



TENT

TENT TRACKER

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

UK YEAR 2

2016/2017



BACKGROUND & PROJECT OBJECTIVES

TENT TRACKER 2016/17

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

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

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

The research to date has focused on two main areas:

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

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

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

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

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

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION & SAMPLE

YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2 CHANGES:

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

These are:

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

TOPICS:

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

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

FIELDWORK:

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

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

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

A fresh sample of participants took part in Year 2.

UK fieldwork took place between 12/16/2016 – 01/09/2017 | N= 1,003

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

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS, WORLDVIEWS AND KEY INFLUENCES ON OPINION FORMATION

- ▲ The survey encompassed a (statistically) representative sample of the UK population in terms of gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.
- ▲ Political stance and affiliation remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and Year 2. There was a fairly even spread of UK participants who said they were Conservative (29%) and Progressive/Liberal (28%), with slightly fewer saying Neutral/Centrist (22%). 2 in 10 were undecided.
- ▲ 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.”
 - Print and radio media sources were also regularly used by just under half of all participants. However, there has been a notable decline in the use of “Newspapers and magazines” since Year 1 in the UK (from 57% to 48%).
- ▲ 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 the UK (66%) and survey-wide (70%), “Talking with friends or family” was amongst the highest ranked for being able to influence opinion.
 - Listening to interviews on the radio/TV (64%) or reading articles by journalists (58%) were also amongst the most influential factors.
 - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts, with 51% influenced by relevant films or TV shows (55% survey-wide). There is also some appetite for “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” such as an op-ed (42%), although just 25% are influenced by “posts on social media” (33% survey-wide).

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK 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: 7 in 10 UK participants were concerned “A great deal” or “To some extent” (77% survey-wide). There was, however, a slight decline in concern since Year 1 (from 78%).
- ▲ Among UK participants, length of awareness of the refugee crisis was similar to awareness levels survey-wide: 7 in 10 had known for over a year.
- ▲ There was a general consensus across all countries surveyed, and amongst UK participants, that “War” was the primary cause of the crisis (9 in 10). However, especially this year, UK participants also blamed some other causes. Most notably, 55% selected “Religious persecution” (49% survey-wide) and almost half (46%) a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (42% survey-wide). Both factors had increased considerably since Year 1. However, both in the UK and survey-wide, many also felt that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities” (49% and 43% respectively).
- ▲ When asked about refugees’ motives for fleeing, UK participants mentioned a range of factors and responses, which were generally reflected by the survey-wide results. The need to escape war was the most commonly mentioned by just over half. Other safety factors (i.e. avoiding persecution or fighting in a war) were slightly less commonly identified.
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter, with 39% of those in the UK saying it is “the most pressing crisis” the world has faced.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK 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. Views of UK participants were generally similar to those across all countries surveyed: 4 in 10 said refugees can positively contribute vs. half who saw them as a burden. Opinions have remained fairly consistent between Years 1 and 2.

CONCERNS:

- ▲ In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants' level of concern had either increased (49%) or remained the same (48%); just a small minority (3%) had become less concerned.
- ▲ In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were somewhat more complex. Across all countries surveyed and in the UK, a higher proportion of participants (around half) had become "Less sympathetic," compared to 4 in 10 who had become "More sympathetic" (34% survey-wide).

INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Learning of information about refugees' hardships and imagining being in their situation were key drivers of sympathy, with more than 6 in 10 mentioning these factors. The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic and societal impacts, were less influential.

DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Those who had become less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). In both the UK and survey-wide, fear over "security/terrorism" was by far the primary reason (51% and 54% respectively). Economic impact was also mentioned by around 2 in 10.
- ▲ The participants were asked what (if anything) could make them more sympathetic. While selection rate for almost all factors was notably lower in the UK than survey-wide, those with the most influence were the ones that assured participants of minimal negative impact on the host country.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK 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. Concerns for families were particularly high in the UK: 7 in 10 were worried about 'Children traveling alone' (compared to 56% survey-wide).

IMPACT ON HOST COUNTRIES:

Overall, participants in the UK displayed a similar level of concern to those across all countries surveyed:

- ▲ "An increased risk of terrorism," was a prominent concern (62%) as was economic impact (65%).
- ▲ Cultural impact was also a key concern: 6 in 10 were worried about a lack of acceptance of "local laws and customs," around half were concerned about the "disruption to local culture community," 4 in 10 about a lack of acceptance of 'gender equality' and 3 in 10 about "LGBT rights."
- ▲ Perhaps unsurprisingly, there was a strong correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees: the "Overtly negative" segment generally expressed a higher level of concern.

- ▲ With regard to refugees' intentions and ability to work, UK views closely reflected those of participants survey-wide. There was a relatively even split between those who said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to earn for themselves and fit into their new communities (40%) vs. those who felt that "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (47%).
- ▲ When probed further on security issues, both in the UK and survey-wide, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees could lead to an increase in security risks. However, it is important to note that approximately half of this group felt these risks could be effectively managed.
- ▲ When compared to other religions, there are undeniable anxieties relating to Islam. Half of all participants felt that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to "Encourage extremism" and "Display intolerance towards others." However, there was also some positive sentiment expressed by between 13% and 19%, associating the religion with being "peaceful," tolerant and conducive to integration.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

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

- ▲ A high proportion of UK participants (72% vs. 63% survey-wide) felt that people do not express their true opinions about the refugee crisis for fear of being judged.
- ▲ When asked specifically about themselves, only 36% felt comfortable expressing their opinion (47% survey-wide). This sentiment was highest amongst those who our segmentation defined as “Overtly positive” (47%) or “Mixed views” (45%), compared to the “Overtly negative” (24%).
- ▲ Another metric revealed that, especially in the UK, participants felt “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (69% vs. 59% survey-wide).
- ▲ In terms of the media, just 2 in 10 felt reporting was fair and honest; the remainder was evenly split between disagreeing and being undecided.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 4

REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- ▲ Across all countries surveyed and in the UK, a slightly higher proportion (half) felt refugees are seeking “A permanent new life,” with approximately 3 in 10 saying “Temporary shelter.”

TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING:

AGE & GENDER:

- ▲ 3 in 10 (31%) UK participants felt that all refugees should be helped equally (34% survey-wide). Of those believing that specific groups should be prioritized, women and children emerged as main priorities.

RELIGION:

- ▲ Encouragingly, the highest proportion in the UK and survey-wide (65% and 66% respectively) said that all religious groups should be treated equally. Of the remainder, a small proportion identified specific religions or thought priority should be given to those who had faced religious persecution.

TYPES OF SUPPORT THROUGH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES:

- ▲ Overall, both in the UK and survey-wide, “Temporary shelter” was the key priority (62% and 63% respectively).
- ▲ Amongst other commonly selected factors, there was a strong theme of social and economic integration/empowerment, such as through “Language classes” (52%) and “Assistance in finding work” (42%).

EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- ▲ UK participants were less inclined than those survey-wide to feel that their country had “done more than most to address the refugee crisis” (40% vs. 57% respectively). They were also slightly less likely to say they were “proud” of how their country had responded (3 in 10 compared to 4 in 10 survey-wide).



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

UK EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 5

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

- ▲ Overall, participants viewed the refugee crisis as requiring global action, with “All countries” and the “United Nations” most commonly identified as having the “greatest responsibility.”
- ▲ In terms of the responsibility of the UK, 3 in 10 (consistent between Year 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:

- ▲ 3 in 10 UK participants (and a similar proportion survey-wide) were in favor of neither donations nor taxes
- ▲ Amongst UK participants who were open to financial assistance, most backed government-led assistance (55%); a minority (15%) gave preference to providing personal donations only.

PERSONAL ACTIONS:

- ▲ The most commonly reported action in the UK and survey-wide was discussing the matter with friends and family (62% and 64% respectively).
- ▲ While more active involvement (such as interactions with refugees, donations or joining petitions) was relatively low, 2 in 10 had donated money (15% survey-wide). However, 3 in 10 in the UK and survey-wide had not done any of the listed activities.
- ▲ 6 in 10 UK participants felt that 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 (63%), as well as feeling that they did not “know what to do” (34% vs. 29% survey-wide) or did not have “the ability” to help (30% vs. 33% 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



▲ SECTION 1: **PARTICIPANT PROFILE**



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



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



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



▲ SECTION 5: **PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY**



▲ SECTION 6: **APPENDIX**



SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

Demographics, worldviews and key influences on opinion formation



INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE SIZES

YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2

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



Australia
1,001
 (1,019)



Canada
1,009
 (1,000)



France
1,001
 (1,070)



Germany
1,003
 (1,037)



Greece
1,000
 (1,063)



Hungary
1,001
 (1,080)



Italy
1,001
 (N/A)



Serbia
1,000
 (1,070)



Sweden
1,006
 (1,059)



Turkey
1,001
 (1,059)



UK
1,003
 (1,152)



USA
1,501
 (1,583)

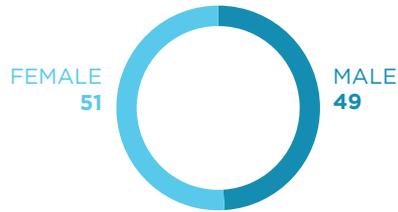
DEMOGRAPHICS

WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1,003

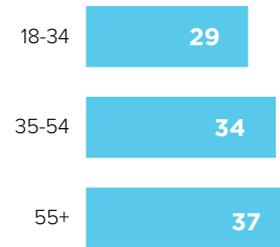
The sample of participants was demographically representative of the UK population in relation to gender, age, geographic location, housing situation and socio-economic status.

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

GENDER %



AGE %



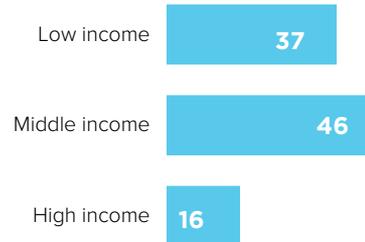
REGION %

South East	14
London	13
North West	11
West Midlands	9
East	9
Scotland	8
Yorkshire & Humber	8
South West	8
East Midlands	7
Other	13

LIVING SITUATION %

Living alone	21
Living as a couple	35
Living with friends	6
Living as a family	28
Living with parents/siblings	9
Other	1

INCOME %



SEGMENTATION

BROAD ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

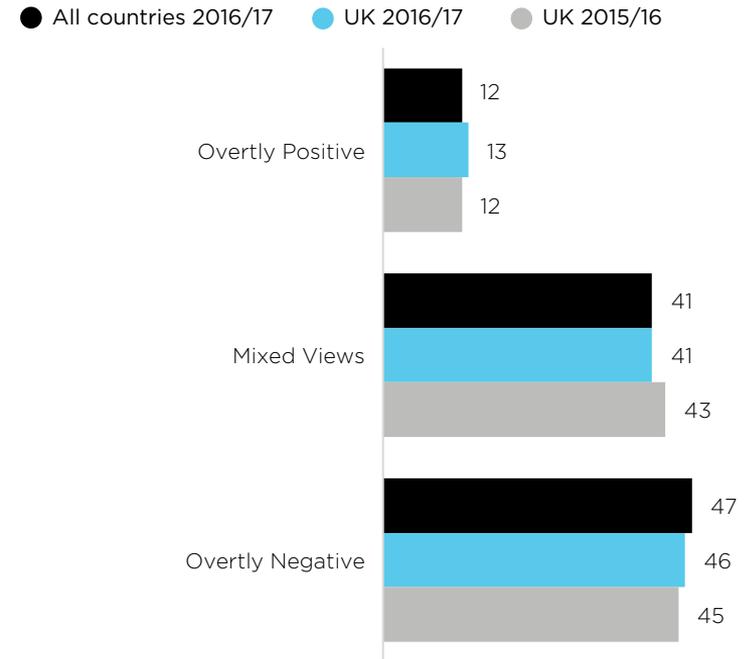
Participants were segmented into three categories based on their broad attitudes towards refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views and Overtly Negative. The segments were determined by participants' combined responses to the following four questions:

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.

