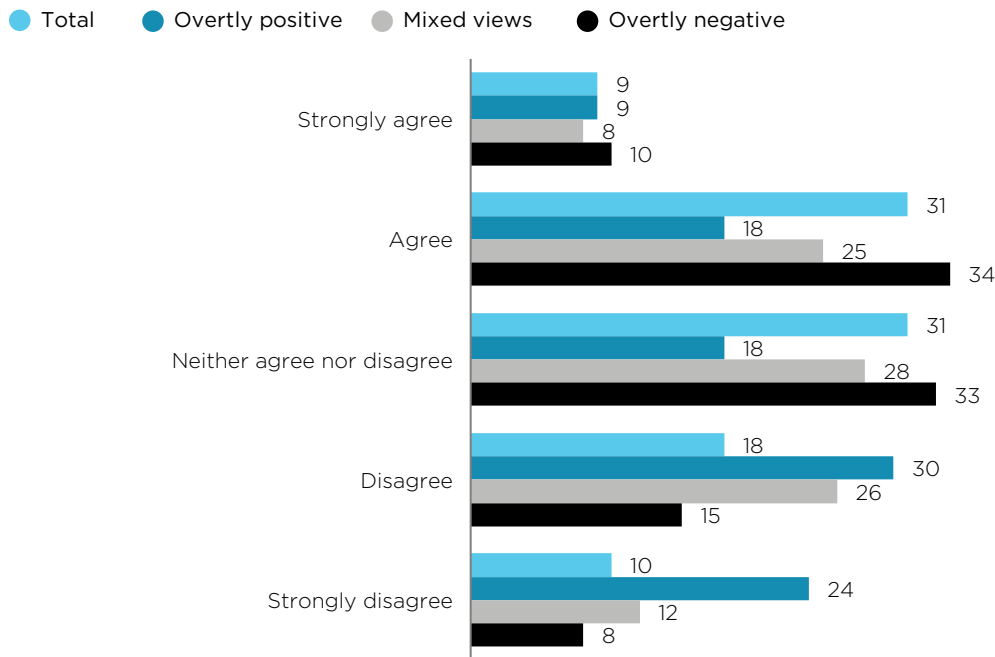
## STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Interestingly (and in contrast to those in other countries), “Overtly positive” participants were notably more concerned about expressing their views. Over half (54%) disagreed, with 24% doing so “Strongly.” Comparatively, just 27% of this segment felt they could express their views “without fear of judgment.”

Conversely, the highest proportion (44%) of “Overtly negative” participants felt comfortable expressing their opinions. Just 23% felt they could not, however, a sizeable proportion (33%) were undecided.

“Mixed views” participants were fairly evenly split between agreeing, disagreeing and being unsure.

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



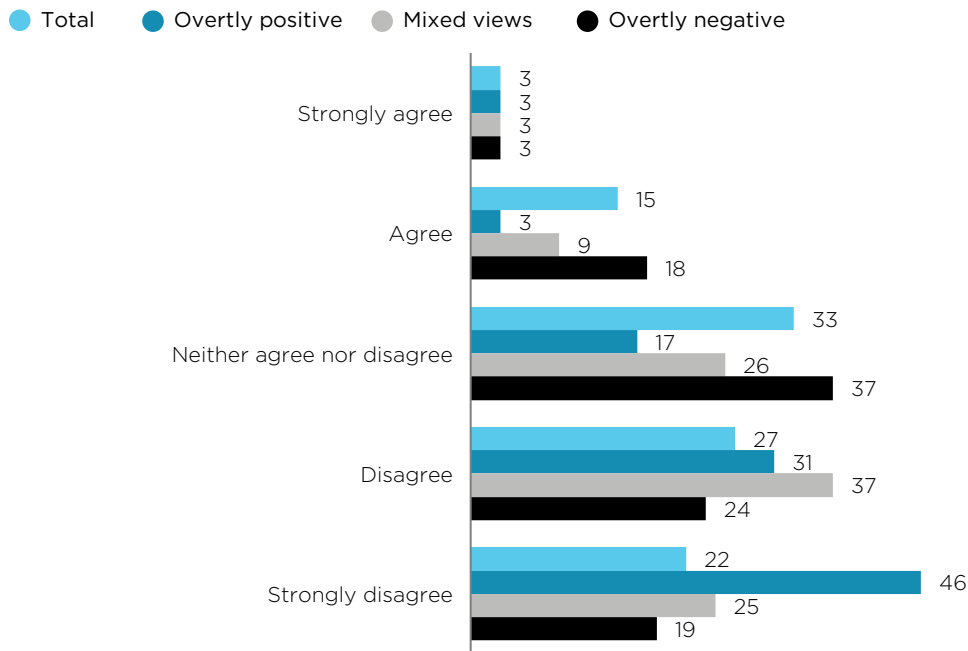
# EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

