



TENT

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

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

Turkish fieldwork took place between 12/21/2016 – 01/13/2017 | N= 1,001

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

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHICS, WORLDVIEWS AND KEY INFLUENCES ON OPINION FORMATION

- ▲ The survey encompassed a (statistically) representative sample of the Turkish population in terms of gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.
- ▲ Political stance and affiliation amongst Turkish participants was relatively evenly split across the three categories: Conservative (27%), Neutral/Centrist (31%) and Progressive/Liberal (30%). In Year 1 a slightly higher proportion identified as Progressive/Liberal (36%) than did 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:
 - Traditional media outlets (TV and News sites on the Internet) were amongst the most commonly used.
 - The opinions of peers and influencers were also commonly used: approximately half mentioned “Word of mouth”; “Social media” was especially high in Turkey (79% vs. 56% survey-wide).
 - Other traditional sources (print newspapers/magazines and radio) were less commonly used.
- ▲ In terms of identifying the sources that can influence opinion (“A great deal”/“To some extent”), a diverse list emerged:
 - A key finding was that, although the views of experts are clearly important, as much emphasis was placed on the views of people they know. In both Turkey and survey-wide, “Talking with friends or family” received one of the highest rankings for being able to influence opinion (both 70%).
 - “Reading articles by journalists” (70%) or “Listening to interviews on the radio/TV” (61%) were also amongst the most influential factors.
 - In terms of more curated sources, a high level of trust is placed on the arts, with 6 in 10 influenced by relevant films or TV shows. There is also some appetite for “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” such as an op-ed (58%) or “posts on social media” (49% vs. 33% survey-wide).



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY 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/global matters: This was especially so in Turkey, where 87% of participants said they were concerned about it “A great deal” or “To some extent” (77% survey-wide). Furthermore, this proportion had remained relatively stable since Year 1.
- ▲ Amongst Turkish participants, length of awareness of the refugee crisis was slightly longer than the survey-wide average: 8 in 10 had known for over a year (71% survey-wide).
- ▲ There was a general consensus across all countries surveyed, and amongst Turkish participants, that “War” was the primary cause of the crisis (9 in 10). However, especially this year, Turkish participants also blamed some other causes including a “Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin” (38%) and “Religious persecution” (38%). Notably, a lower proportion, compared to the survey-wide average, felt that refugees were seeking “Better economic opportunities” (28% and 43% respectively).
- ▲ When asked about refugees' motives for fleeing, Turkish participants were more likely to mention a range of factors than in other countries. Overall, the need to escape war was the most commonly mentioned (76% vs. 61% survey-wide). Other safety factors (i.e. avoiding persecution or fighting in a war) were more commonly identified than survey-wide. These included the need to escape “persecution” (71% vs. 41% survey-wide) and “having to fight in a war” (60% vs. 34% survey-wide). Although, a similar proportion to the survey-wide average (just under half) were of the opinion that refugees were simply seeking “better opportunities in wealthier countries.”
- ▲ Overall, almost all participants felt the refugee crisis was a pressing global matter, with 56% of Turkish participants saying it is “the most pressing crisis” the world has faced.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY 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 across all countries surveyed, Turkish participants were slightly more negative, especially this year: 69% saw refugees as a burden (53% survey-wide) vs. just 20% who said they can positively contribute (40% survey-wide).

CONCERNS:

- ▲ In the time that they had been aware of the refugee crisis, participants' level of concern had either increased (81%) or remained the same (17%); it has not decreased.
- ▲ In terms of sympathy towards the refugee crisis, results were somewhat more complex. In Turkey, the highest proportion of participants (around 6 in 10) had become "Less sympathetic" (a similar proportion survey-wide), whereas only 3 in 10 had become "More sympathetic."

INCREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Seeing images of refugees' hardships and imagining being in their situation were key drivers of sympathy, with over 7 in 10 Turkish participants mentioning these. Although facts and figures on refugees' circumstances and the global impact of the refugee crisis were slightly less impactful, just under half of Turkish participants did mention these. Importantly, half also said "personal experiences" with refugees had made them "More sympathetic" (20% survey-wide).

DECREASE IN SYMPATHY:

- ▲ Across all countries surveyed and in Turkey, fear over "security/terrorism" was (by far) the primary reason, with over half citing this. Although 2 in 10 did mention "The economic cost of taking in refugees."
- ▲ The participants were asked what, if anything, could make them more sympathetic. The most commonly mentioned factors related to assurance of minimal negative impact on host countries and facts/figures on refugees' intentions and ability to integrate. Although less commonly mentioned overall, those in Turkey were slightly more likely than the survey-wide average to be influenced by what other countries are doing.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY 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 refugees had faced 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 Turkey displayed a similar level of concern to those across all countries surveyed:

- ▲ Even more so than survey-wide, those in Turkey were concerned about economic impact (80% vs. 64% survey-wide) and "An increased risk of terrorism" (80% vs. 65% survey-wide).
- ▲ Although concerns over impact on culture/society were generally less prominent in Turkey, considerably more so than survey-wide did mention "disruption to the local culture/community" (74% vs. 48% 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, Turkish participants were slightly less optimistic: 3 in 10 said "Refugees are willing to work hard" to earn for themselves and fit into their new communities (38% survey-wide) vs. 56% saying "Refugees are just looking for handouts" (44% survey-wide). There had been a slight increase in the latter since Year 1 (from 46%).

- ▲ When probed further on security risks, across all countries surveyed and in Turkey, most participants were fearful that accepting refugees could lead to an increase. However, it is important to note that, in Turkey, around 3 in 10 felt these risks could be effectively managed (42% survey-wide).

- ▲ Perhaps unsurprisingly given the influence of Islam in Turkey, participants were overwhelmingly positive when asked about the religion. Compared to just 2 in 10 survey-wide, more than 7 in 10 said that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to be "peaceful," tolerant and conducive to integration in Turkish society. Just 1 or 2 in 10 associated the religion with "extremism" (48% survey-wide) or "intolerance" (45% survey-wide).



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 3

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

- ▲ A high proportion (half) felt that people do not express their true opinions about the refugee crisis for fear of being judged.
- ▲ When asked specifically about themselves, Turkish participants generally felt more comfortable expressing their opinions, with 6 in 10 saying so (47% survey-wide). This sentiment was highest amongst those who our segmentation defined as “Overtly positive” (83%), followed by those with “Mixed views” (62%). Over half of the “Overtly negative” (52%) also did.
- ▲ Another metric revealed that, compared to the survey-wide average (59%), Turkish participants feel less “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees” (35%).
- ▲ In terms of the media, just 2 in 10 felt reporting was fair and honest; 43% disagreed with this while 33% were undecided. Interestingly, opinions were somewhat consistent across the segments, with the highest proportions of all three groups disagreeing.



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 4

REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT

- ▲ In Turkey, participants were somewhat more likely than those across all countries surveyed to feel that refugees were seeking short-term help (59% vs. 33% respectively) rather than long-term support (36% vs. 53%).

TREATING ALL REFUGEES EQUALLY VS. PRIORITISING:

AGE & GENDER:

- ▲ 3 in 10 (27%) Turkish participants felt that all refugees should be helped equally (34% survey-wide). Of those saying that specific groups should be prioritized, women and children emerged as main priorities.

RELIGION:

- ▲ Encouragingly, the highest proportion in Turkey and survey-wide (almost 8 in 10) said that all religious groups should be treated equally. Of the remainder, no specific religion or group was prioritized

TYPES OF SUPPORT THROUGH POLICIES AND INITIATIVES:

- ▲ Turkish participants focused on basic and immediate needs and notably more selected them than those across all countries surveyed: 79% said "Temporary shelter" (63% survey-wide) and 71% opted for "Healthcare" (53% survey-wide).
- ▲ Other support policies/initiatives were seen as less of a priority, with 4 in 10 or fewer mentioning them.

EVALUATION OF OWN COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTION:

- ▲ Turkish participants were considerably more inclined than those across all countries surveyed to feel that their country had "done more than most to address the refugee crisis" (82% vs. 57% respectively). They were also somewhat more likely to feel "proud" of how their country had responded (52% vs. 40% survey-wide). There had been a notable increase in this proportion since Year 1 (from 32%).



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

TURKEY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SECTION 5

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

- ▲ Overall, participants viewed the refugee crisis as requiring of global action, with “All countries,” the “United Nations” and the “European Union” most commonly identified as having the “greatest responsibility.”
- ▲ In terms of the responsibility of Turkey, only 2 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, slightly more (6 in 10) felt a quota system would work best, however 2 in 10 were open to any number of refugees coming to Turkey.

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

- ▲ 2 in 10 Turkish participants were not in favor of providing donations or taxes to assist refugees (3 in 10 survey-wide)
- ▲ Among Turkish participants who were open to financial assistance, a higher proportion backed government-led support (50%). However, providing personal donations only was relatively popular (31% vs. 16% survey-wide).