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

VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %



INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

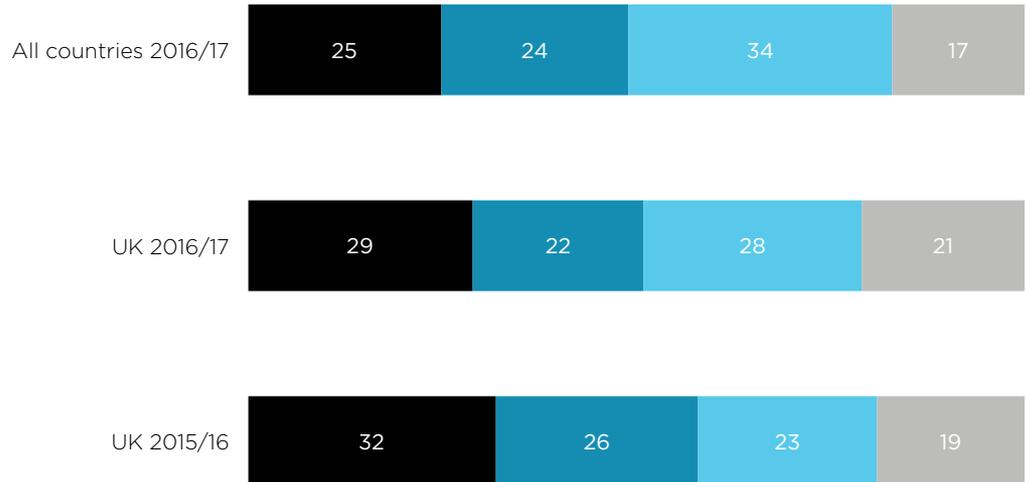
POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION

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

Overall, political stance and affiliation in the UK was relatively consistent over the years. There was a fairly even spread of participants who said they were Conservative (29%) and Progressive/Liberal (28%), with slightly fewer saying Neutral/Centrist (22%). Two in ten were undecided.

POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

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



QUESTION(S): Which of the following comes closest to describing you? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

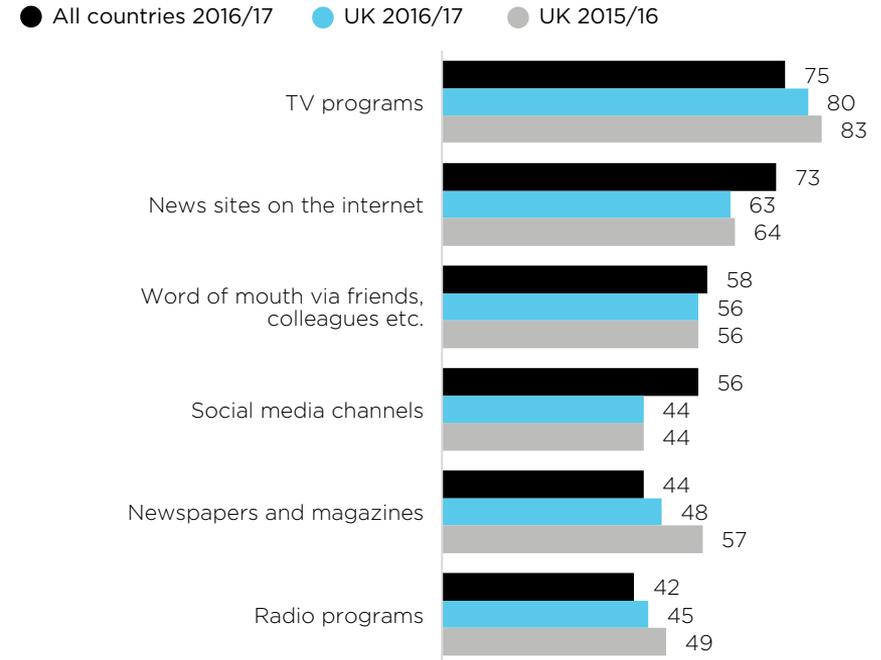
INFORMATION SOURCES USED

Traditional media outlets were among the most commonly used sources for information on news/current affairs. In both the UK and survey-wide, “TV programs” and “News sites on the Internet” were the top two sources by quite some way.

The views of peers and influencers appear to be valued highly, with around half of all participants citing “Word of mouth” and/or “Social media” as regularly used sources. However, the latter is generally less common in the UK than in other countries.

Print and radio media sources are also regularly used by just under half of all respondents. However there has been a notable decline in the use of “Newspapers and magazines” since Year 1 in the UK (from 57% to 48%).

USE ‘VERY FREQUENTLY’/‘FAIRLY FREQUENTLY’ %



KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

INFLUENCE ON OPINION FORMATION

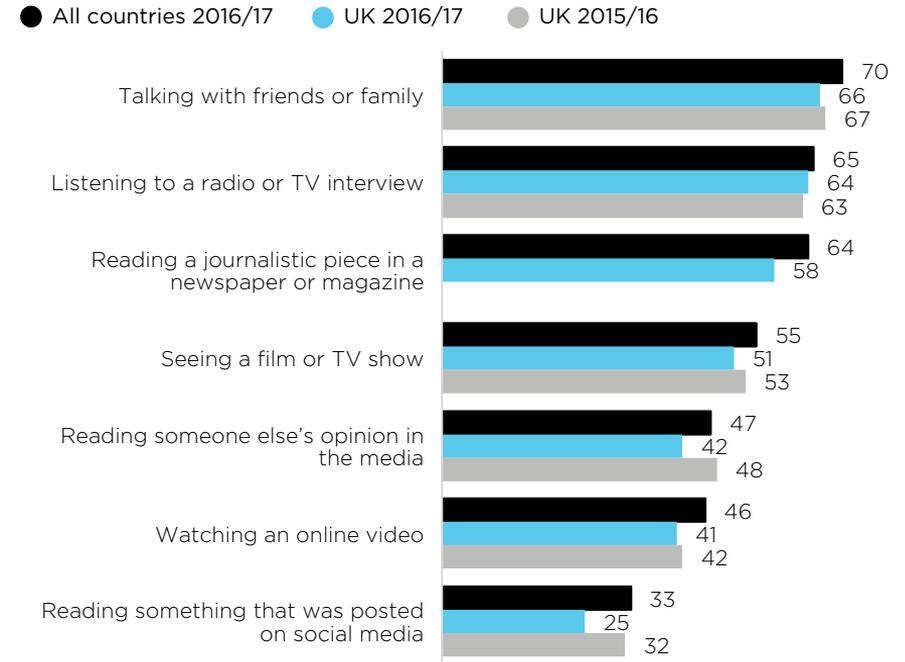
Participants were asked specifically about the level of influence different types of information sources have on their opinions about news/current affairs topics.

Across all countries surveyed and in the UK, while the views of “experts” were clearly valued, those of people they know were seen to have as much influence. “Talking with friends or family” (66%), “Listening to a radio or TV interview” (64%), and “Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper or magazine” (58%) were amongst the most commonly selected factors.

Interestingly, a high level of trust was placed on the arts across all countries surveyed and in the UK, with approximately half saying they are influenced by relevant films or TV shows and 41% by “watching an online video.”

In terms of more opinion-driven content, there was some appetite for this: 4 in 10 said they were influenced by “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” (e.g. an op-ed), although just 25% claimed to be influenced by “posts on social media” (33% survey-wide).

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



Note: Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper magazine not included as an option in 2015/16

QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think the following can influence your opinions on a given topic? (%) BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)



SECTION 2

AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

Length of awareness, perceived
causes and global impact



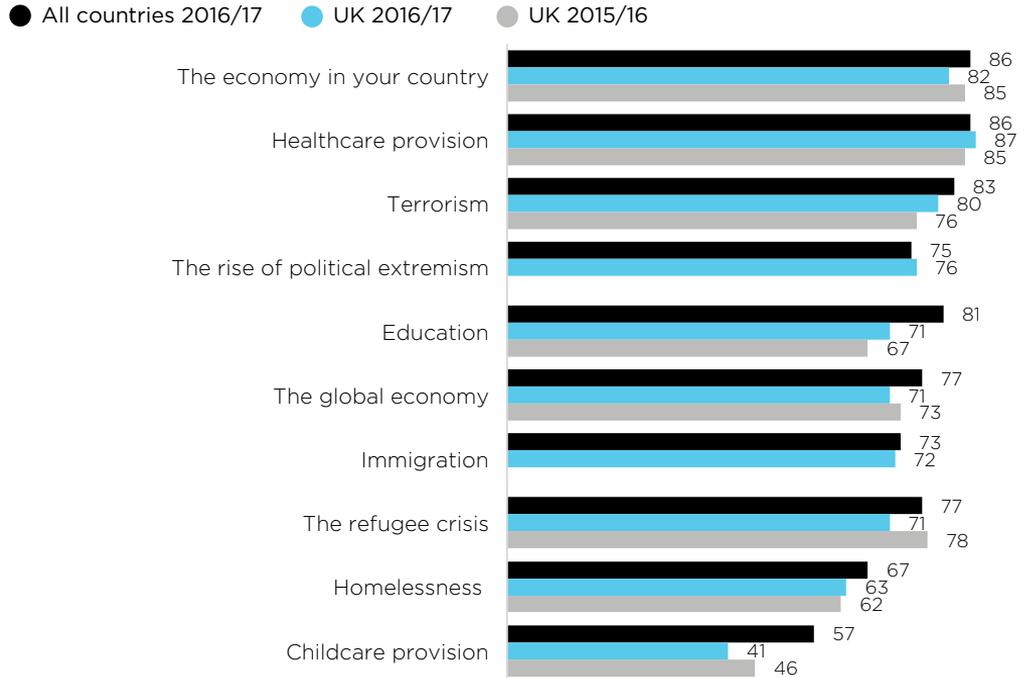
CONTEXTUALIZING THE REFUGEE CRISIS

NATIONAL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC CONCERNS

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

Overall, level of concern for each of the 10 factors was relatively high, with almost all being selected by at least 60% of participants. Interestingly, both national and global concerns ranked highly. Of the latter, the refugee crisis was selected by a sizeable proportion of participants. The UK selection rate was slightly lower than the survey-wide average, with 7 in 10 participants expressing their concern, compared to almost 8 in 10 of all participants surveyed. Despite a slight (7 percentage point) decline since since Year 1, the proportion is relatively high suggesting that the public remains engaged and informed as opposed to becoming indifferent to the crisis.

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



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

QUESTION(S): To what extent are you concerned about the following? (%) BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

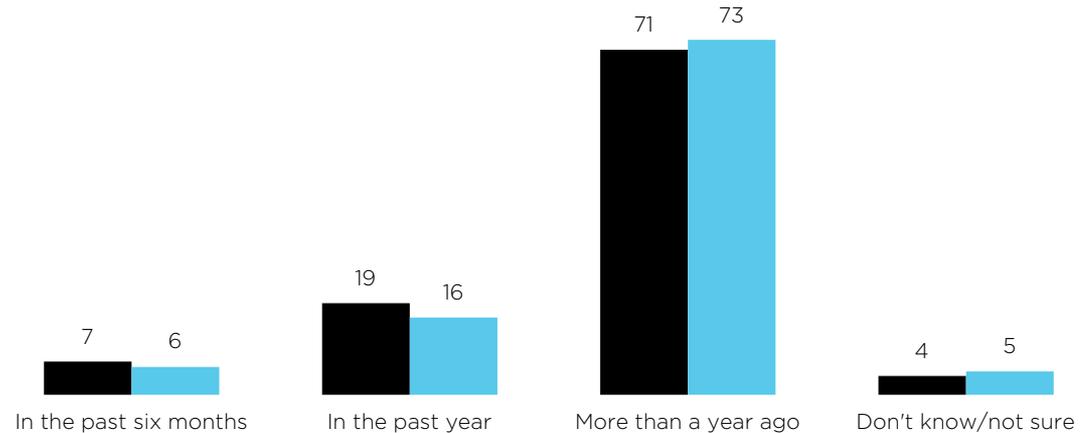
LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

TOTAL SAMPLE

Participants in the UK had generally known about the refugee crisis for quite some time. Approximately 3 in 4 had been aware about it for “More than a year,” with the remainder having become aware only within the past year. Proportions closely matched the survey-wide averages.

AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17 ● UK 2016/17



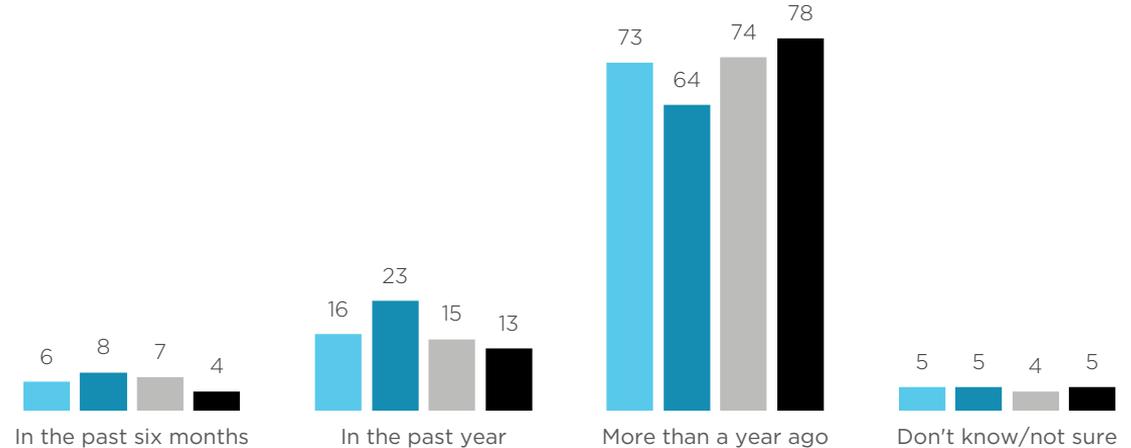
QUESTION(S): Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17)

LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS BY AGE

Length of awareness seems somewhat correlated somewhat with age. The youngest age group (Millennials) was the most likely to have become aware within the past year, with 3 in 10 stating this. Older age groups were more likely to have 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? (%) **BASE:** 1,003 (UK 2016/17)

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

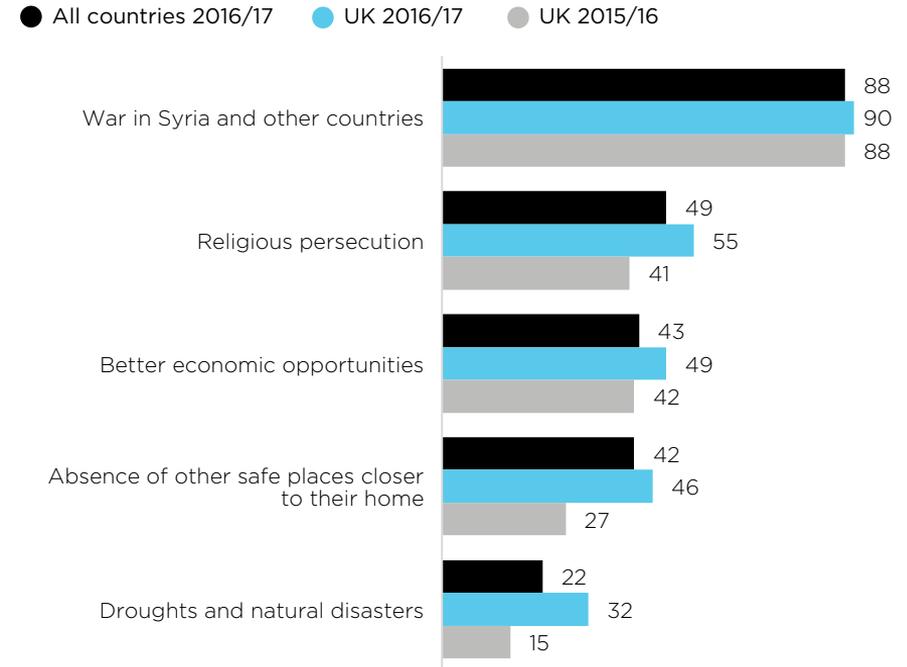
KEY FACTORS

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

Compared with other countries, UK participants were slightly more likely to mention some other causes, especially this Year. Over half (55%) selected “Religious persecution” (49% survey-wide), which had increased by 14 percentage points since Year 1. Just under half (46%) said a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (42% survey-wide), which saw an even more dramatic increase since Year 1 (27%). Also, 3 in 10 said “Droughts and natural disasters” were to blame compared to just 22% survey-wide and 15% in Year 1.

It is also notable, however, that half (49%) of UK respondents did feel that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities.” This proportion was also slightly higher than the survey-wide average (43%).

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %



REASONS FOR FLEEING REFUGEES' MOTIVES

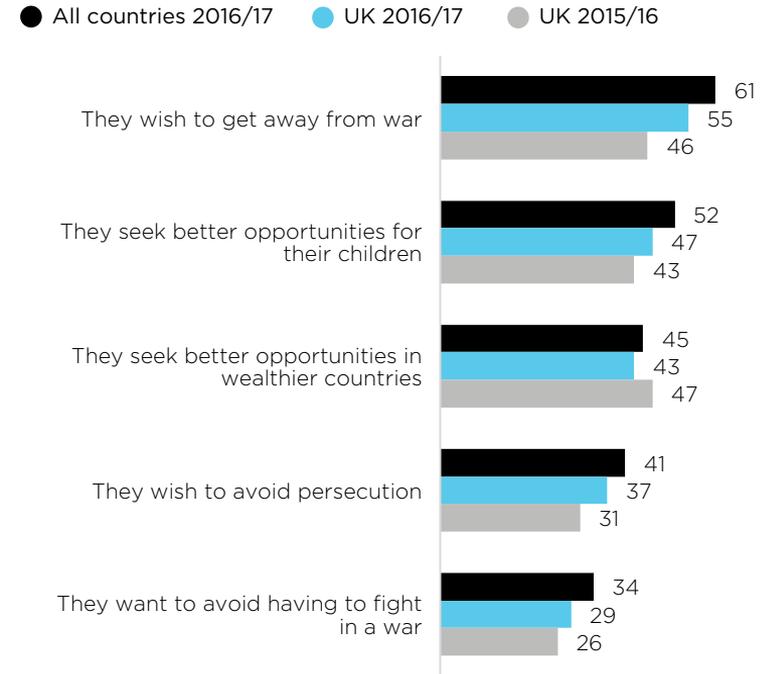
Participants were then asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. UK responses were generally comparable to the survey-wide results.

Wishing to "get away from war" was the most commonly identified reason, with over half (55%) selecting this. While this was slightly lower than the survey-wide average at 61%, there was an almost 10 percentage point increase since Year 1 (46%). Other safety factors were somewhat less likely to be mentioned: 37% said to "avoid persecution" and 29% "to avoid having to fight in a war."

Relatively high proportions (over 4 in 10) felt refugees were seeking better opportunities than were perhaps possible in their home countries. Of these participants, 47% felt they were seeking "better opportunities for their children" and 43% "better opportunities in wealthier countries," suggesting that there may be some skepticism about refugees' motives or that they are being considered to be opportunistic.

Overall, though marginal, in the UK 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:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

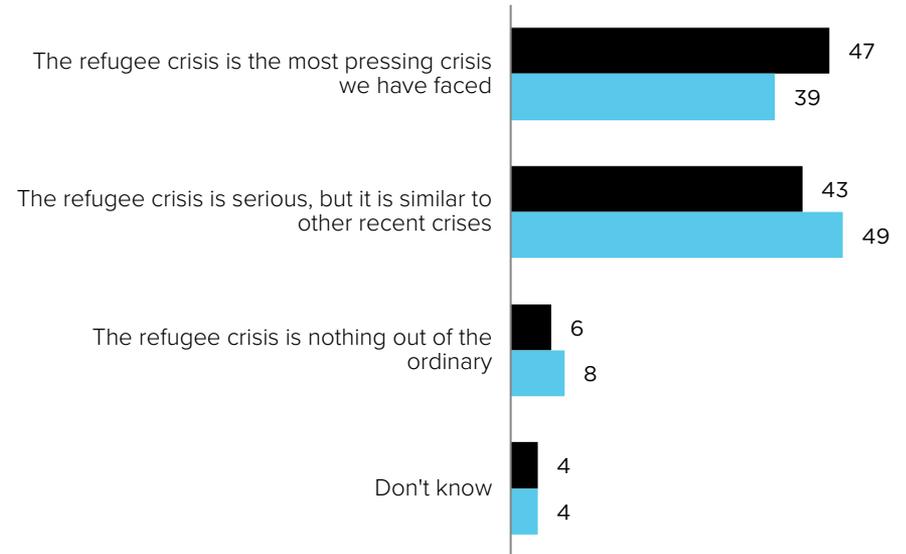
Overall, the vast majority of participants (approximately 9 in 10), both survey-wide and in the UK, saw the refugee crisis as a pressing global matter. In the UK, a slightly higher proportion (half) saw it as comparable to “other recent crises,” whereas 4 in 10 felt it was “the most pressing crisis we have faced.” Across all countries surveyed, slightly more considered it to be “the most pressing crisis.”

Just 1 in 10 UK participants saw the crisis as “nothing out of the ordinary.”

SCALE OF CRISIS %

● All countries 2016/17

● UK 2016/17





SECTION 3



COMPASSION AND CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS



ECONOMIC IMPACT

BENEFIT VS. BURDEN

Opinions about the impact of refugees on host countries' economies are somewhat polarized. Views of UK participants were generally similar to those across all countries surveyed. Approximately 4 in 10 said "Refugees can positively contribute to economies of countries that accept them" and a further 1 in 10 that (in general) "New arrivals from other countries benefit our economy." The remaining half of participants saw them as a burden (48%).

Opinions in the UK have remained fairly consistent between Year 1 and 2.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



QUESTION(S): Which statement best represents your position? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

CHANGES OVER TIME

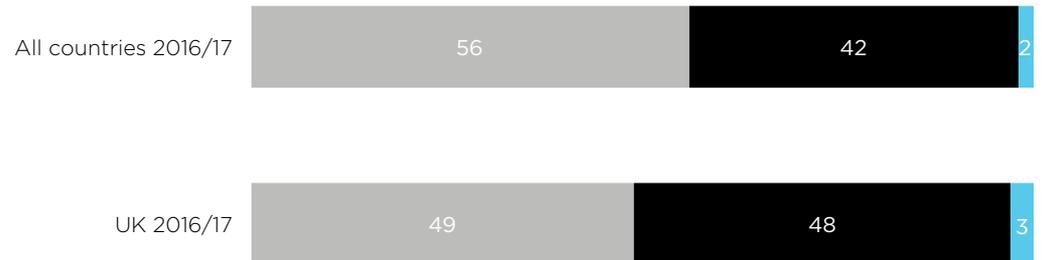
CONCERN

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

UK trends are similar to those in other countries. Although, a slightly higher proportion survey-wide had experienced an increase in concern.

LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased



CHANGES OVER TIME

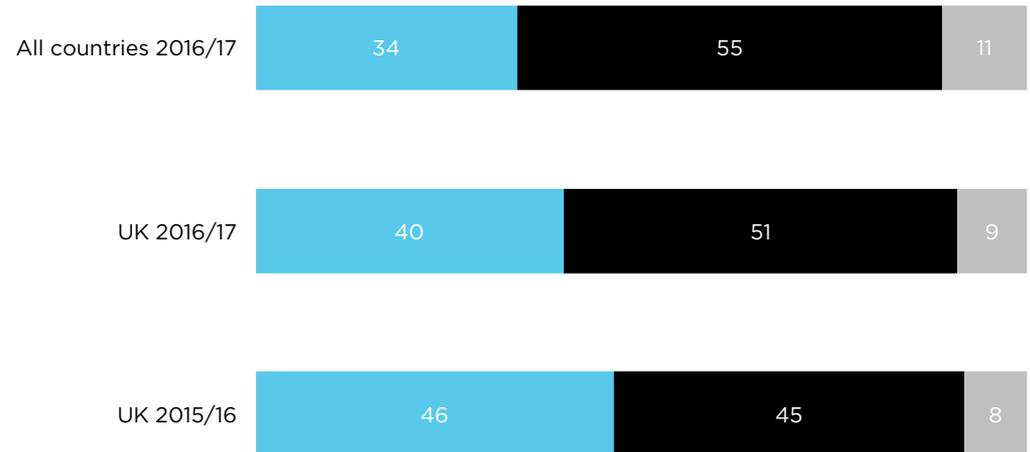
SYMPATHY

Alarming, just over half of participants across all countries surveyed and in the UK (51%) had become less sympathetic towards the crisis over recent months.

However, a sizeable proportion had also become more sympathetic. This was slightly higher in the UK (4 in 10) compared to the survey-wide average, although this proportion had decreased by 6 percentage points since Year 1. Overall, 1 in 10 were unsure.

OPINION CHANGE IN THE PAST YEAR/RECENT MONTHS %

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



QUESTION(S): In the last year ("in recent months" in 2015/16), have you become more or less sympathetic to the situation in which refugees find themselves? (%)

BASES (All Respondents whose opinion has changed in last year): 2734 (All countries 2016/17) 224 (UK 2016/17), and 260 (UK 2015/16)

CHANGES OVER TIME

REASONS FOR INCREASE IN SYMPATHY

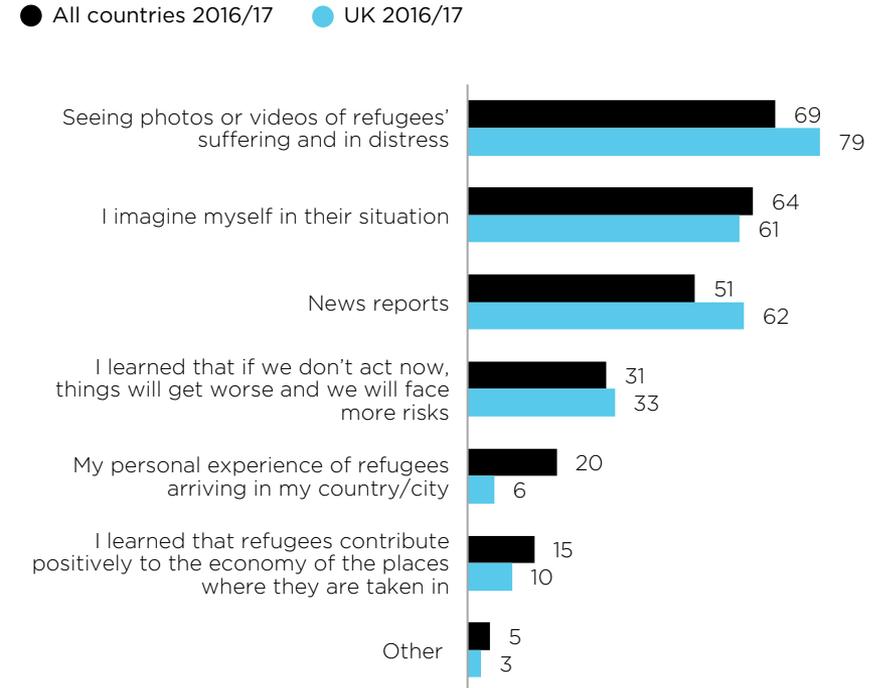
Those who had become more sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s) for the change in sentiment.

Information and visual stimulus about the hardships refugees' are suffering and empathizing with them were the top factors in the UK and across all countries surveyed (selected by over half of participants). Comparatively, "photos or videos" (79%) and "News reports" (62%) were more influential in the UK than survey-wide (by around 10 percentage points each).

The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic and societal impacts, were considered less powerful. Although 3 in 10 were swayed by the fact that failure to act now could lead to a more acute crisis.

In the UK, personal experiences of meeting and interacting with refugees were relatively uncommon compared to those across all countries surveyed (6% vs. 20%).

WHAT HAS MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 90 (UK 2016/17)

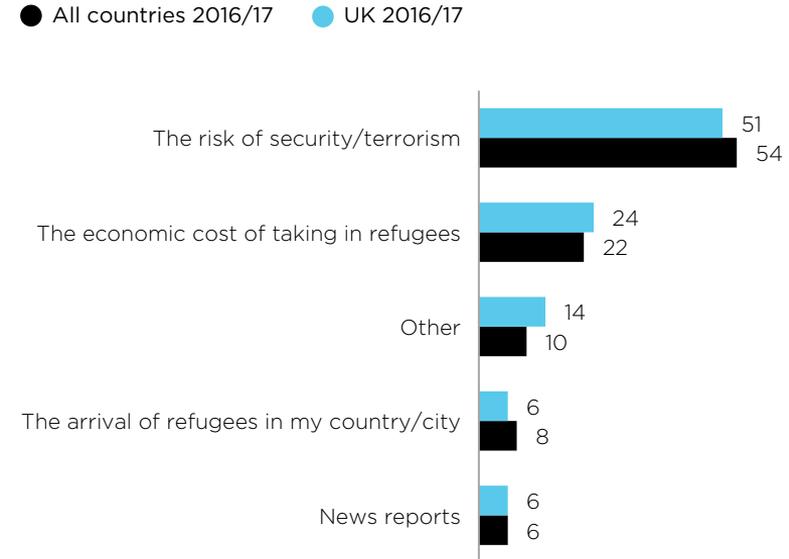
CHANGES OVER TIME

REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s). In the UK and across all countries surveyed, fear over “security/terrorism” was by far the primary reason (51% and 54% respectively).

None of the other factors were selected by more than 2 in 10 participants. Of these, economic impact was the most prominent, with 24% saying they had become less sympathetic due to “The economic cost of taking in refugees.”

WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %



INCREASING SYMPATHY

TESTING REACTIONS

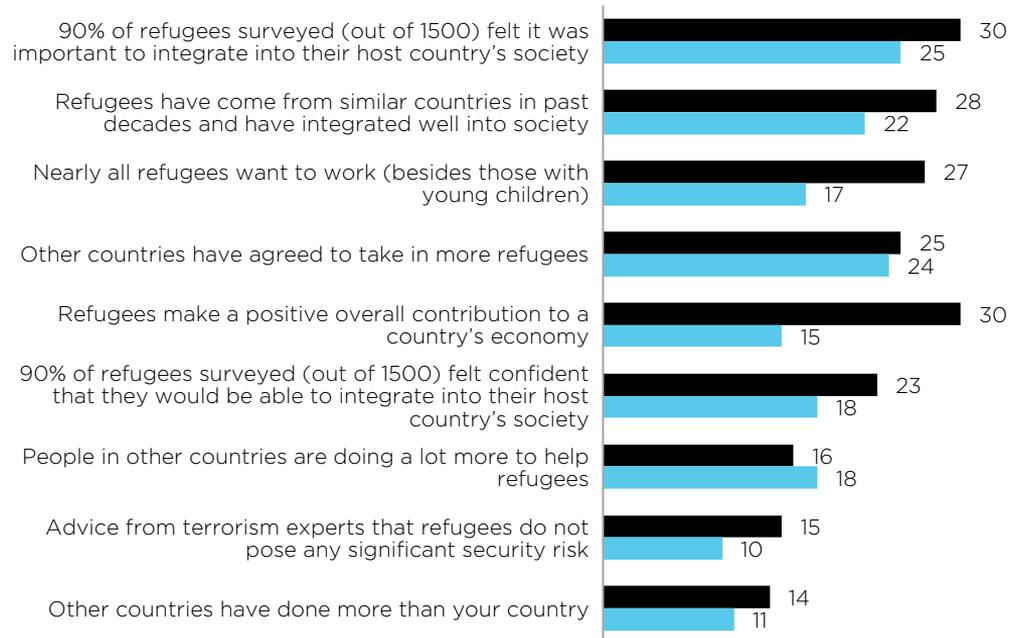
Those who said they had become less sympathetic towards refugees were shown a range of statements and asked which (if any) would positively influence their opinion. These statements included data gathered from our earlier research amongst refugees (Refugee Voices 2016).

Given their opinion, it is perhaps unsurprising that no factor was selected by an overwhelmingly majority. Selection rates were notably lower in the UK than survey-wide. However, some significant patterns did emerge. Factors with the most influence were the ones that assured participants of minimal negative impact on the host country. Knowing that refugees want to integrate and contribute to their host community proved to be the most compelling argument with this cohort

Interestingly, UK participants displayed a similar level of interest in the actions of other countries. Approximately 2 in 10 said they would be influenced by knowing that “Other countries have agreed to take more refugees” (24%) or that “People in other countries are doing a lot more to help” (18%).

WOULD THE FOLLOWING MAKE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? % YES

● All countries 2016/17 ● UK 2016/17



QUESTION(S): Would you feel more sympathetic to refugees if you were told that...? (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are less sympathetic): 1,517 (All countries 2016/17) and 114 (UK 2016/17)

CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

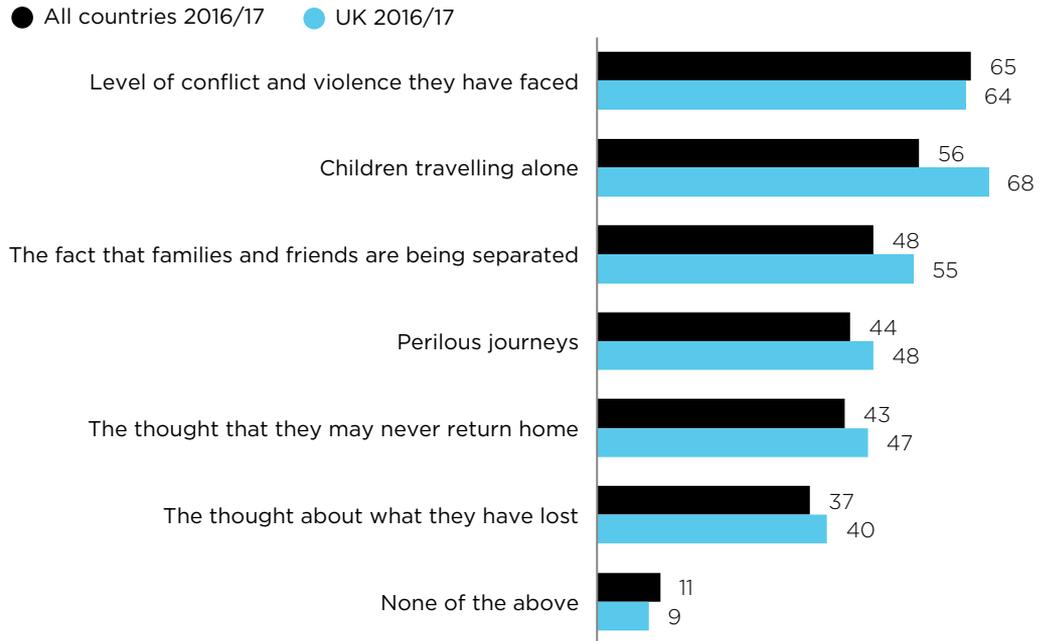
EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

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

The stress of facing "conflict and violence" was a key concern, mentioned by around 6 in 10. Concerns for families were particularly high in the UK: 7 in 10 were worried about "Children traveling alone" (56% survey-wide) and 55% were concerned by the fact that people were being separated from their loved ones (48% survey-wide).