## 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 was sympathetic towards.

Results suggest that the media is seen as somewhat unfavorable and unsympathetic towards refugees. "Overtly positive" participants were considerably more likely to disagree with the statement "the media discuss the refugee crisis fairly and honestly." Almost 8 in 10 did so, with just under half saying they "Strongly disagree." Those with "Mixed views" were the second most likely group to disagree with the statement, with 6 in 10 expressing this opinion. While around 4 in 10 of the "Overtly negative" segment also disagreed, a similar proportion were undecided, while 2 in 10 saw the media's coverage as "fair and honest."

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



# PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE ABOUT REFUGEES

## OPEN VS. CLOSED

Overall, there appears to be some level of anxiety when discussing the refugee crisis. This was, however, slightly less prominent in Hungary than survey-wide. While approximately 6 in 10 of all participants felt (in their country) “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees,” 44% said this of Hungary. Instead, 35% felt there was “an open and honest dialogue” (23% survey-wide), with the remainder 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



Hungary 2016/17





## SECTION 4

# REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT





# REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

## LONG-TERM VS. SHORT-TERM SUPPORT

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

Hungarian participants were slightly more inclined to think that refugees were seeking “A permanent new life,” with 6 in 10 doing so compared to just over half across all countries surveyed. There was, however, a notable decline in this proportion since Year 1 (from 78%). Among the remainder, 2 in 10 said “Temporary shelter” until it is safe to return and the same proportion were unsure.

### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



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

**BASES:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 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.

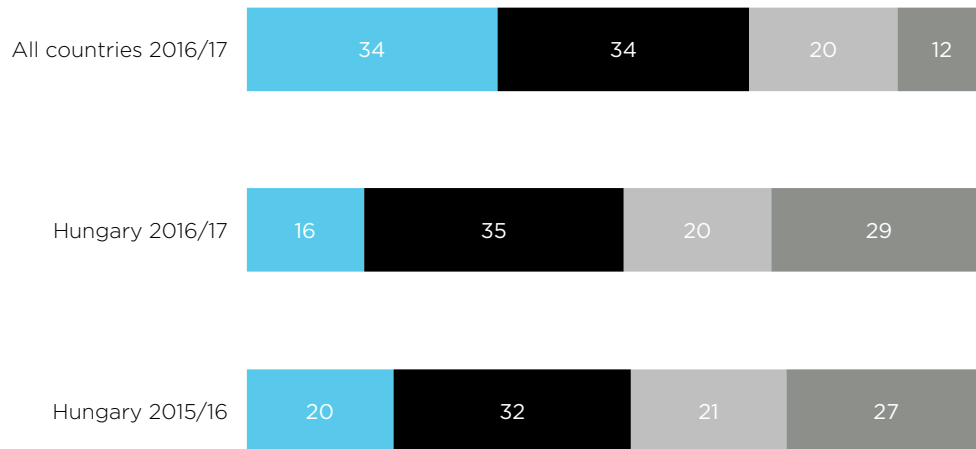
With regard to age and gender, participants were asked to select one option between helping all refugees, prioritizing both women and children, or just children. There was also an option for those who did not feel their country should help refugees.

In Hungary, considerably fewer said that “All refugees should be helped equally” compared to survey-wide (16% vs. 34%). However, among those who identified priority groups, responses were similar to the survey-wide average. There was a preference for “women and children” (35%) to be given priority as opposed to just “Children” (20%).

It is important to note that a sizeable proportion (3 in 10) of Hungarian participants said that their country should not be helping at all (12% survey-wide).