PERSONAL ACTIONS:

- ▲ In Turkey and across all countries surveyed, the most commonly reported action was discussing the matter with friends and family (60% and 64% respectively).
- ▲ While more active involvement (such as interactions with refugees, donations or joining petitions) was comparably lower, it was more common in Turkey: 3 in 10 had donated money (15% survey-wide) and 2 in 10 had “offered direct assistance to refugees” (5% survey-wide). Just 21% had not done any of the listed activities, compared to 28% survey-wide.
- ▲ Half of all Turkish participants (and a similar proportion survey-wide) felt they had been able to contribute as much as they would have liked to. For those who had not, the main reason was financial constraints and this was especially so in Turkey (72% vs. 61% survey-wide). Other common reasons included feeling that they did not “know what to do” (36% vs. 29% survey-wide) or that they did not have “the ability to help” (26% 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: 11,570



Australia
1,001
(1,000)



Canada
1,009
(1,000)



France
1,001
(1,070)



Germany
1,003
(1,000)



Greece
1,000
(1,000)



Hungary
1,001
(1,000)



Italy
1,001
(N/A)



Serbia
1,000
(1,000)



Sweden
1,006
(1,000)



Turkey
1,001
(1,000)



UK
1,003
(1000)



USA
1,501
(1,500)

DEMOGRAPHICS

WEIGHTED SAMPLE: 1001

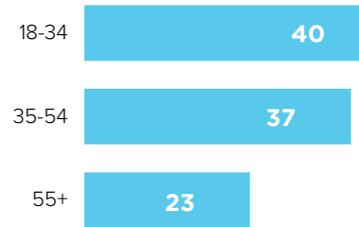
The sample of participants was demographically representative of the Turkish population in relation to gender, age, geographic location, life-stage and socio-economic status.

Importantly, given their influence on society, millennials were well represented, making up 4 in 10 survey participants.

GENDER %



AGE %



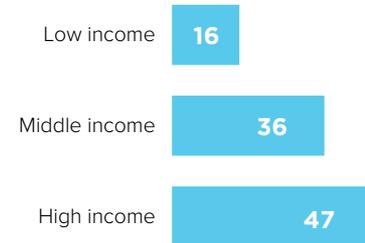
REGION %

Marmara Region	33
Central Anatolia Region	15
Mediterranean Region	13
Aegean Region	13
Black Sea Region	10
Southeastern Anatolia Region	9
Eastern Anatolia Region	7

LIVING SITUATION %

Living alone	7
Living as a couple	32
Living with friends/home shares	4
Living as a family	45
Living with parents/siblings	12
Other	1

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): 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

SEGMENTATION

BROAD ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

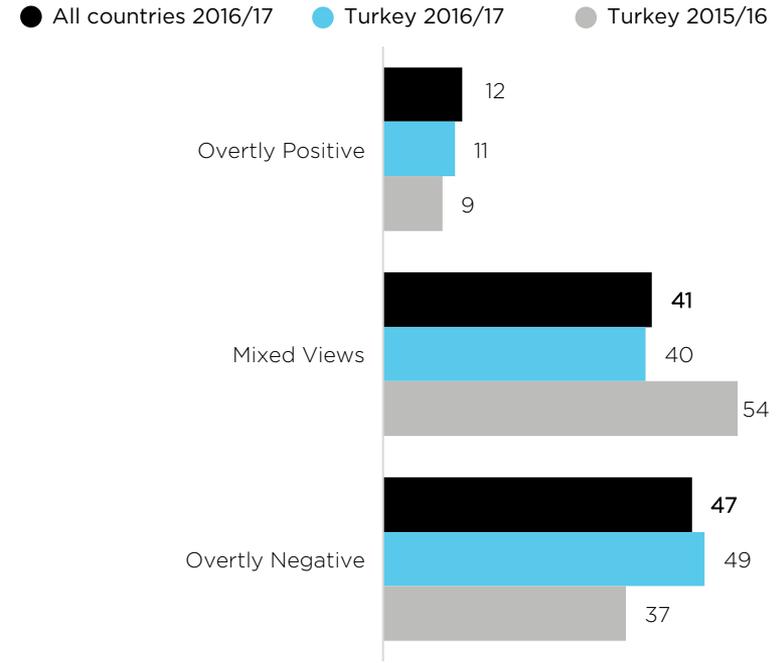
Participants were segmented into three categories based on their broad attitudes towards refugees: Overtly Positive, Mixed Views and Overtly Negative. The segments were determined by participants' combined responses to the following four questions:

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

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

Turkish views closely reflected those survey-wide, with a majority displaying “Overtly Negative” or “Mixed” views towards refugees. Concerningly, there has been a significant increase from Year 1 to Year 2 of those displaying “Overtly Negative” views in Turkey (from 37% to 49%).

VIEWS BASED ON SEGMENTATION %



INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

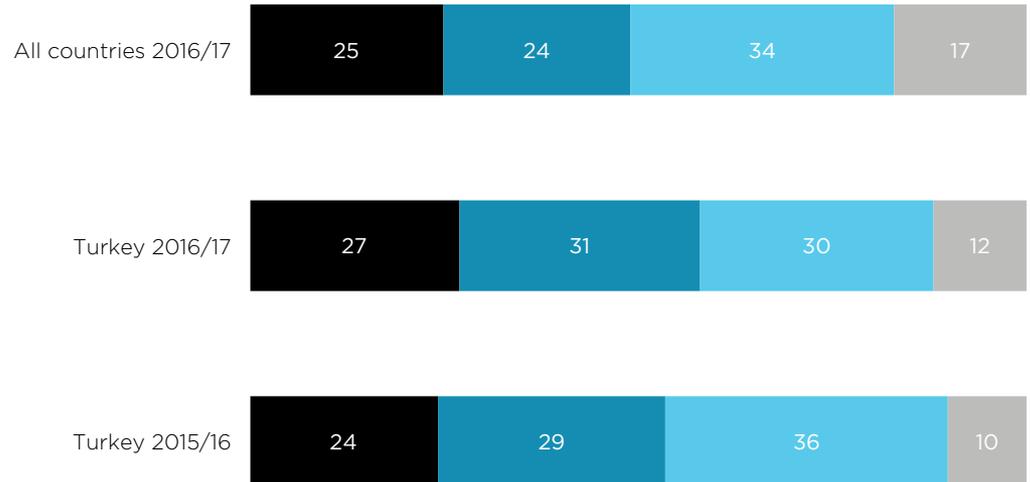
POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION

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.

Political stance and affiliation in Turkey remained relatively consistent between Year 1 and 2 and was somewhat similar to those across all countries surveyed. There was a fairly even spread of participants who said they were Conservative (27%), Neutral/Centrist (31%) and Progressive/Liberal (30%). Comparatively, slightly more said Progress/Liberal (34%) than Neutral/Centrist (24%) survey-wide.

POLITICAL STANCE/AFFILIATION %

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



KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

INFORMATION SOURCES USED

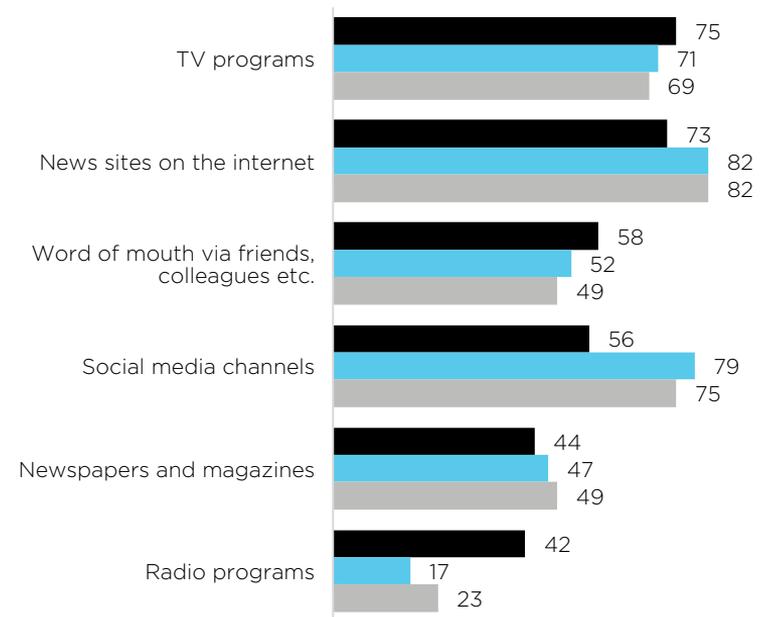
Across all countries surveyed and in Turkey, traditional media outlets (“TV programs” and “News sites on the Internet”) are amongst the most commonly used sources for information on news/current affairs. In Turkey, “News sites on the Internet” (82%) were more used than “TV programs” (71%), and considerably more so than the survey-wide average (73%).

The views of peers and influencers also appear to be valued highly. Most strikingly, 8 in 10 (79%) Turkish participants use “social media” compared to just over half survey-wide (56%). “Word of mouth” is also regularly used by just over half (52%) selecting this (58% survey-wide).

In terms of other traditional media, print sources are less commonly used, with similar rates in Turkey and survey-wide (47% and 44% respectively). Radio is considerably less commonly used in Turkey than in other countries (17% and 42% respectively). Overall, in Turkey behaviors have remained consistent between Year 1 and 2.