Overall, though less commonly cited, a third theme was around practical concerns. This included the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (47%), their "Perilous journeys" (48%) to reach safety and the thought of what they may have "lost" (40%).

CONCERNS FOR REFUGEES %



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): 11,213 (All countries 2016/17), 842 (UK 2016/17)

CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES

ECONOMY, SECURITY AND CULTURE

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

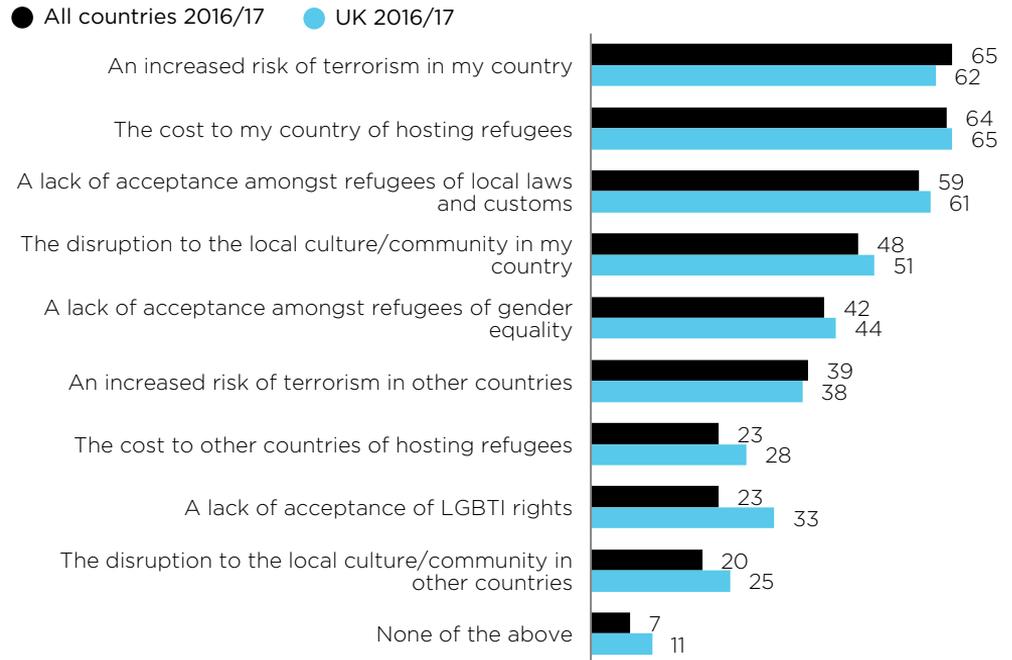
Overall, no single concern was expressed by an overwhelming majority, however, there were noteworthy concerns and clear themes emerged.

UK views were generally similar to those survey-wide. The impact on the national economy and security were prominent. “The cost to my country” (65%) and “An increased risk of terrorism” (62%) were two of the most commonly selected options.

Cultural impact was also a key concern: 6 in 10 were worried about a lack of acceptance of “local laws and customs” (61%), half about “disruption to local culture community,” 4 in 10 about a lack of acceptance of “gender equality” and considerably more were worried than those across all countries surveyed about “LGBTI rights” (33% vs. 23% survey-wide).

Similarly to participants across all countries surveyed, those in the UK tended to focus more on concerns for their own country.

CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES %



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

BASES (all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent): 11,213 (All countries 2016/17), 835 (UK 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.”

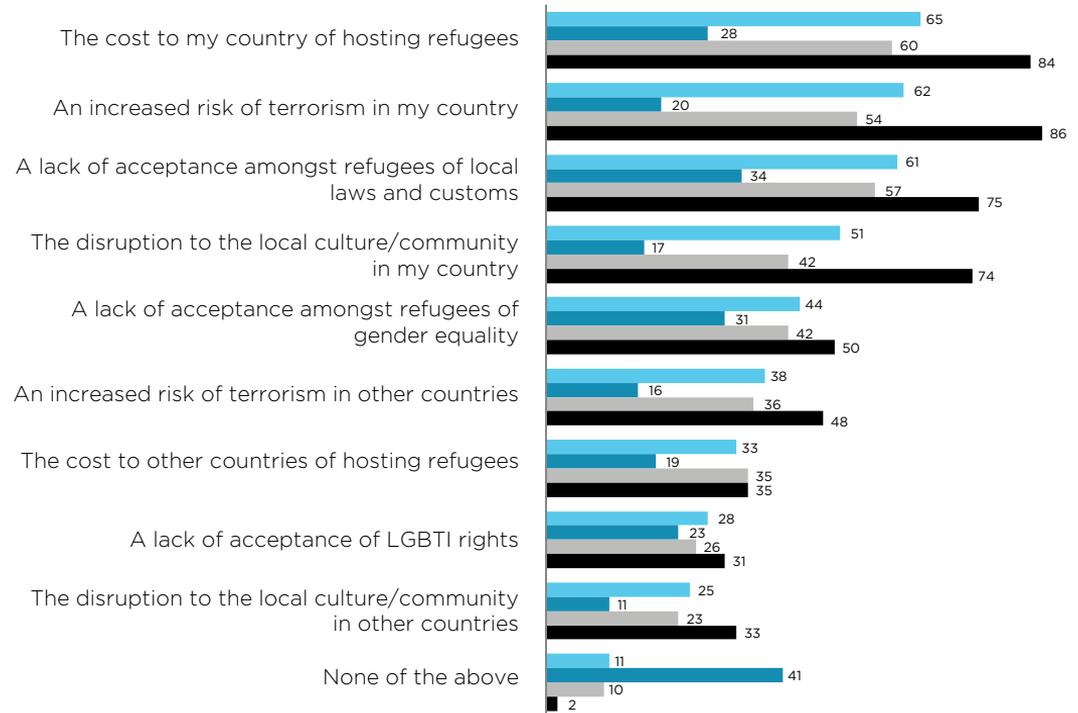
The most pronounced differences in opinion related to national economic, security and some cultural concerns.

Factors where the segments displayed similar views are important to note. These mainly related to acceptance of gender/sexual equality and the impact on other host countries.

Encouragingly, 4 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? (%)

BASES (all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent): 842 (UK 2016/17)

REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

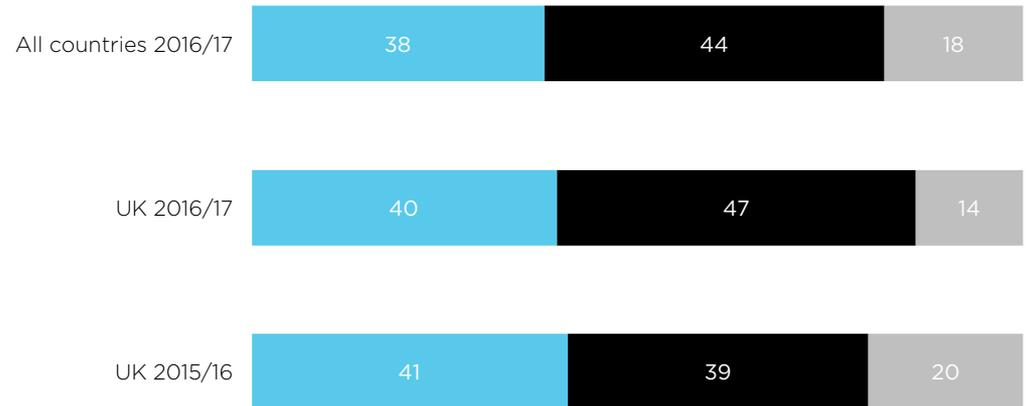
When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, UK views closely reflected those of participants survey-wide.

There was a relatively even split between those who said 'Refugees are willing to work hard' to support themselves and fit into their new communities (40%) vs. those who felt that "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (47%).

There has, however, been a somewhat alarming shift in UK views between Year 1 and Year 2. While the optimistic proportion had hardly changed, those saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" had increased by 8 percentage points.

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

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



SECURITY CONCERNS

RISK VS. NO RISK

Across all countries surveyed and in the UK, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks. However, of these, approximately half believed that these security risks can be effectively managed.

UK scores are comparable to the survey-wide results, suggesting that they are no more or less concerned about security risks: 48% said there would be a greater risk, while 44% thought any risk could be “effectively managed.”

Although the proportion saying “Refugees pose no risk to my country’s security” is relatively low, it is important to note that 1 in 10 do feel this way.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



ATTITUDES TOWARDS ISLAM

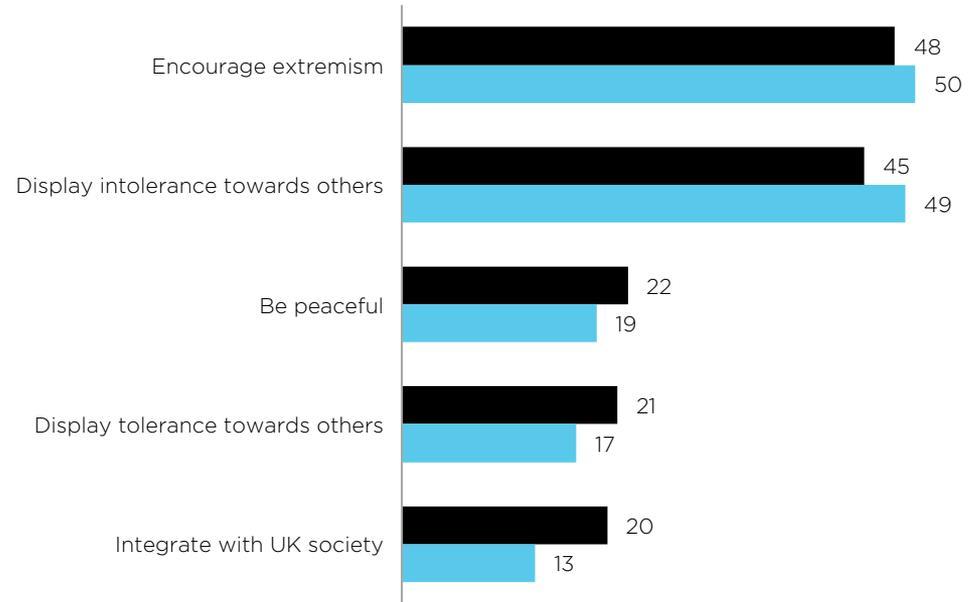
PEACE VS. EXTREMISM

When asked their opinions on Islam, a somewhat nuanced picture emerged. Undeniably, there are anxieties around the religion, across all countries surveyed and in the UK. Half of all participants felt that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Encourage extremism” and “Display intolerance towards others.”

There was also some positive sentiment expressed by a segment of UK respondents. This included 19% saying that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Be peaceful” and 17% to “Display tolerance with others.” However, just 13% said it was more likely to “Integrate with UK society” compared to 20% survey-wide.

NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● UK 2016/17



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree that, compared with other religions, Islam is more likely to... (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 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 the UK and survey-wide, there was a sense that views and reporting on the topic were somewhat censored.

In regards to the public, there was a sense that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged. This was especially pronounced in the UK (72% vs. 63% survey-wide). Of the remainder, just 6% disagreed with this, with the rest (22%) undecided.

When speaking about themselves, results were slightly more mixed but again there was more concern amongst UK participants. Just 36% felt they could express their opinions “without fear of judgment” compared to 47% survey-wide. Far more disagreed with this than survey-wide (43% vs. 30%).

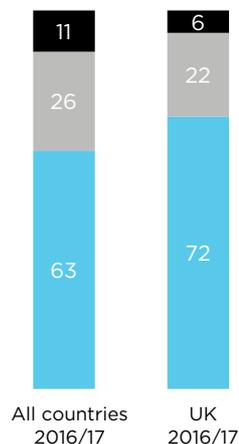
In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” UK responses were very similar to the survey-wide results. Just 2 in 10 agreed. The remainder was fairly evenly split between disagreement and being undecided.

QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17)

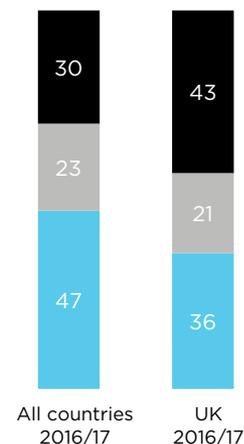
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

● NET disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● NET agree

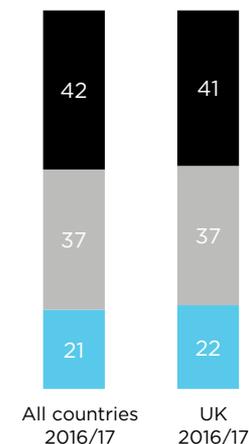
“Many people have opinions about the refugee crisis that they feel they will be judged for expressing.”



“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.”



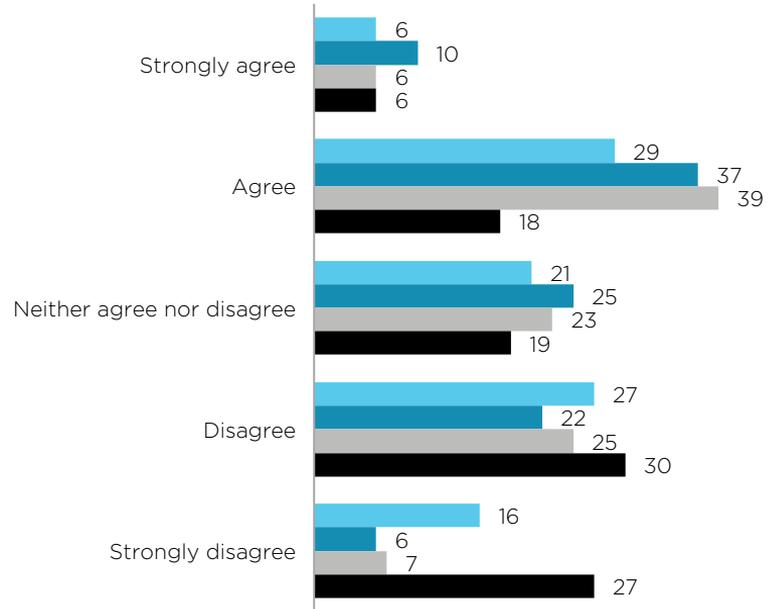
EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Encouragingly, those with “Overtly positive” or “Mixed views” towards refugees felt more comfortable expressing their opinions publically (NET Agreement 47% and 45% respectively). Comparatively, almost 6 in 10 (57%) of the “Overtly negative” did not feel they could express their opinions “without fear of judgment.” Around 2 in 10 (24%) of this segment did feel able to.

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

● Total ● Overtly positive ● Mixed views ● Overtly negative



EXPRESSING OPINIONS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS

STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (2)

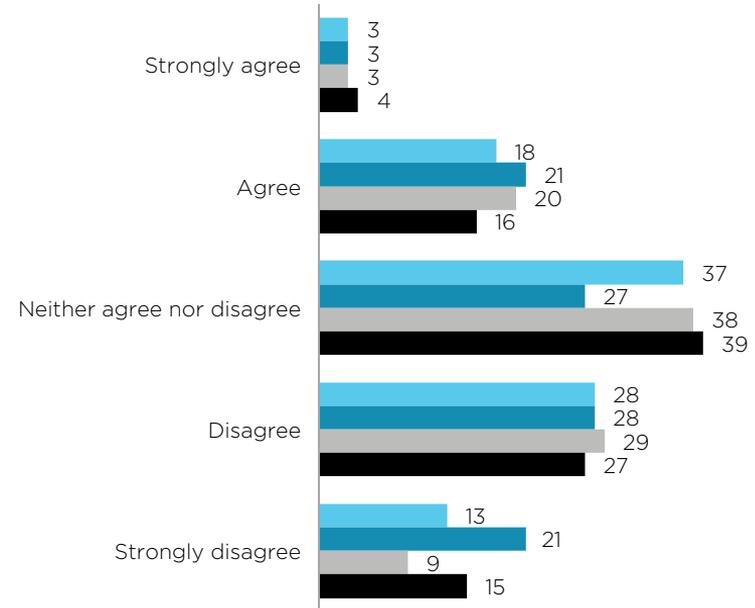
Again, results here are broken down by participants' views towards refugees (see page 4 for explanation on segmentation), this time to better understand which viewpoints they felt the media were sympathetic towards.

Interestingly, results were generally comparable across all segments. They generally tended to disagree more so than agree. Interestingly, it would appear that the media is seen as somewhat unsympathetic towards refugees, as 21% of "Overtly positive" participants strongly disagreed that the media discuss the refugee crisis fairly and honestly.

However, it is important to note that sizeable proportions, especially of the "Overtly negative" and "Mixed views" segments, were undecided (4 in 10).

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

● Total ● Overtly positive ● Mixed views ● Overtly negative



PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE ABOUT REFUGEES

OPEN VS. CLOSED

Overall, there appears to be some level of anxiety when discussing the refugee crisis. This is especially so in the UK, with 7 in 10 feeling “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (6 in 10 survey-wide). Just 13% said there is ‘an open and honest dialogue’ about refugees in the UK, compared to 23% survey-wide. The remainder (17%) were unsure.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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





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.

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

In the UK views had remained consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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

All countries 2016/17



UK 2016/17



UK 2015/16



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.

Approximately 3 in 10 said that “All refugees should be helped equally”; the majority of the remainder identified priority groups. In the UK, there was an even split between those saying “both women and children” and just “children” (both 27%). Across all countries surveyed, participants were more inclined to say both “women and children” (34%). Just 15% said that refugees should not be helped by the UK.

Between Year 1 and Year 2 there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of UK participants saying “All refugees should be helped equally” (down by 7 percentage points), while there has been a considerable (11 percentage point) increase in those feeling that priority should be given to “children.”

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



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

BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

RELIGION

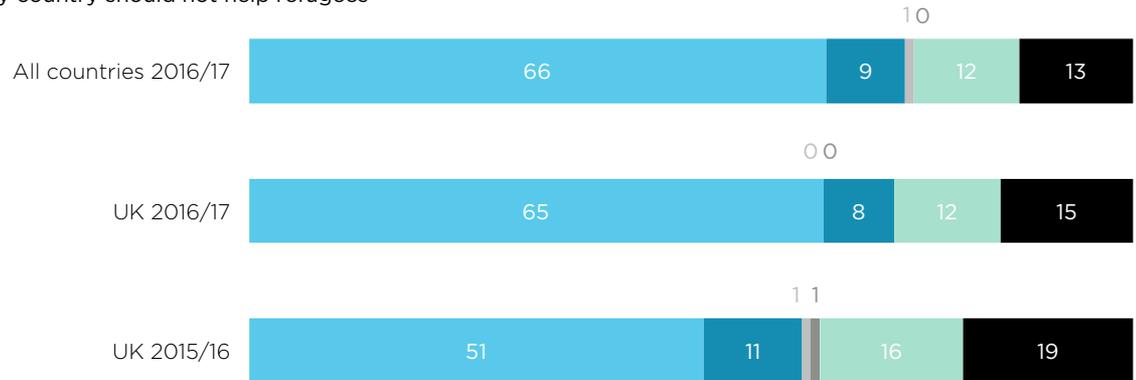
Participants were asked whether all refugees should be treated equally based on religion. Here, the priority options included specific religious groups, as well as those who have faced religious persecution in their country of origin more broadly.

UK results were again comparable to the survey-wide averages. Encouragingly, by far the highest proportion (65%) said that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion.” In the UK, this proportion had increased dramatically since Year 1 (51%).

Among the remainder, no single priority group emerged. The most commonly selected religious group was Christian (1 in 10), however, it is important to note that a similar proportion said any groups that had “faced religious persecution.”

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



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

BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT

PROUD VS. COULD HAVE DONE MORE

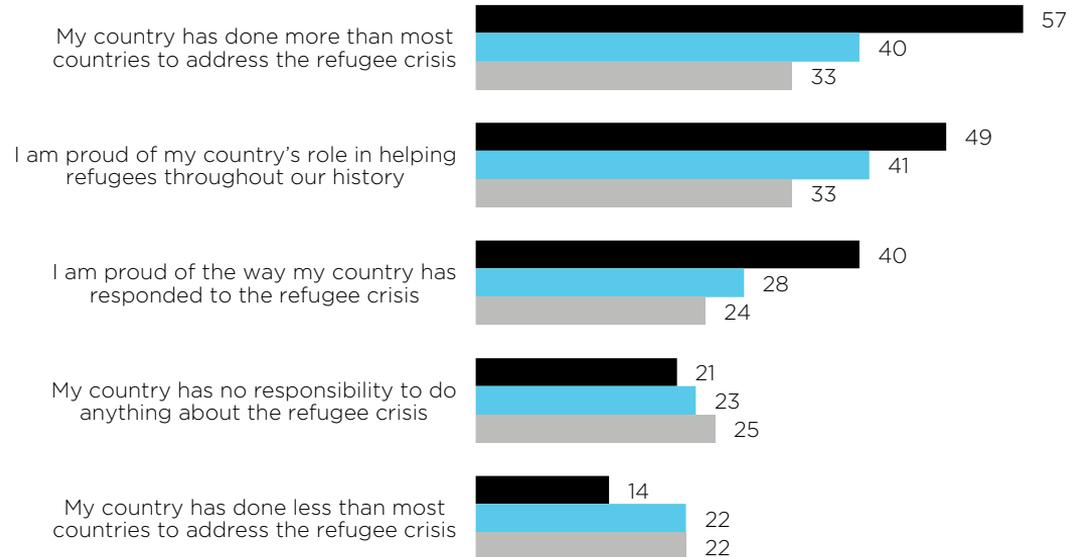
Participants were asked to evaluate their country's approach to helping refugees.

Views in the UK were somewhat mixed. Overall, 4 in 10 expressed pride at their "country's role in helping refugees throughout our history" (49% survey-wide). However, speaking specifically about the UK's response to this crisis, just 3 in 10 said they were "proud" (40% survey-wide).

When asked to compare the UK's contribution to the current refugee crisis to that of other countries, participants seemed to think they had not done as much. Although slightly more UK participants than in Year 1 felt their country had "done more than most countries," the proportion (4 in 10) was considerably lower than the survey-wide average (6 in 10). Furthermore, 2 in 10 felt their country had "done less than most countries" (22%) compared to 14% survey-wide. A similar proportion (23%) did however feel that the UK "has no responsibility to do anything about the crisis" (21% survey-wide).

NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● UK 2016/17 ● UK 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? (%)

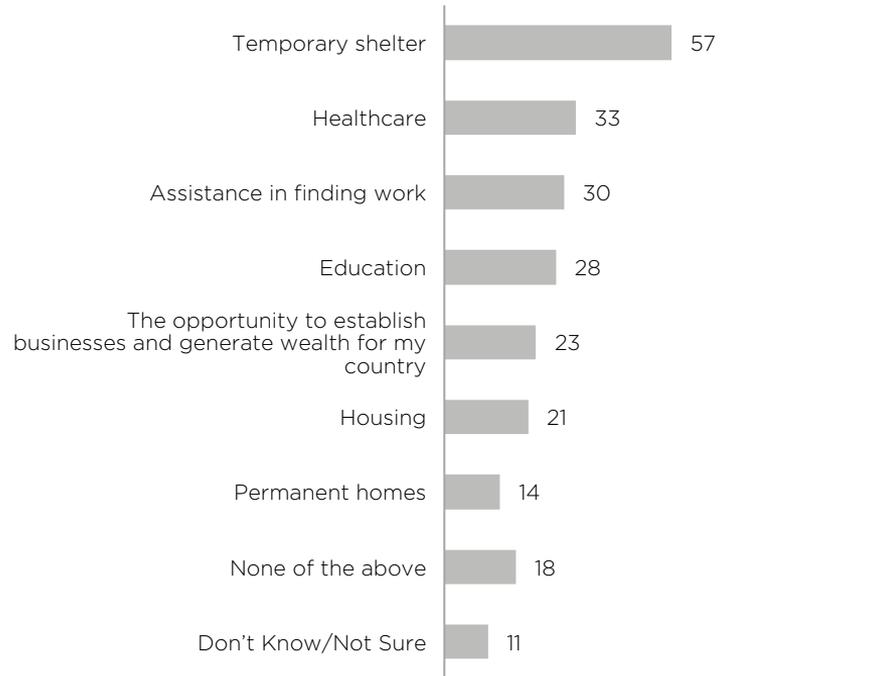
BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

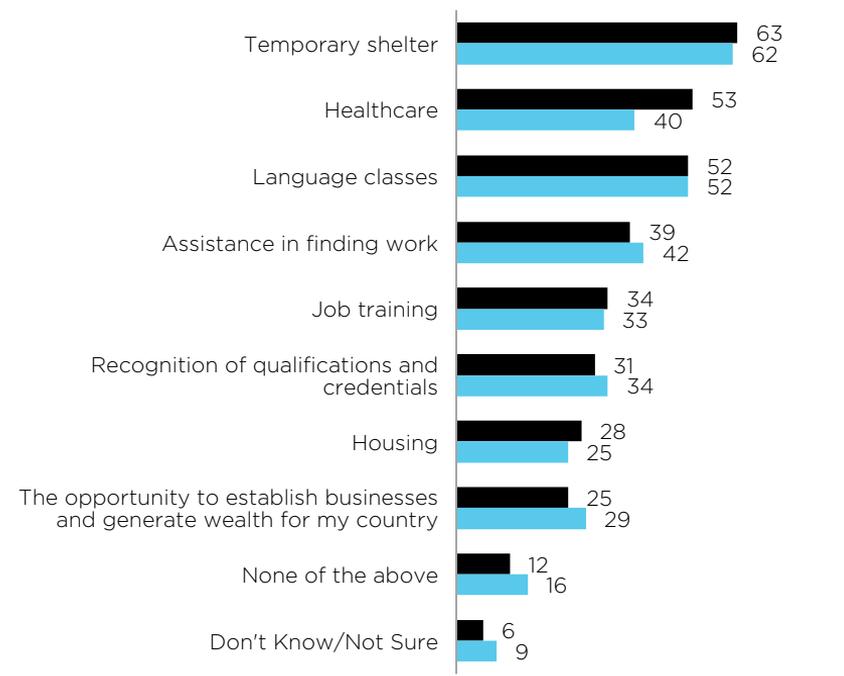
● UK 2015/16



LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● UK 2016/17



QUESTION(S): What level of support do you think your country, along with the wider international community, should make available to refugees? (%)
BASES: 12,527 (All countries 2016/17), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16) **NOTE:** Some answer options changed between the two trackers

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

In terms of policies and initiatives that should be provided for refugees (by the participants' own country and the international community), views of UK participants have generally remained the same from Year 1 to Year 2.

Across all countries surveyed and in the UK, providing a safe place to reside was seen as the key priority, with 6 in 10 opting for "Temporary shelter." Amongst other commonly selected factors, there was a strong theme of social and economic integration/empowerment through "Language classes" (52%) and "Assistance in finding work" (42%).

One notable point of departure between the UK and survey-wide results is that "Healthcare" was selected by considerably fewer respondents (40% vs. 53%).

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



SECTION 5



PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

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

Looking at the three entities most frequently selected, it is clear that UK participants firmly view the crisis as a global responsibility. “All countries” was the most frequently mentioned first option (35%). While the United Nations was ranked most responsible slightly less frequently, overall it received the highest number of mentions within the top three entities considered most responsible. In terms of specific countries, the onus was largely placed on those in geographic proximity to the refugees’ home countries, “even if they are poor,” with almost half selecting this within the top three most responsible entities.

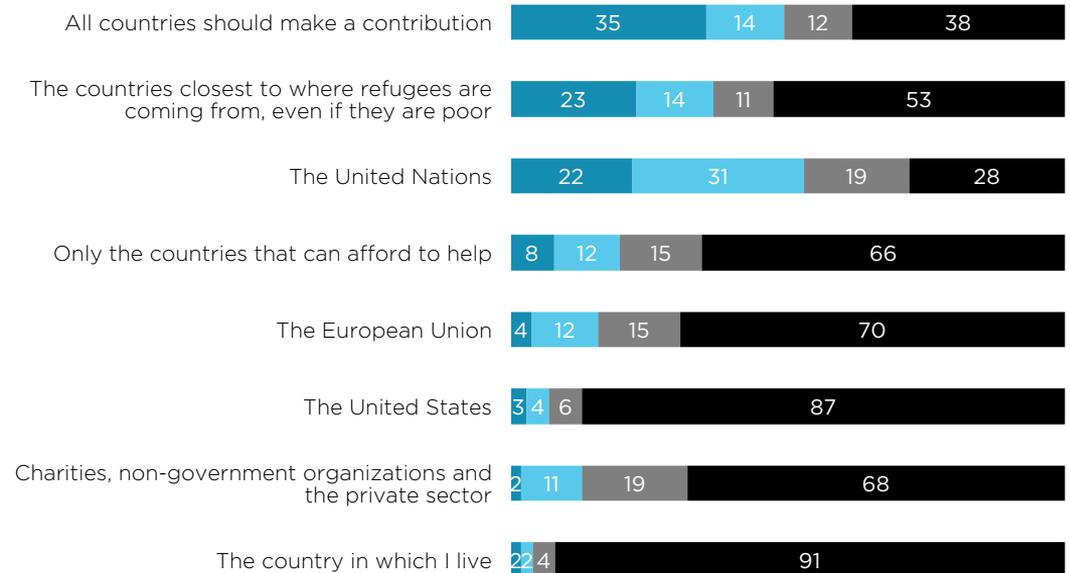
Given the fact that the crisis is seen as a global matter, it is interesting to note that just 30% considered the European Union to have the greatest responsibility.

Other countries and organizations were less commonly mentioned. Of these, “Charities, non-government organizations and the private sector” and “Only countries that can afford to help” were the most commonly cited (by around 3 in 10). Just 1 in 10 said “The country in which I live.”

QUESTION(S): Who do you think has the greatest responsibility to deal with the refugee crisis? (%) **BASE:** 1,003 (UK 2016/17)

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

● 1st ● 2nd ● 3rd ● Not top 3



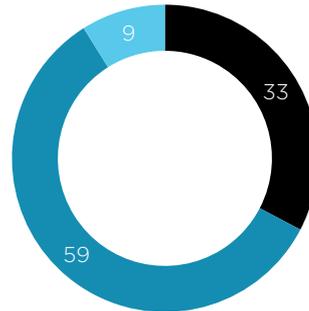
RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP NATIONAL

Participants were asked about their country's responsibility for resettling refugees. UK scores have remained fairly consistent between Year 1 and 2, with 1 in 3 feeling that their country does not have a responsibility to accept refugees and the remainder feeling that it does. Overall, having a quota for the number of refugees to be accepted was preferable, with 62% saying this, although 1 in 10 were open to 'any number of refugees' coming to the UK.

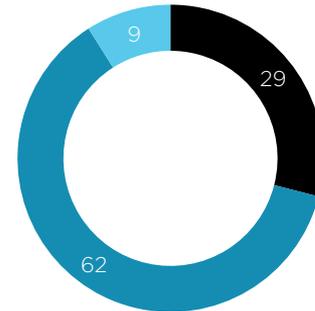
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

UK 2015/16



UK 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.

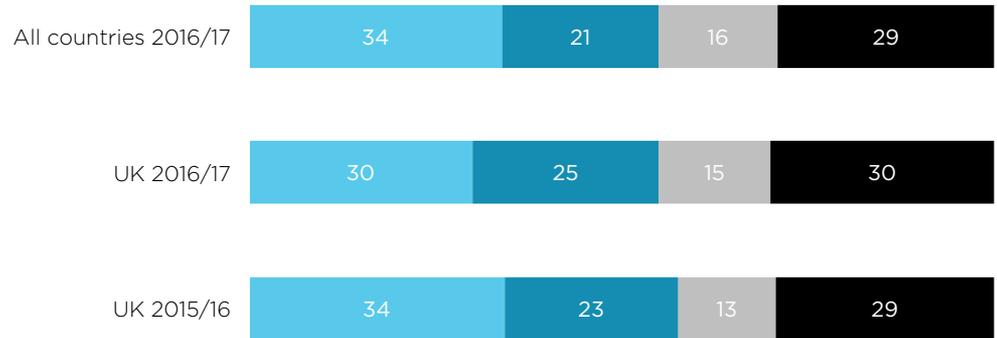
Approximately 3 in 10 participants in the UK (a similar proportion survey-wide) said they were "Not willing" to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes).

Among the remaining participants, both in the UK and survey-wide, there was a preference for government-led financial assistance with over half supporting this. Importantly, while 30% would be happy for the government to provide assistance but would not be happy to donate themselves, 25% would be willing to donate individually on top of government assistance. A minority (15%) would prefer personal donations as opposed to government support.

UK scores have remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



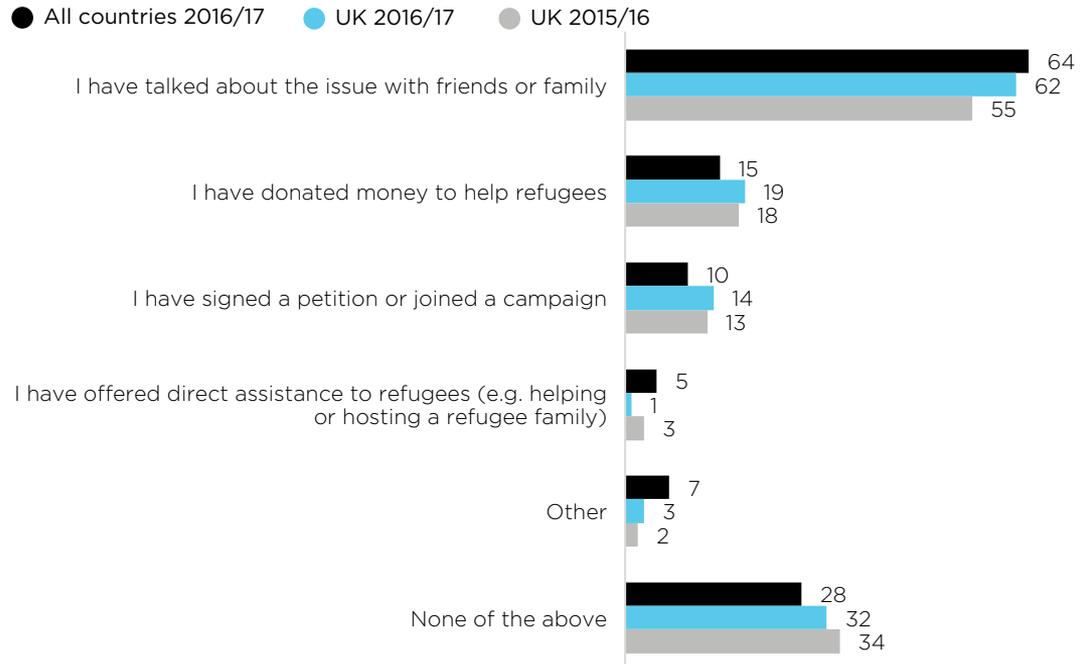
PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION SO FAR

ACTIONS

Participants' actions in response to the refugee crisis had largely been focused on speaking to friends and family. 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. Approximately 6 in 10 said this, and there had been a 7 percentage point increase in the UK since Year 1 (55%).

Incidence of other actions are comparatively lower, with 32% reporting having not made any personal contribution. However, it is worthy of note that 19% had financially "donated" and 14% had "signed a petition or joined a campaign."