### 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:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 2016/17)

# ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

## RELIGION

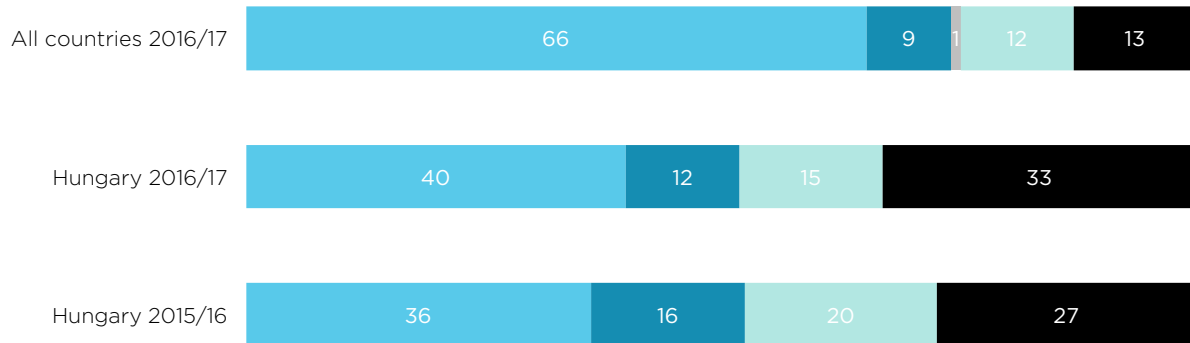
Participants were asked whether all refugees should be treated equally based on religion. The priority options included specific religious groups, as well as those who have faced religious persecution in their country of origin more broadly.

The views of those in Hungary again differed considerably to those survey-wide. Although notably lower than the survey-wide average (66%), 4 in 10 did feel that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion.”

Amongst the remainder, no single priority group emerged. The most commonly selected religious group was Christian (12%). However, it is important to note that a similar proportion (15%) selected any groups that had “faced religious persecution in their country of origin.”

### 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:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 2016/17)

# PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRIES INVOLVEMENT

## COULD MORE BE DONE?

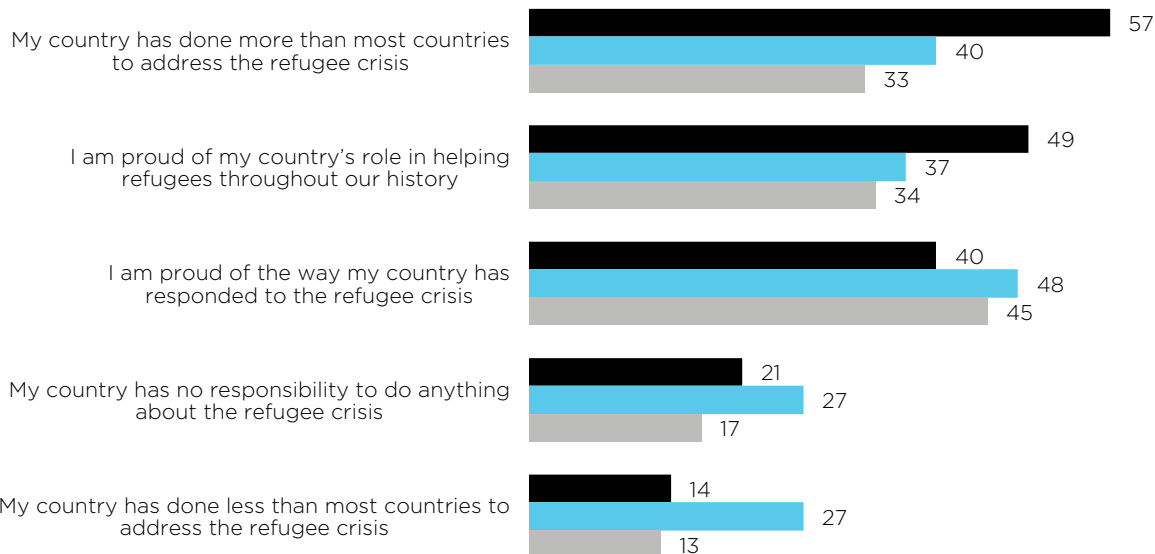
Participants were asked to evaluate their country's approach to helping refugees.

Although comparatively fewer felt their country had "done more than most to address the refugee crisis" (40% vs. 57%), Hungarian participants were proud of their country's actions. While 4 in 10 were proud of Hungary's "role in helping refugees throughout our history," approximately half expressed this about the current crisis. Furthermore, this proportion was somewhat higher than the survey-wide average (40%).

Three in ten felt their country "has no responsibility" in relation to the current crisis (21% survey-wide). The same proportion felt Hungary had "done less than most countries," compared to just 14% survey-wide. There had been a substantial increase in both these scores since Year 1 (by 10 percentage points or more).