USE "VERY FREQUENTLY"/"FAIRLY FREQUENTLY" %

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



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

BASES: 1500 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1501 (Turkey 2016/17)

KEEPING INFORMED ABOUT NEWS/CURRENT AFFAIRS

INFLUENCE ON OPINION FORMATION

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

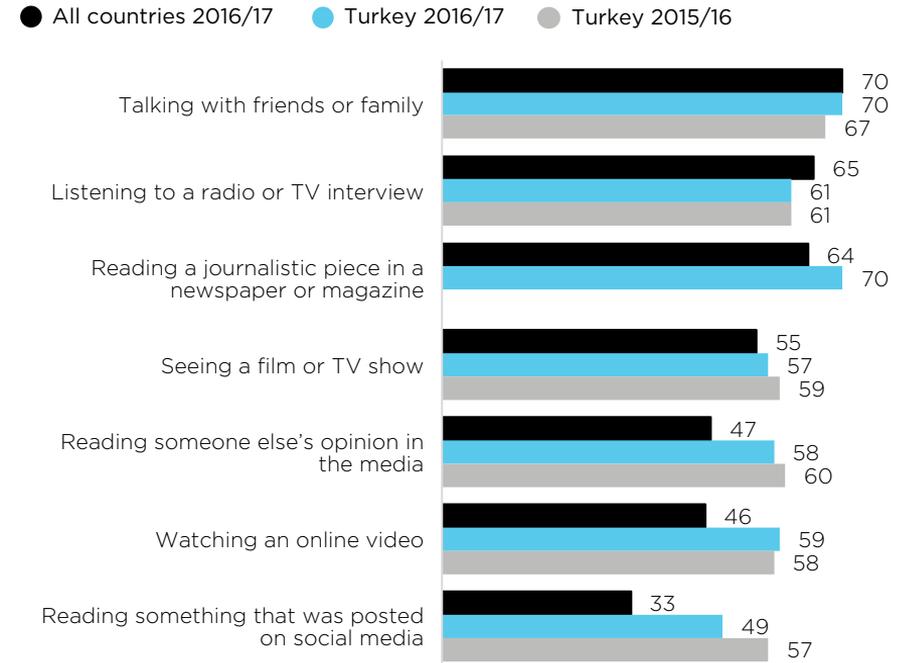
In both Turkey and survey-wide, while the views of “experts” were clearly valued, those of people they know were seen to have as much influence. “Talking with friends or family” (70%), “Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper or magazine” (70%) and “Listening to a radio or TV interview” (61%), were amongst the most commonly selected factors.

Interestingly, a high level of trust was placed on the arts, with almost 6 in 10 influenced by relevant films, TV shows or online videos.

The influence of opinion-driven content was also apparent. Considerably more participants in Turkey than those across all countries surveyed said they were influenced by “Reading someone else’s opinion in the media” such as an op-ed (58% and 47% respectively). Furthermore, half said they are influenced by “posts on social media,” compared to just 33% survey-wide.

QUESTION(S): To what extent do you think the following can influence your opinions on a given topic? (%)
BASES: 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

CAN INFLUENCE "A GREAT DEAL/TO SOME EXTENT" %



Note: Reading a journalistic piece in a newspaper or magazine not included in Year 1



SECTION 2

AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

Length of awareness, perceived
causes and global impact



CONTEXTUALIZING THE REFUGEE CRISIS

NATIONAL AND GLOBAL PUBLIC CONCERNS

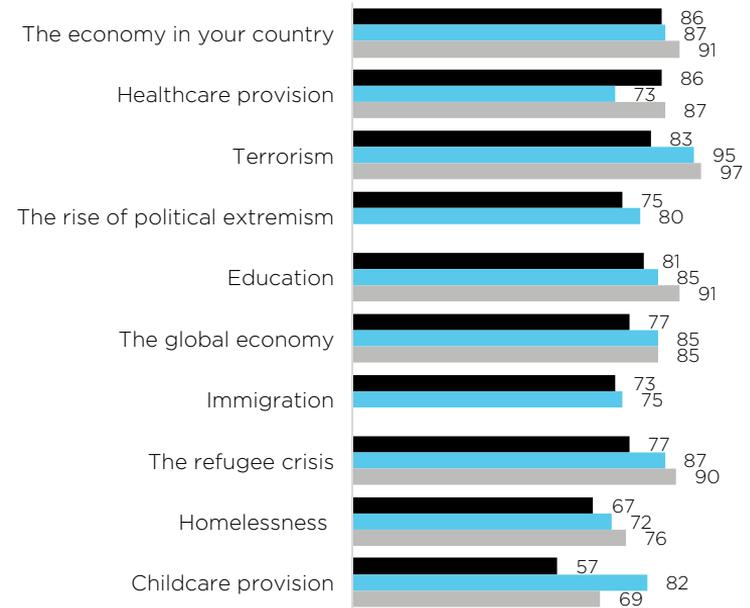
To contextualize the level of concern about the refugee crisis, participants were asked to state the degree to which they are concerned about a range of national and global matters.

Overall, level of concern for each of the ten factors was relatively high, with each one being selected by at least 50% of participants across all countries surveyed. This was even higher in Turkey, with almost all being selected by at least 70% of participants.

Notably, the refugee crisis emerged as one of the factors participants were most concerned about. In Turkey, the proportion who were concerned about this “A great deal/To some extent” was somewhat higher than the survey-wide average (87% and 77% respectively) and remained relatively consistent since Year 1.

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

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



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

BASES: 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 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

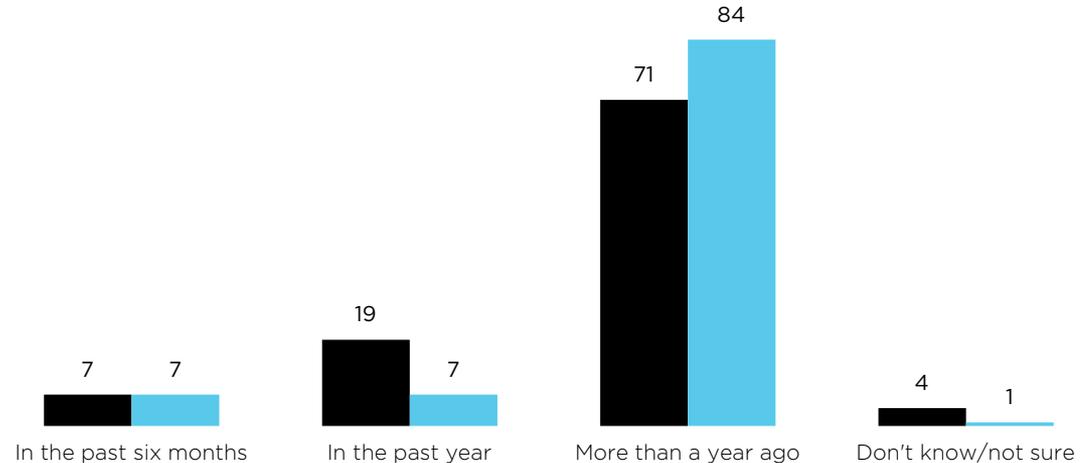
TOTAL SAMPLE

Participants in Turkey had generally been aware of the refugee crisis for quite some time.

Around 8 in 10 had been aware for “More than a year,” compared to 71% survey-wide. The remainder had become aware only within the past year.

AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



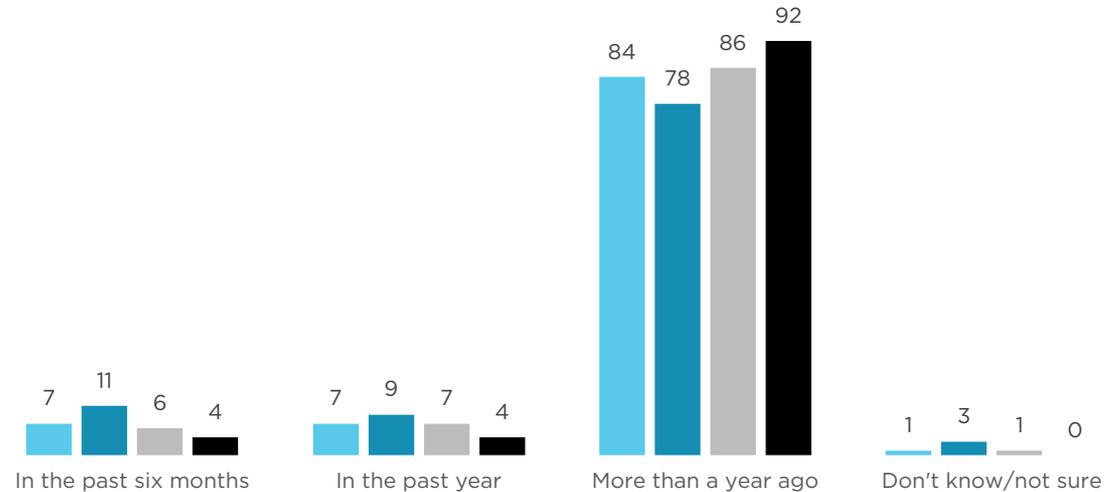
QUESTION(S): Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) **BASE:** 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

LENGTH OF AWARENESS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS BY AGE

Given the high level of overall awareness, there were few differences by age. However, the youngest age group (Millennials) was the most likely to have become aware within the past year, with 2 in 10 saying this. Older age groups had been aware for longer. This was especially pronounced for the 55+ group; 92% had known for more than a year.