ACTION TAKEN %



QUESTION(S): In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 12,527 (All countries), 1,003 (UK 2016/17) and 1,152 (UK 2015/16)

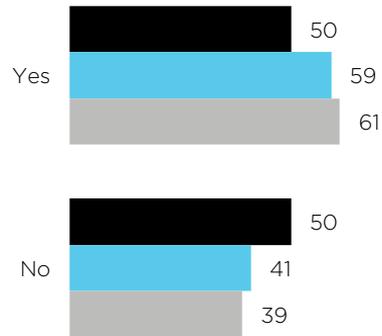
INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have like to, there was a fairly even split between those who said “Yes” and “No.” A slightly higher proportion in the UK felt they had (59%) compared to the survey-wide score (50%). Looking at the responses of those who said ‘No,’ it becomes clear that participants placed great emphasis on financial assistance with 6 in 10 saying they “don’t have the money.” It is also notable that 3 in 10 did not “know what to do to help” or said that they “don’t have the ability to help.”

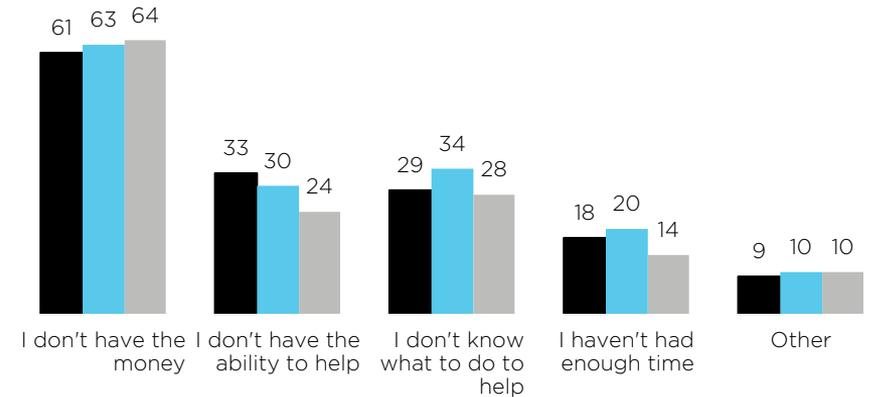
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %

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



IF NOT, WHY NOT? %

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



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES (Total):** 12,527 (All countries) and 1,003 (2016/17)

BASES (all who said they felt they had not been able to do enough): 386 (2015/16), 6,297 (All countries) and 411 (2016/17)



SECTION 6



APPENDIX

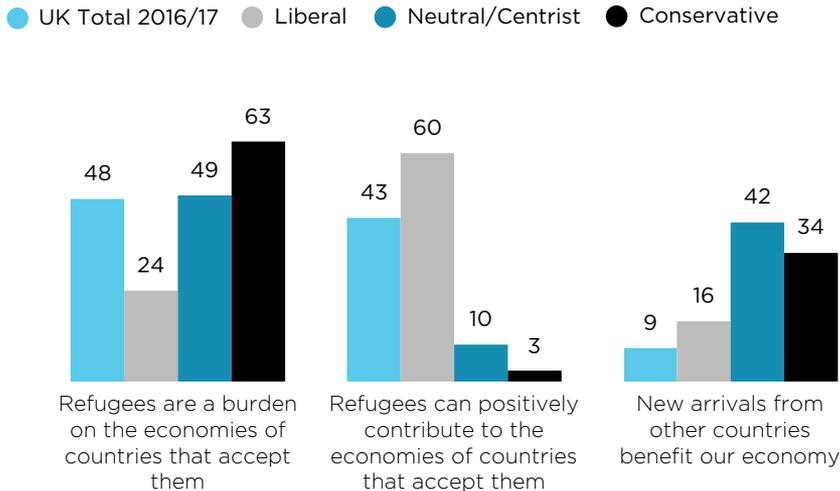


FINANCIAL IMPACT

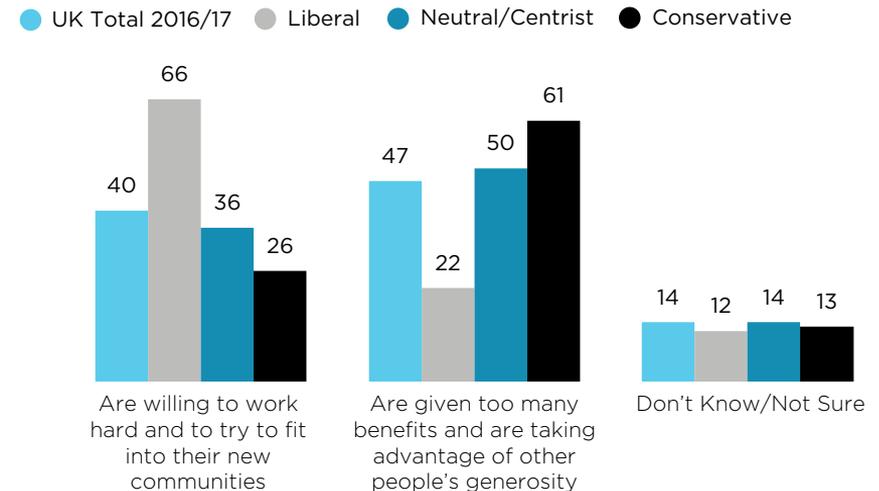
BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees varied considerably based on political affiliation. Those who identified as “Liberal” were far more optimistic, with 6 in 10 (60%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to just 1 in 10 “Neutral/Centrist” participants and as little as 3% of “Conservative” participants. Furthermore, almost 2 in 3 (66%) “Liberal” participants said refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” This was again notably lower for both “Neutral/Centrist” (36%) and “Conservative” (26%) participants.

WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %



DO YOU THINK THE MAJORITY OF REFUGEES...%



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) BASES (Total): 1003 (UK 2016/17)

SECURITY RISK

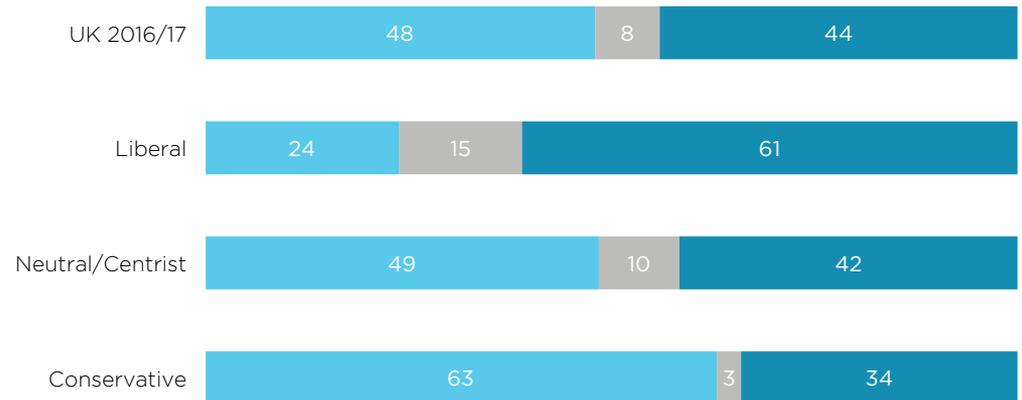
BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Overall, while the majority of all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks, those with “Liberal” views were most pragmatic. Importantly, 15% of this group said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country's security” compared with 3% of “Conservative” and 10% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants.

Also, 6 in 10 (61%) “Liberal” participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” Both “Neutral/Centrist” (42%) and “Conservative” (34%) participants were somewhat less inclined to feel this way.

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?

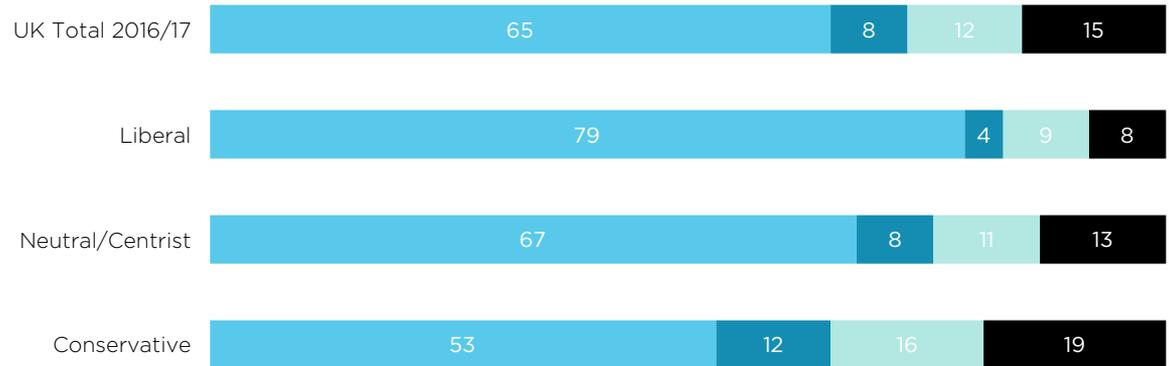
RELIGION: BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

“Liberal” participants were the most likely to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion,” with 8 in 10 (79%) doing so. This view was also relatively prominent among “Neutral/Centrist” participants (67%), but somewhat lower for the “Conservative” group (53%).

“Conservative” participants were the most inclined to think that priority should be given to specific segments, with an emphasis on Christian refugees (12%) or those who had “faced religious persecution” (16%).

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



QUESTION(S): Which of the following statements comes closest to your views with regard to the level of help your country should offer refugees? (%) **BASES (Total):** 1003 (UK 2016/17)

RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

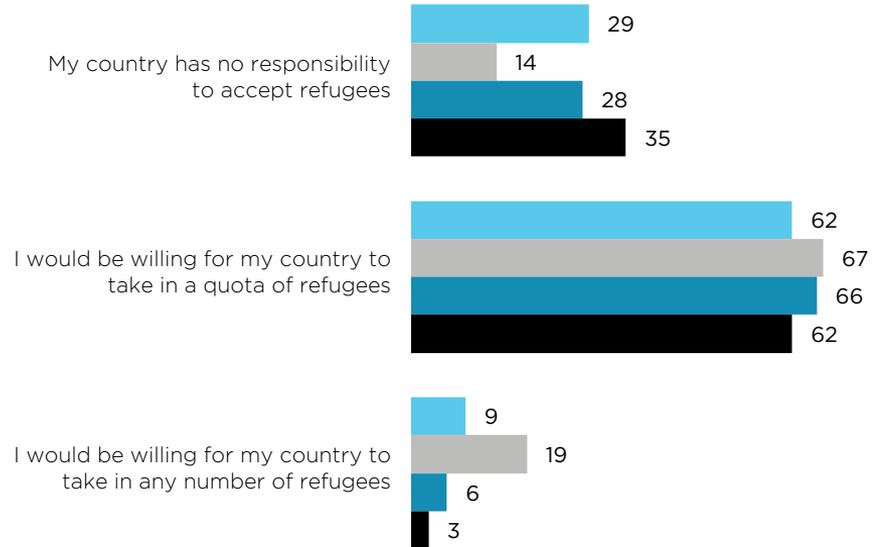
Almost all (86%) “Liberal” participants were “willing” for their country to accept refugees. While a “quota” approach was most popular (67%), 2 in 10 (19%) said they would be “willing for my country to take in any number of refugees.”

Encouragingly a high proportion (72%) of “Neutral/Centrist” participants were also “willing” for their country to accept refugees, again with the preference for a “quota” approach (66%).

The “Conservative” group had the highest proportion saying “My country has no responsibility to accept refugees” (35%). However, 65% were “willing” to accept refugees, with the “quota” approach being most favorable.

NET AGREE %

● UK Total 2016/17 ● Liberal ● Neutral/Centrist ● Conservative



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

BASES (Total): 1003 (UK 2016/17)



TENT