### NET AGREE %

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



**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? (%)

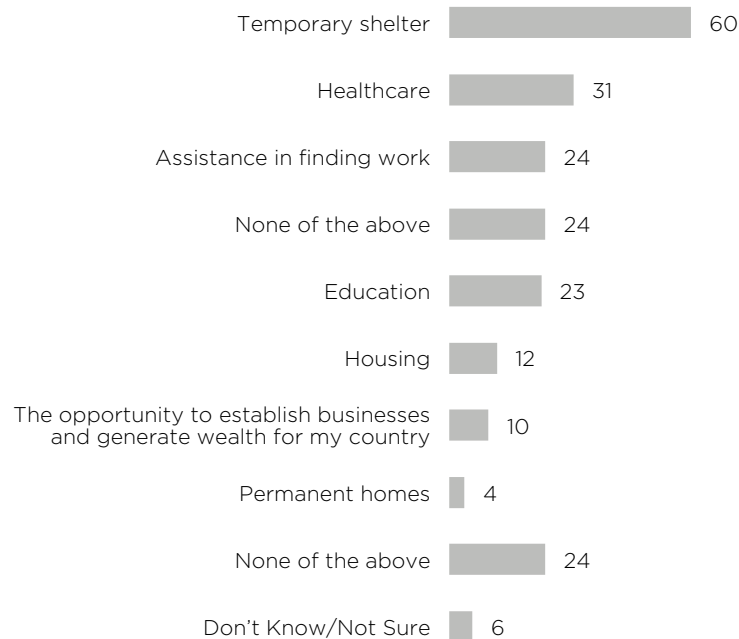
**BASES:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 2016/17)

# TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

## POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

### LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● Hungary 2015/16



### LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● Hungary 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:** 1050 (Hungary 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Hungary 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 Hungarian participants have generally remained consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

Overall, across all countries surveyed and in Hungary, providing a safe place to reside in the form of "Temporary shelter" was seen as a key priority. Although slightly fewer mentioned this in Hungary, over half (56%) did and it was the most selected factor by some way.

None of the remaining factors were selected by more than 3 in 10 participants in Hungary. Of these, "Healthcare" (31%) and "Language classes" (29%) were the most popular. Notably, 26% did not select any of the policies and initiatives compared to 12% survey-wide.

However, in the context of this question, it may well have been that many of the policies and initiatives were construed as more long-term support (language classes, job support, recognising credentials and qualifications and facilitating entrepreneurialism) and therefore not "top of mind" as priorities.



SECTION 5



# PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

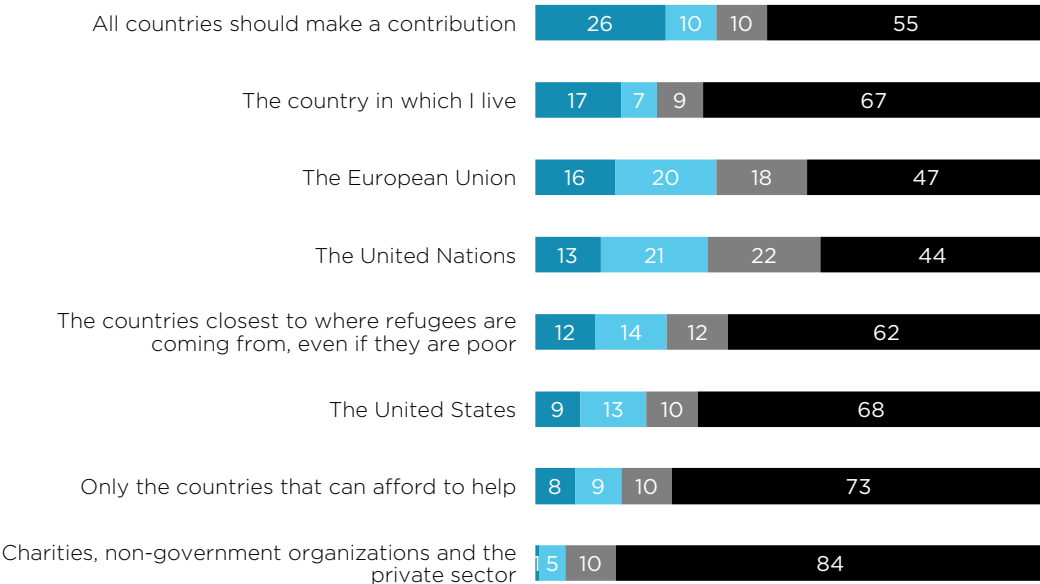
Participants were asked who they thought had the “greatest responsibility” to help deal with the refugee crisis. They were shown seven options and asked to rank the three entities they thought should be most responsible for refugees.