AWARENESS TIMEFRAME %

● Total ● 18-34 ● 35-54 ● 55+



QUESTION(S): Approximately when did you become aware of the current refugee crisis? (%) **BASE:** 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

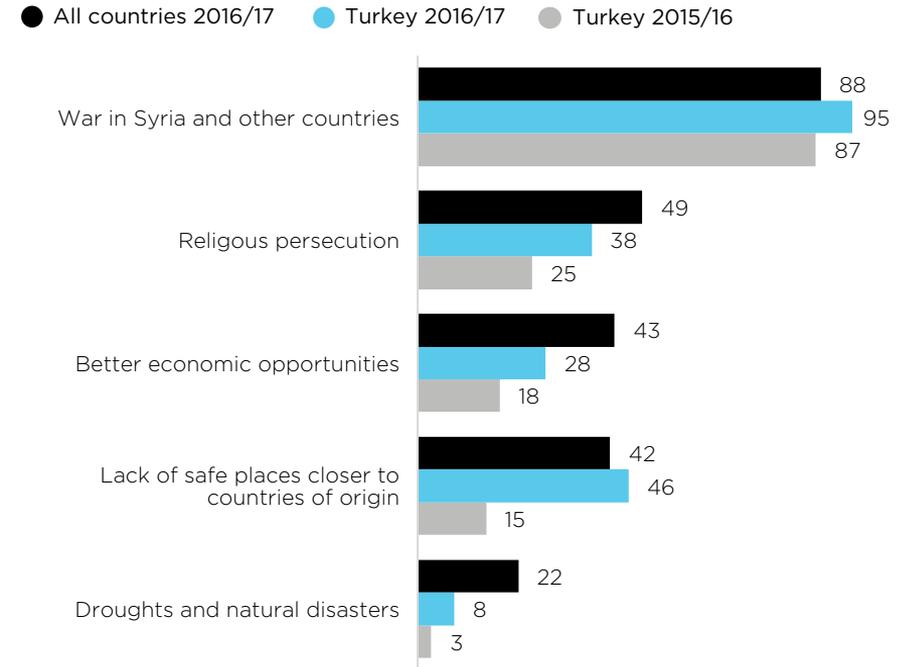
KEY FACTORS

When asked to select what they thought were the main causes of the refugee crisis, across all countries surveyed and in Turkey, "War" was by far the most commonly selected factor (88% and 95% respectively).

Other factors were less commonly mentioned, and especially so in Turkey. Almost half (46%) said that the crisis was owing to a "Lack of safe places closer to countries of origin" and there was a substantial increase in this since Year 1 (of 15%). Despite increases since Year 1, "Religious persecution" (25% to 38% vs. 49% survey-wide) and "Droughts and natural disasters" (3% to 8% vs. 22% survey-wide) were still selected by considerably fewer participants in Turkey than survey-wide.

Notably, just 28% said "Better economic opportunities," compared to 43% survey-wide. There had, however, been a 10 percentage point increase in this factor since Year 1.

CAUSES OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS %

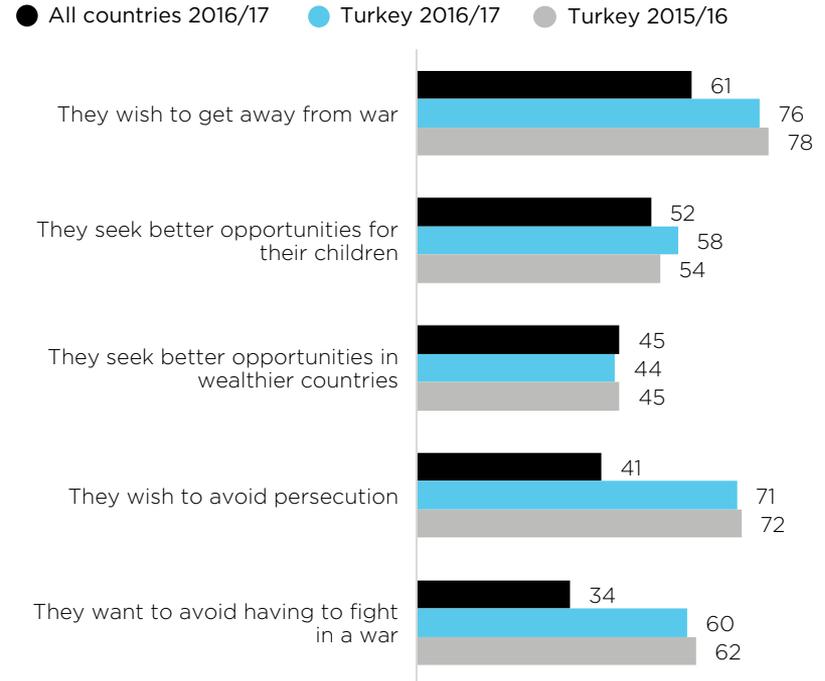


REASONS FOR FLEEING REFUGEES' MOTIVES

Participants were asked more specifically about refugees' motives for fleeing. Turkish participants, considerably more so than those across all countries surveyed, felt refugees' motives were primarily to achieve safety for themselves and their families. Fleeing "war" (76% vs. 61% survey-wide), "to avoid persecution" (71% vs. 41% survey-wide) and "to avoid having to fight in a war" (60% vs. 34% survey-wide) were among the highest ranking factors.

In terms of other motives, which could arguably be deemed as opportunistic, scores were comparable to those across all countries surveyed. Approximately 6 in 10 said refugees were fleeing to "seek better opportunities for their children," and 44% to "seek better opportunities in wealthier countries."

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: 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

SCALE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS

RELATIVE TO OTHER WORLD EVENTS

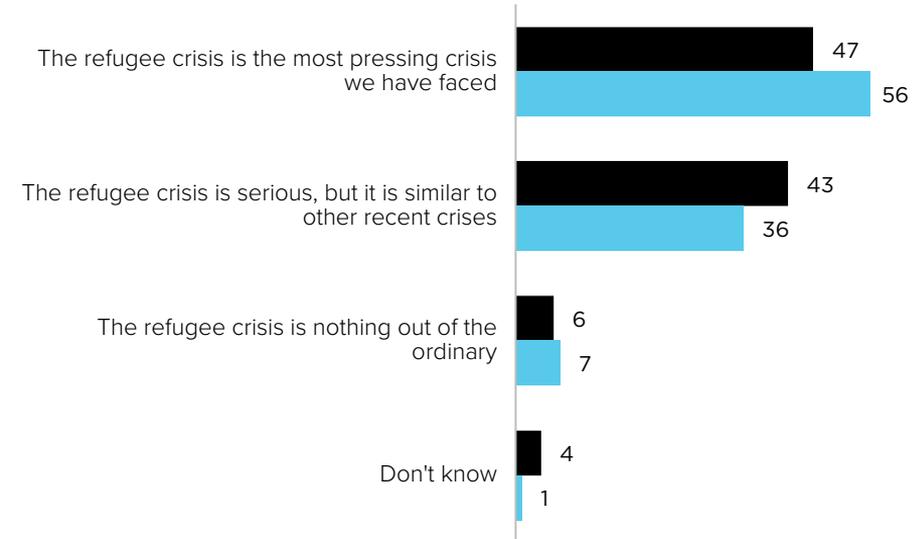
Overall, the vast majority of participants (approximately 9 in 10), both survey-wide and in Turkey, saw the refugee crisis as a pressing global matter.

In Turkey, participants appeared to be particularly concerned. Fifty-six percent said that it “is the most pressing crisis we have faced” (47% survey-wide), with 36% viewing it as “serious” but comparable to “other recent crises.”

Seven percent of Turkish participants considered that the crisis “is nothing out of the ordinary.”

SCALE OF CRISIS %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



Note: This question was not included in Year 1

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



SECTION 3



COMPASSION AND CONCERNS ABOUT THE REFUGEE CRISIS



ECONOMIC IMPACT

BENEFIT VS. BURDEN

Across all countries surveyed, opinions about the impact of refugees on host countries' economies are somewhat polarized: relatively even proportions seen them as a benefit vs. a burden.

However, in Turkey, participants are more inclined to see them as burden, especially this year. There has been an 11 percentage point increase in the proportion saying "Refugees are a burden on the economies of the countries that accept them," with 7 in 10 now feeling this way compared to approximately half of all countries surveyed.

It is important to note that 2 in 10 did say that "Refugees can positively contribute" and a further 1 in 10 that new arrivals from other countries benefit the 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

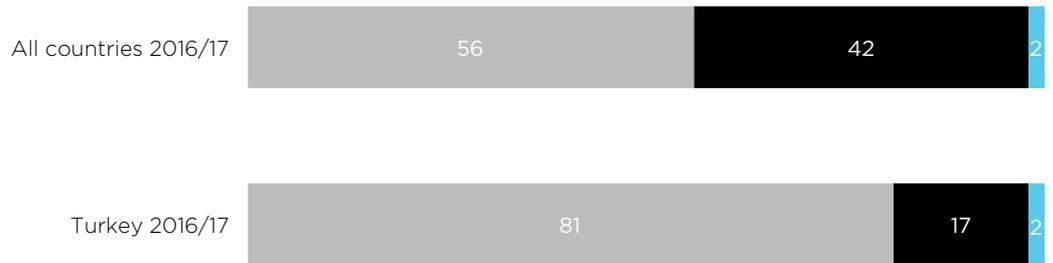
Participants' level of concern about the refugee crisis has either increased or remained consistent over time.

While just over half of participants survey-wide, had increased in concern, many more (8 in 10) reported this in Turkey.

Concern amongst the remainder had mostly "Remained the same" (17%); just 2% said it had "Decreased."

LEVEL OF CONCERN HAS... %

- Increased
- Remained the same
- Decreased



CHANGES OVER TIME

SYMPATHY

Alarming, just over half of participants across the globe have become less sympathetic towards the crisis over recent months. In Turkey, 6 in 10 people have become less sympathetic toward refugees in the last year.

However, despite a slight decline since Year 1, 3 in 10 had become “More sympathetic.” 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 (months for 2015) 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/recent months: 189 (2016/17), 156 (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.

In Turkey, more so than survey-wide, a number of factors were influential. Information about the hardships refugees are suffering and empathizing with them were prominent themes.

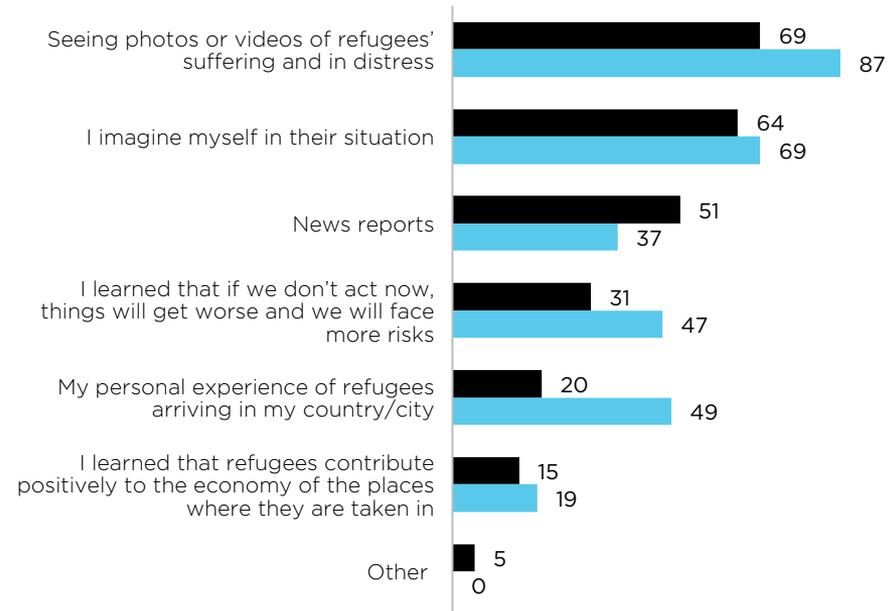
Visual content (photos and videos) was the most impactful factor, with 9 in 10 saying this in Turkey (compared 7 in 10 survey-wide). This was followed by around 7 in 10 saying “imagining myself in their situation” was the reason for their sympathy.

The more objective factors, such as gathering information on economic and societal impact, were considerably more powerful in Turkey than survey-wide. Almost half selected these, compared to 3 in 10 or fewer survey-wide.

While it is unclear as to how many participants had first hand experience of meeting and interacting with refugees, there was a strong positive correlation with sympathy in Turkey. Around half said “personal experiences of refugees arriving in my country/city” had led them to feel more sympathetic.

WHAT HAS MADE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES** (all respondents who are more sympathetic): 928 (All countries 2016/17) and 58 (Turkey 2016/17)

CHANGES OVER TIME

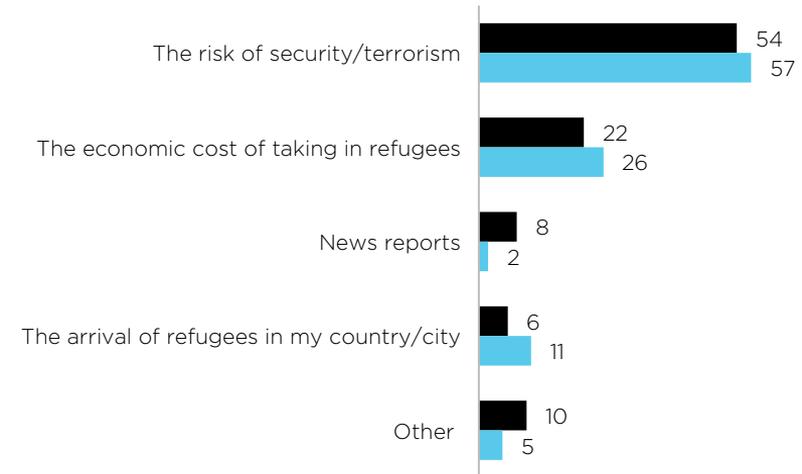
REASONS FOR DECREASE IN SYMPATHY

Those who became less sympathetic were asked to identify the main reason(s) for the change in sentiment. In both Turkey and survey-wide, fear over “security/terrorism” was by far the primary reason, with over half stating this (57% and 54% respectively).

Other factors were less commonly mentioned. Of these, “The economic cost of taking in refugees” received the highest proportion, with 26% stating this. No others were mentioned by more than 1 in 10.

WHAT HAS MADE YOU LESS SYMPATHETIC? %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



INCREASING SYMPATHY

TESTING REACTIONS

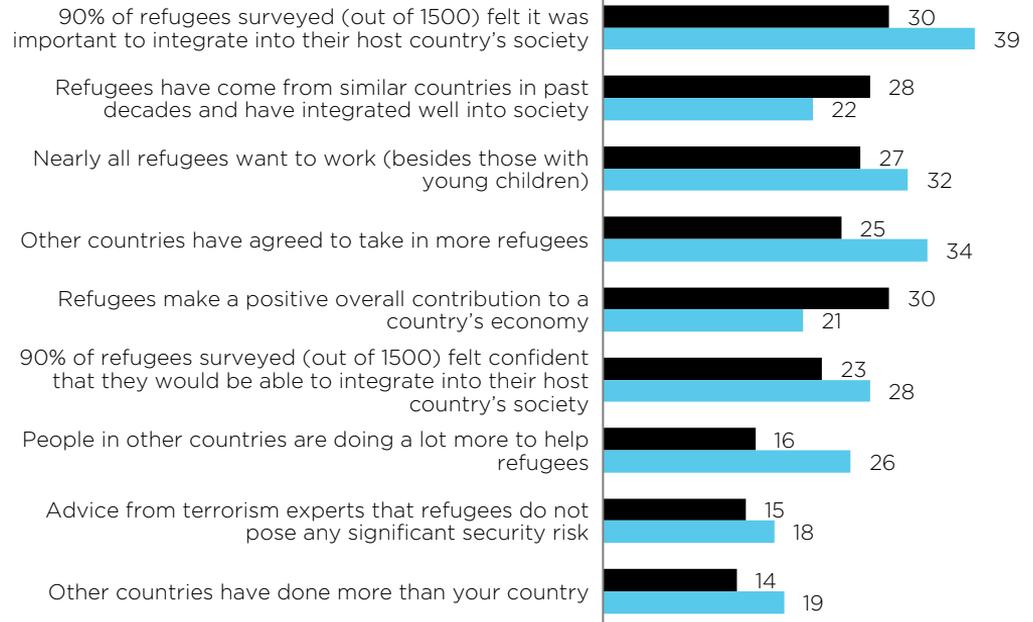
Those who said they had become less sympathetic towards refugees were shown a range of statements and asked which (if any) would positively influence their opinion. These statements included data gathered from our earlier research amongst refugees (Refugee Voices 2016).

Given their disposition, it is perhaps unsurprising that no factor was selected by an overwhelmingly majority. 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, with between 28% and 39% mentioning them.

Interestingly, Turkish participants appeared to be marginally more outward thinking than those in other countries. Slightly more than the survey-wide average said they would feel more sympathetic if they knew that other countries had “agreed to take in more refugees” (34% and 25% respectively) or that people in other countries were “doing a lot more” (26% and 16% respectively).

WOULD THE FOLLOWING MAKE YOU MORE SYMPATHETIC? % YES

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



QUESTION(S): Would you feel more sympathetic to refugees if you were told that...? (%) **BASE** (All respondents who are less sympathetic); 113 (Turkey 2016/17)

CONCERNS ABOUT REFUGEES' WELLBEING

EMOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL

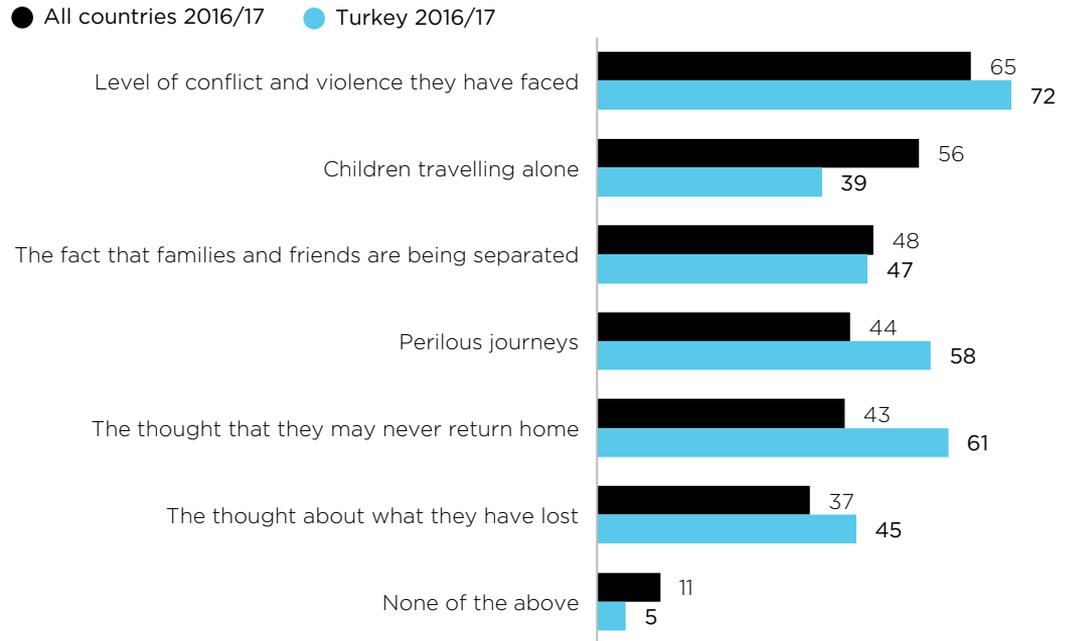
Across all countries surveyed and in Turkey, participants identified a number of concerns they had for refugees' wellbeing.