Looking at the three entities most frequently selected, it is clear that Hungarian 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 to deal with the crisis. However, overall, “All countries” received the highest proportion of first place selections (26%).

Specific countries and other organizations were less commonly mentioned. However, interestingly, approximately 3 in 10 selected “The country in which I live.”

## Hungary 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.

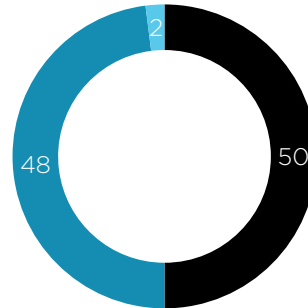
Hungarian views have remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2. Overall, the highest proportion said that their country does not have a responsibility to accept refugees. This proportion had increased from 50% to 62%.

Amongst the remainder, having a quota for the number of refugees to be accepted was preferable, with 37% saying this. Just 2% were open to "any number of refugees" coming.

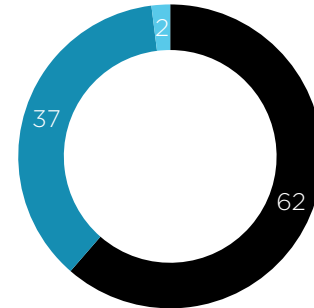
## STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

### HUNGARY 2015/16



### HUNGARY 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.

Hungarian participants were considerably less supportive of financial assistance. Half said they were "Not willing" to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes), compared to 3 in 10 survey-wide.

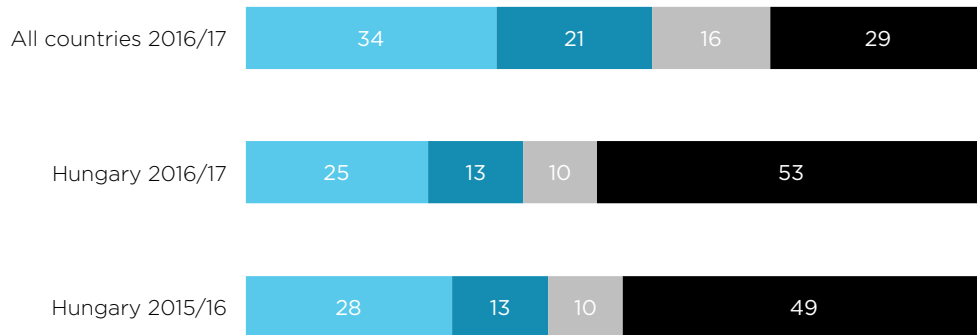
Amongst the remainder, a high proportion (4 in 10) were open to government-led help (55% survey-wide). While more of this group would prefer government assistance over personal contributions, 1 in 10 would be willing to donate to charities "in addition to what my government gives."

A minority (10%) were not in favor of government donations, but would be willing to give personal donations.

Hungarian results have remained fairly consistent between Years 1 and 2.

## STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



# PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION SO FAR

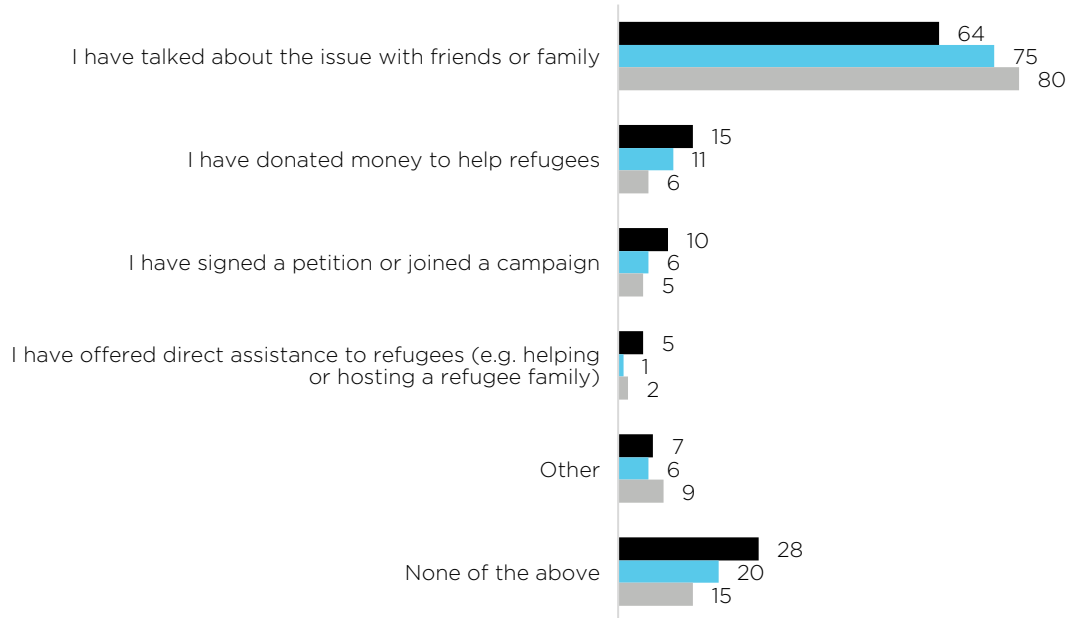
## ACTIONS

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 Hungary was considerably higher than the survey-wide average (75% and 64% respectively).

Incidence of other actions was generally lower. However, encouragingly, fewer Hungarian participants than those survey-wide reported not having made any personal contributions (20% vs. 28%). It is also noteworthy that 1 in 10 had made financial donations which was comparable to the survey-wide average.

### ACTION TAKEN %

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



**QUESTION(S):** In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 1538 (2015/16), 12527 (All countries) and 1001 (2016/17)

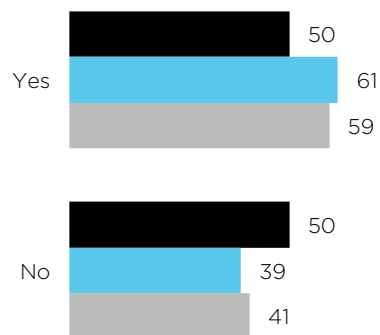
# INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

## CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have like to, Hungarian participants were more likely to feel that they had: 6 in 10 said so compared to half of those across all countries surveyed. Looking at the responses of those who said “No,” it becomes clear that participants tended to associate the word “contribute” with financial aid. Although slightly less common in Hungary, just under half felt they did not “have the money.” A similarly prominent barrier in Hungary was feeling that they “don’t have the ability to help” (47% vs. 33% survey-wide), while a further 36% said they did not “know what to do to help.”

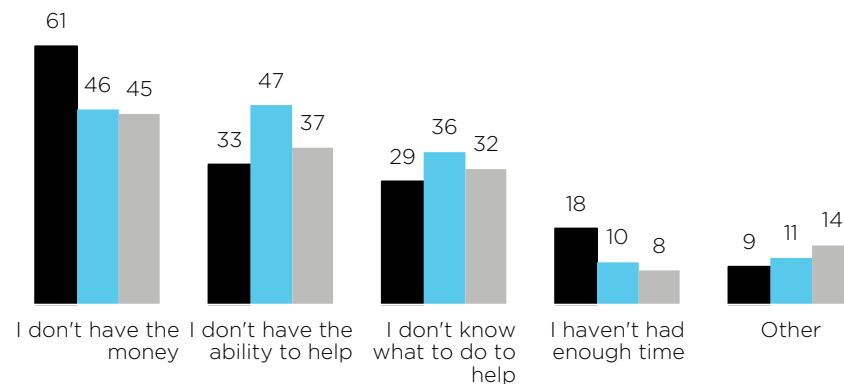
### DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %

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



### IF NOT, WHY NOT? %

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



**QUESTION(S):** As shown above (%) **BASES (Total):** 1538 (2015/16), 12527 (All countries) and 1001 (2016/17)

**BASES** (all who said they felt they had not been able to do enough): 755 (Hungary 2015/16), 6297 (All countries) and 390 (Hungary 2016/17)