Turkish participants displayed a higher level of concern on a number of factors. Overall, the stress of facing "conflict and violence" was most commonly cited (72%).

A considerable proportion of Turkish participants, compared to those across all countries surveyed, mentioned practical concerns. These included the "Perilous journeys" (58% vs. 44%) refugees had faced to reach safety, the uncertainty around whether or not they would ever "return home" (61% vs. 43%) and what they may have "lost" (45% vs. 37%).

Concerns for families and relationships were also somewhat prevalent. Most notably, approximately half were worried about the fact that families and friends were being separated. However, just 39% mentioned "Children traveling alone" compared to 56% survey-wide.

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): 987 (Turkey 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.

Turkish participants displayed a higher level of concern on a number of factors.

In Turkey, more so than survey-wide, the economic impact was referenced: 80% were concerned about the “cost to my country of hosting refugees,” compared to 64% survey-wide.

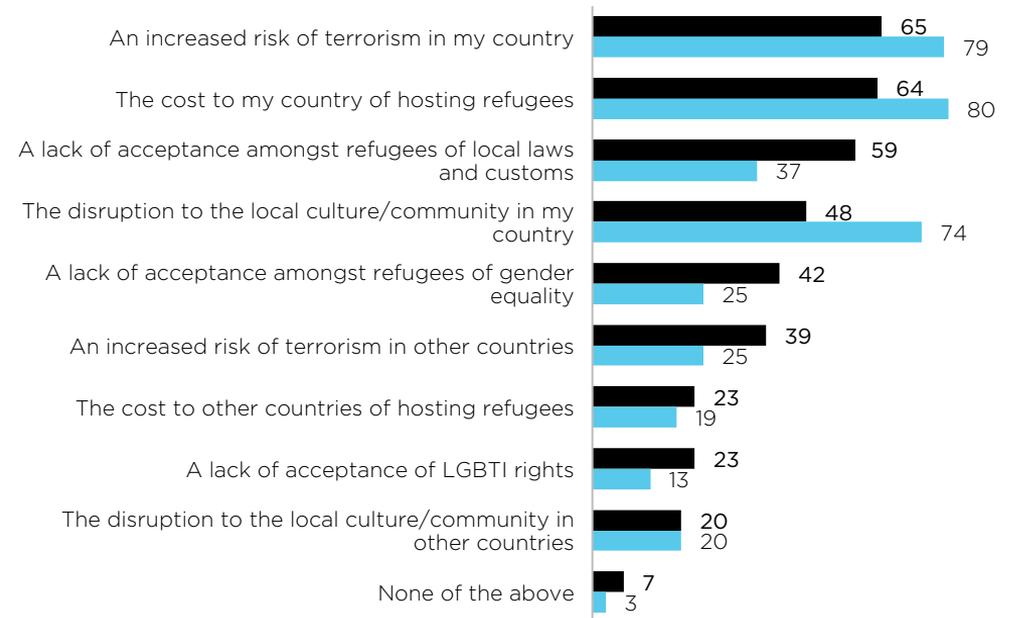
Overall, security was a worry, and was again more pronounced in Turkey. “An increased risk of terrorism in my country” was mentioned by 79% of those polled, compared to 65% of all countries surveyed.

Concerns over cultural impact were somewhat more nuanced. While substantially more people in Turkey stated concern about “disruption to local culture community” than in all countries polled (74% vs. 48%), other factors were less commonly mentioned. Most notably, just 37% were concerned about a lack of acceptance of “local laws and customs” (59% survey-wide).

Similarly to participants in other countries, those in Turkey tended to focus more on concerns for their own country.

CONCERNS FOR HOST COUNTRIES %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



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

BASES (all respondents who claim situation concerns them a great deal/to some extent): 11213 (All countries 2016/17), 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

TOP SIX CONCERNS BY VIEWPOINT

Unsurprisingly, there was some correlation between level of concern and viewpoint towards refugees.

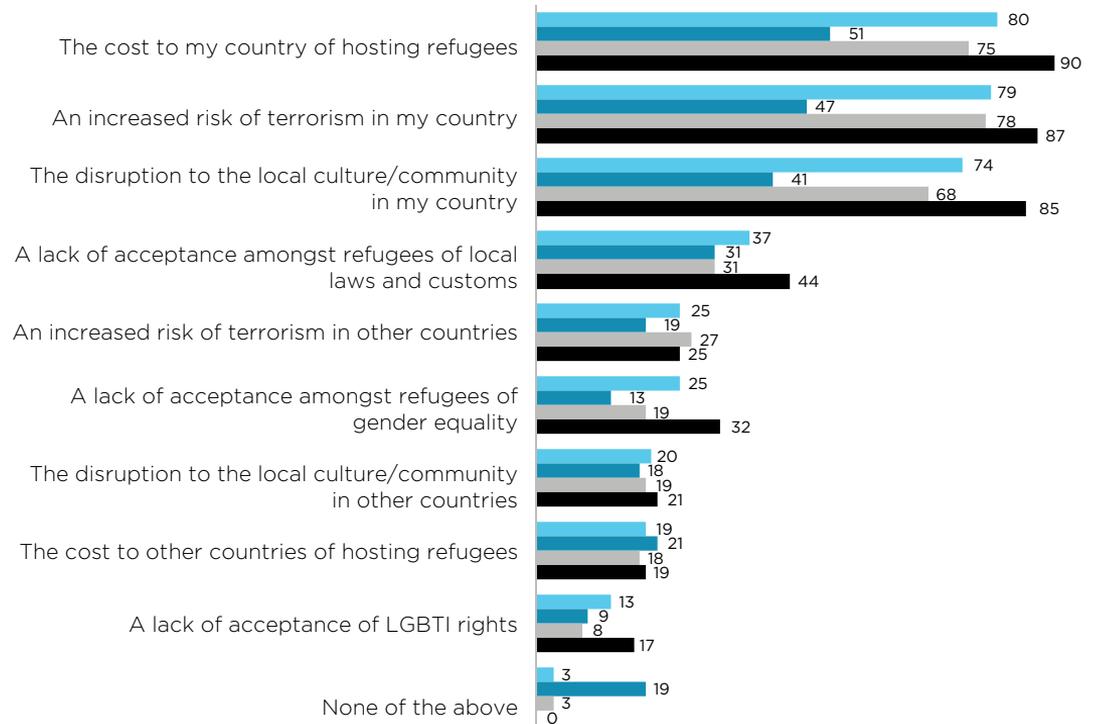
On almost all factors, “Overtly negative” participants expressed the most concern, followed by “Mixed views” and the “Overtly positive.”

The most pronounced differences in opinion were on the top three most selected factors. Here, “Overtly negative” participants displayed the most concern, relatively closely followed by those with “Mixed views” and then the “Overtly positive” some way behind.

Interestingly, on almost all other factors, differences by viewpoint were relatively small.

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:** 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

REFUGEES' WILL TO WORK CONTRIBUTING VS. HANDOUTS

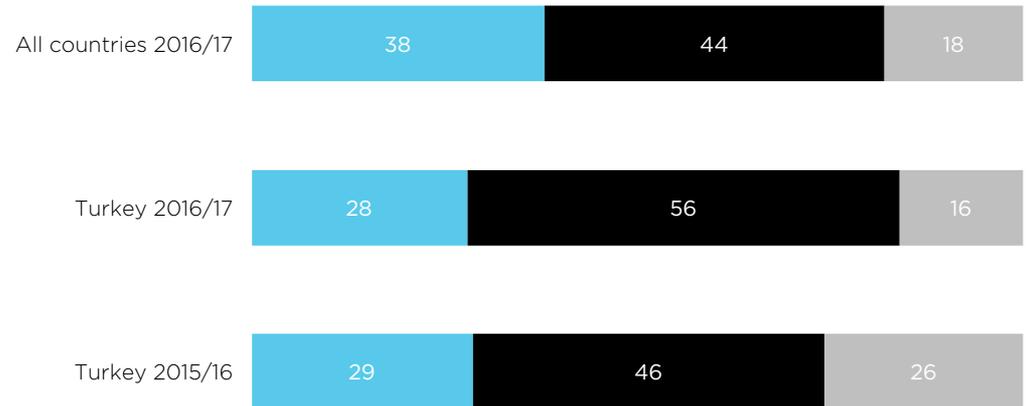
When asked more specifically about refugees working in their host nations, the views of Turkish participants were slightly less optimistic than those across all countries surveyed.

Over half (56%) said that “refugees are just looking for handouts” (44% survey-wide), with 28% saying they are “willing to work hard” (38% survey-wide) and 16% unsure.

Notably, the proportion with the more optimistic view has remained consistent since Year 1. However, those who think refugees are “just looking for handouts” has increased by 10 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

Overall, in Turkey and survey-wide, 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.

Turkish participants were notably more fearful, with just 30% 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

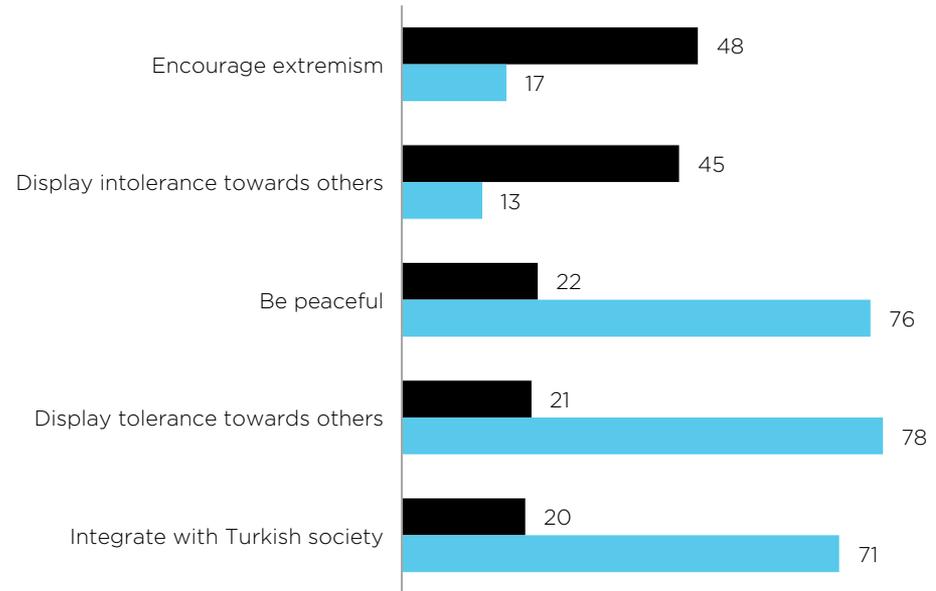
When asked their opinions on Islam, perhaps unsurprisingly given the influence of Islam in Turkey, participants were far more positive than those across all countries surveyed.

More than 7 in 10 expressed positive sentiment, compared to 2 in 10 survey-wide. This included saying that, compared to other religions, Islam is more likely to “Display tolerance with others” (78%), to “Be peaceful” (76%), and to “Integrate with Turkish society” (71%).

However, it is important that, while considerably lower than the survey-wide averages, 17% said Islam is more likely to “Encourage extremism” and 13% said to “Display intolerance towards others.”

NET AGREE %

● All countries 2016/17 ● Turkey 2016/17



QUESTION(S): To what extent do you agree that, compared with other religions, Islam is more likely to... (%) **BASES:** 1001 (Turkey, 2016/17), 12527 (All countries 2016)

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 Turkey and survey-wide, there was a sense that views and reporting on the topic were somewhat censored.

In regards to discussing views publicly, the overall trend was similar in Turkey and survey-wide: the highest proportions (47% and 63% respectively) felt that people do not express their true opinions for fear of being judged. Of the remainder, in Turkey there was an even split between those who agreed and those who were undecided (both 26%).

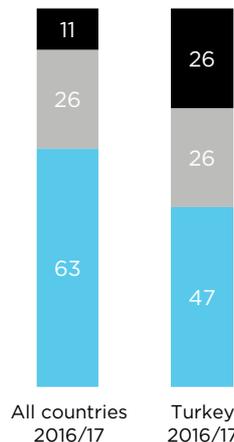
When speaking about themselves, Turkish participants felt more confident. While across all countries surveyed just under half (47%) felt they could openly express their opinions about the refugee crisis “without fear of judgment,” 6 in 10 did in Turkey. Furthermore, 30% disagreed survey-wide, compared to 19% in Turkey.

In terms of the media reporting on the refugee crisis “fairly and honestly,” views were similar: approximately 4 in 10 disagreed while 2 in 10 agreed.

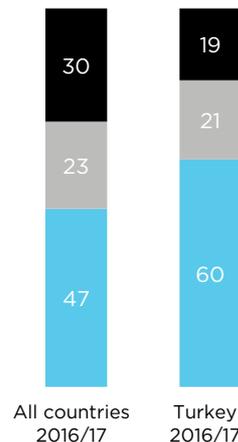
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

● NET disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● NET agree

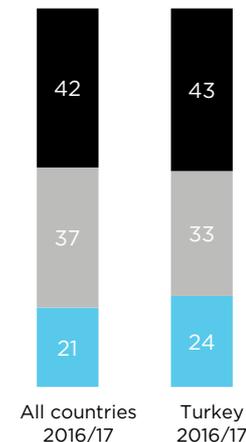
“Many people have opinions about the refugee crisis that they feel they will be judged for expressing.”



“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

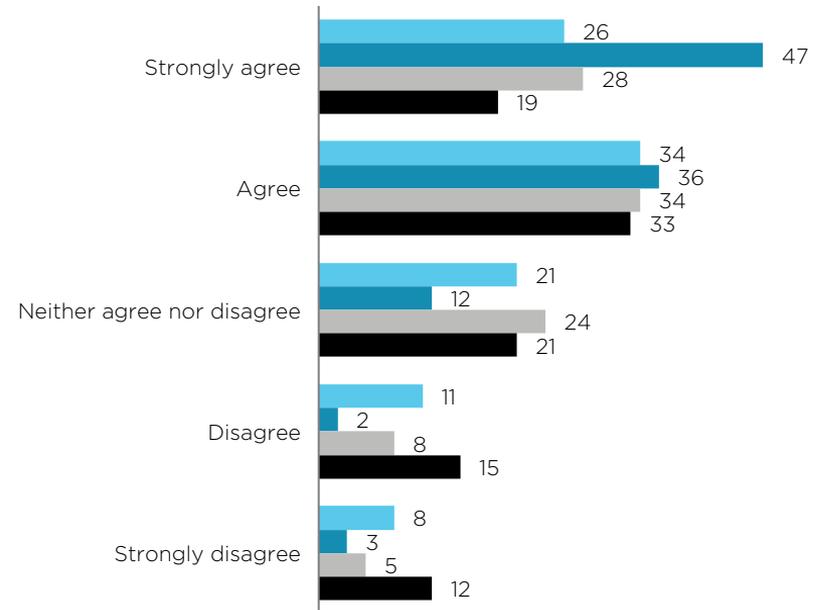
STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (1)

Encouragingly, those with “Overtly positive” views towards refugees felt more comfortable expressing their opinions publically (NET Agreement 83%). Approximately half of the “Overtly negative” also did (NET Agreement 52%); 27% did not and 21% were undecided.

Amongst those with mixed views, the highest proportion (NET Agreement 53%) also felt they could express their opinion, while a sizeable proportion were undecided (24%).

“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

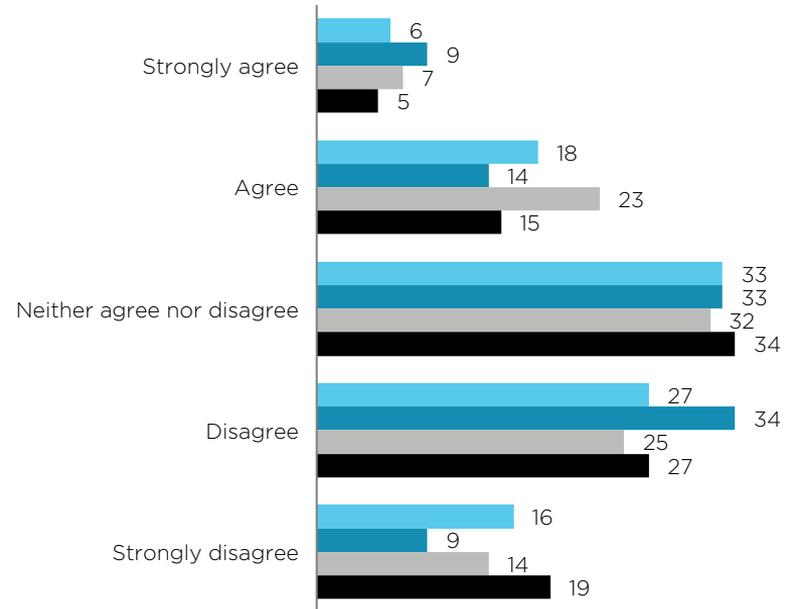
STATEMENT AGREEMENT BY VIEW POINT (2)

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 was sympathetic towards.

Interestingly, results were generally comparable across all segments. The highest proportion of all groups disagreed (approximately 40-50%) as to whether the media reports on the refugee crisis "fairly and honestly." Approximately 3 in 10 were undecided.