SECTION 6



# APPENDIX

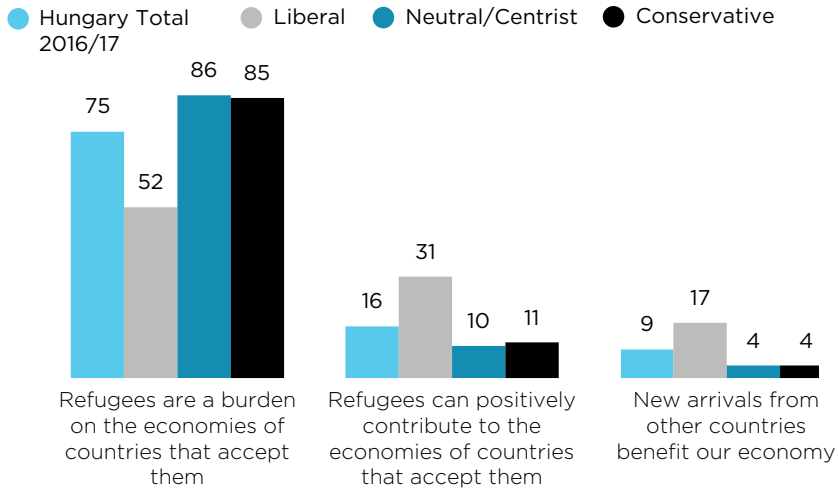


# FINANCIAL IMPACT

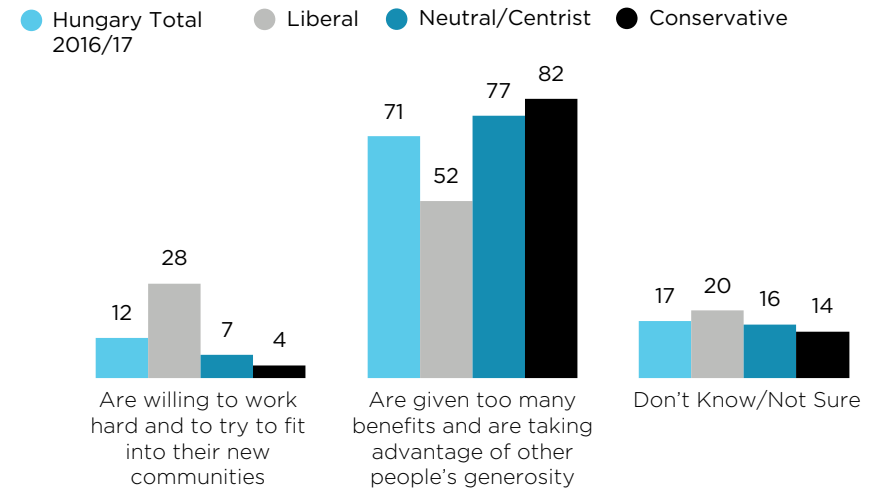
## BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees were relatively consistent across political affiliations. However those who identified as “Liberal” were slightly more optimistic, with 3 in 10 (31%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to both 1 in 10 “Conservative” and “Neutral/Centrist” participants. A further 3 in 10 (28%) “Liberal” participants said refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” This was considerably lower among both “Neutral/Centrist” (7%) and “Conservative” (4%) participants.

### WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %



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



# SECURITY RISK

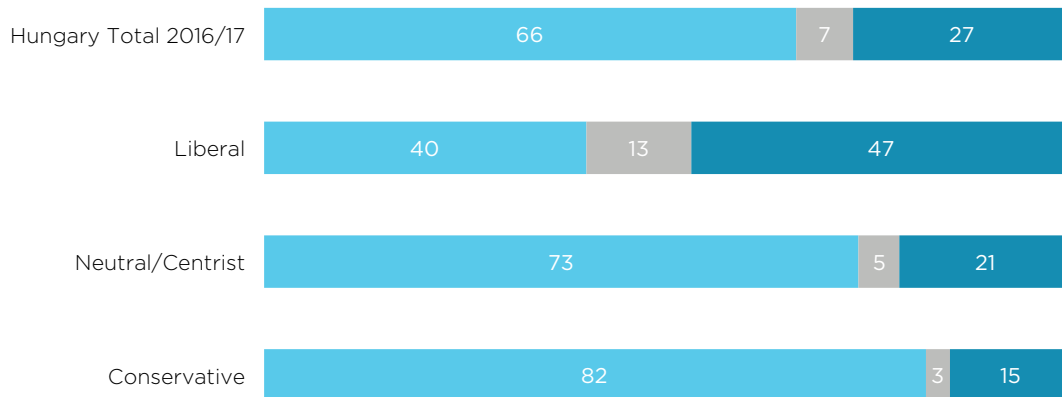
## BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Overall, while the majority of all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks, those with “Liberal” views were most pragmatic. Importantly, 13% of this group said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country's security” compared with 3% of “Conservative” and 5% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants.

Also, just under half (47%) of “Liberal” participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” Only 2 in 10 (21%) “Neutral/Centrist” and 15% of “Conservative” participants felt the same.

### 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?

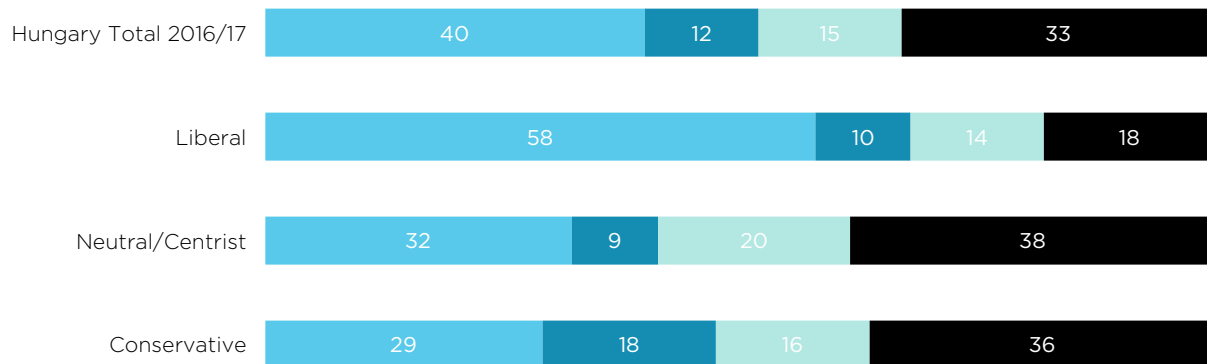
## RELIGION: BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

“Liberal” participants were the most likely to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion,” with 6 in 10 (58%) doing so.

Just 3 in 10 “Conservative” and “Neutral/Centrist” participants agreed with this sentiment. Both groups were more inclined to think that priority should be given to specific segments, with an emphasis on Christian refugees or those who had “faced religious persecution.”

### STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



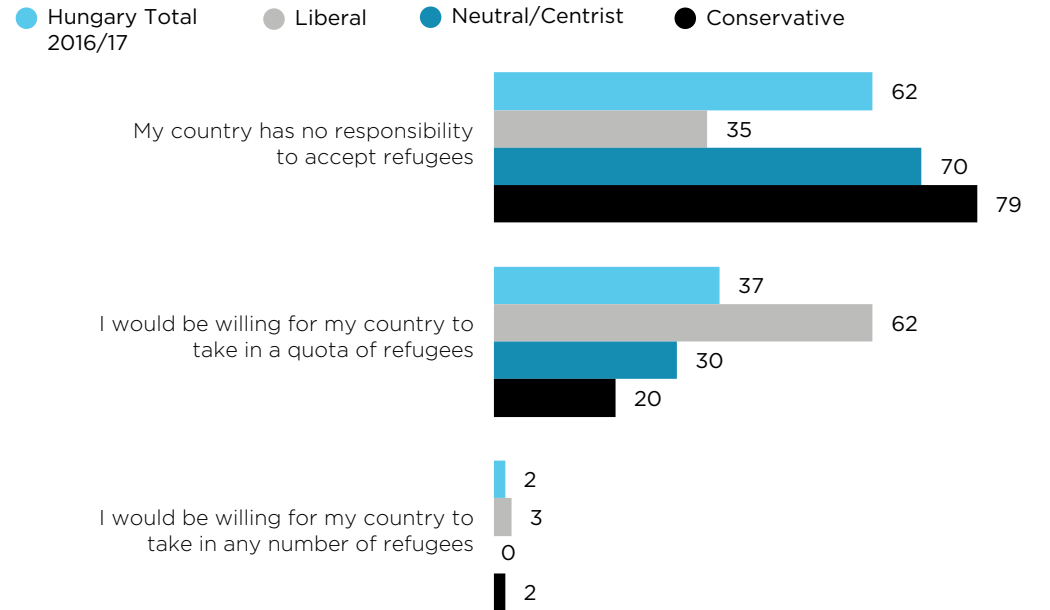


# RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Many (65%) “Liberal” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. A “quota” approach was by far the most popular (62%); only 3% said they would be willing for their country “to take in any number of refugees.”

Just 3 in 10 “Neutral/Centrist” and 2 in 10 “Conservative” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees.

## NET AGREE %



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

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



TENT