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

● Total ● Overtly positive ● Mixed views ● Overtly negative



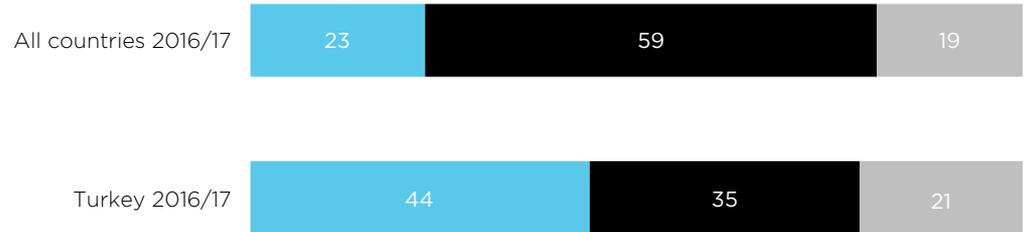
PARTICIPATING IN PUBLIC DISCOURSE ABOUT REFUGEES

OPEN VS. CLOSED

Overall, there appears to be some level of anxiety when discussing the refugee crisis. However, this was slightly less prominent in Turkey than overall. While approximately 6 in 10 of all participants felt (in their country) “pressure to think and speak a certain way about refugees,” only 35% said this of Turkey. Instead, 44% 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





SECTION 4



REFUGEES' NEEDS VS. PROVIDING SUPPORT



REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

LONG-TERM VS. SHORT-TERM SUPPORT

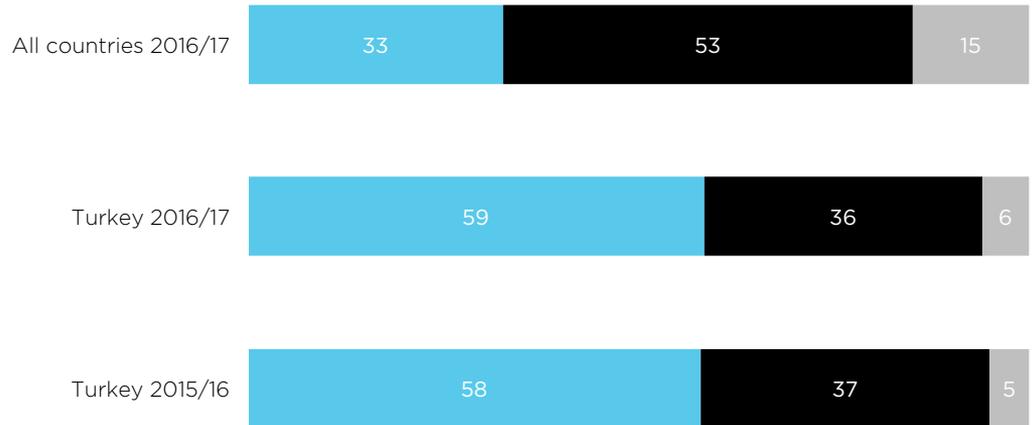
Participants were asked about the type of support they believe refugees are seeking, in terms of duration (long-term or short-term). It is important to note that the question wording did not imply any sort of judgment for either of the options.

Overall, Turkish participants were considerably more inclined to think refugees were seeking “Temporary shelter until it’s safe to return to their homeland” than those in other countries. Approximately 6 in 10 said this compared to 3 in 10 (33%) survey-wide. Just 36% said “a permanent new life in a different country to their homeland” (53% survey-wide).

Results were consistent between Year 1 and 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



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,” although there had been an 8 percentage point decline in this response in Turkey since Year 1. The majority of the remainder identified priority groups. In Turkey, most (54%) said “both women and children” while survey-wide there was more of a spread between “women and children” (34%) and just “children” (20%).

Overall, a minority (1 in 10) felt their country should not be helping any refugees.

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



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: 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

RELIGION

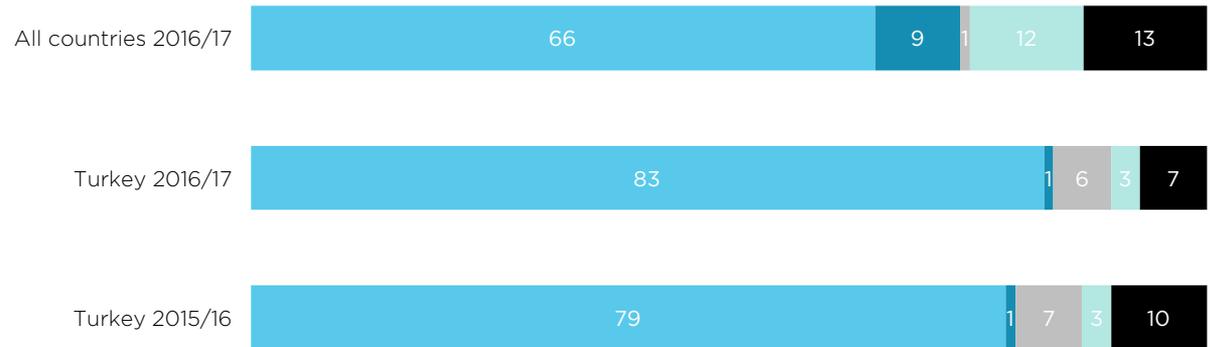
Participants were asked whether all refugees should be treated equally based on religion. Here the priority options included specific religious groups, as well as those who have faced religious persecution in their country of origin more broadly.

Turkish participants were considerably more likely than those across all countries surveyed to say that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion” (83% and 66% respectively).

Among the remainder, no single priority group emerged.

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: 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

PERCEPTION OF OWN COUNTRIES INVOLVEMENT COULD MORE BE DONE?

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

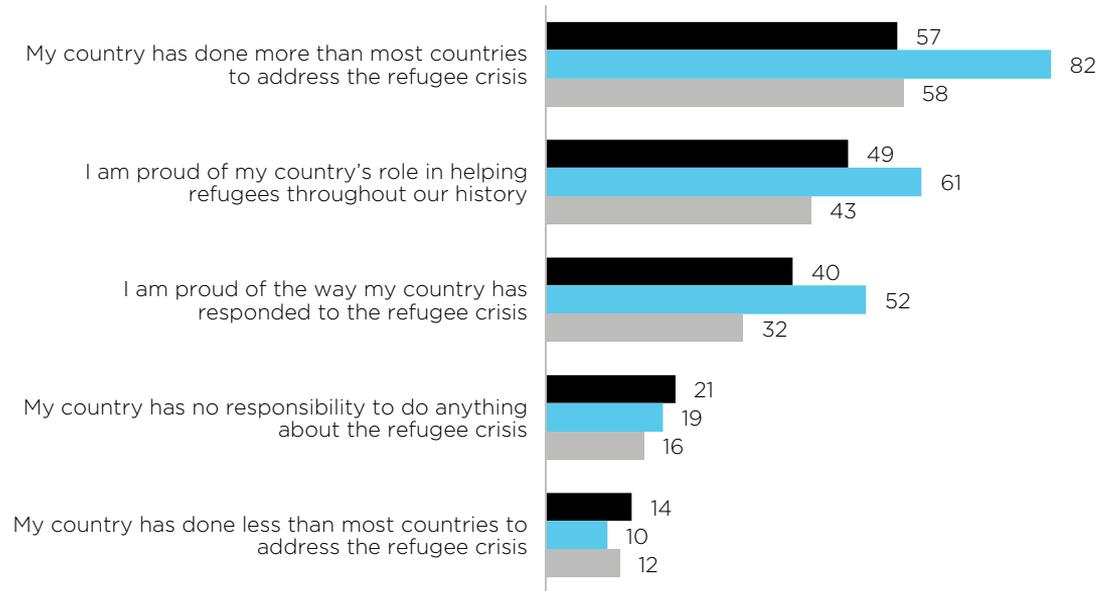
Turkish participants were particularly positive. Around 6 in 10 expressed pride at their "country's role in helping refugees throughout our history," compared to half (49%) survey-wide. Speaking specifically about Turkey's response to this crisis, just over half (52%) were again "proud," this time compared to 4 in 10 survey-wide. On both factors there has been a striking (positive) increase since Year 1, by around 20 percentage points.

When asked to compare Turkey's contribution to the current refugee crisis to that of other countries, 8 in 10 said "My country has done more than most." This compared to just 6 in 10 survey-wide. There was again a notable increase since Year 1 (from 58%). A minority (10%) did however feel that Turkey could have done more.

Reflecting survey-wide trends, 2 in 10 said "My country has no responsibility to do anything about the refugee crisis."

NET AGREE %

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

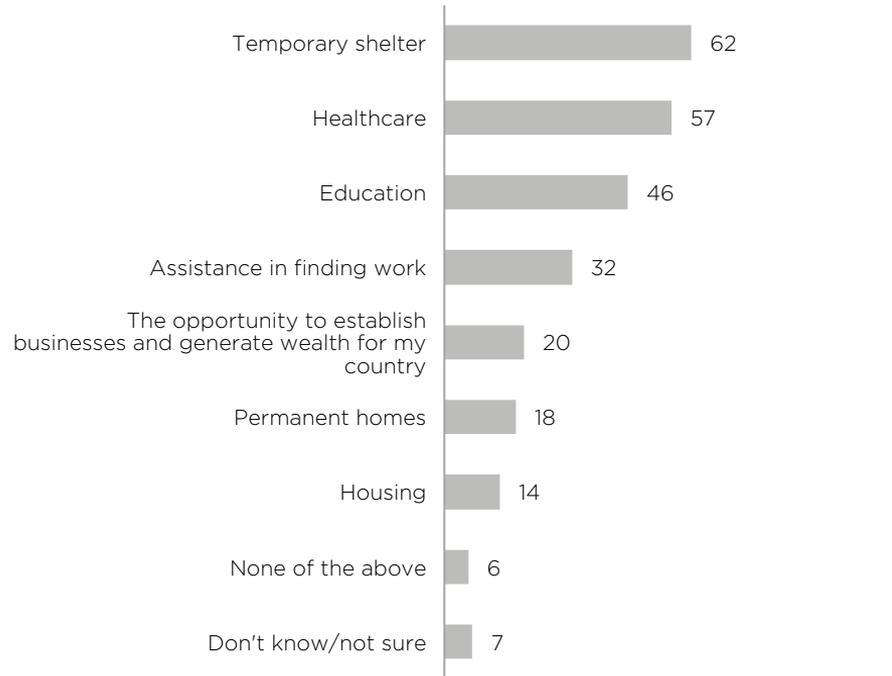
BASES: 1059 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

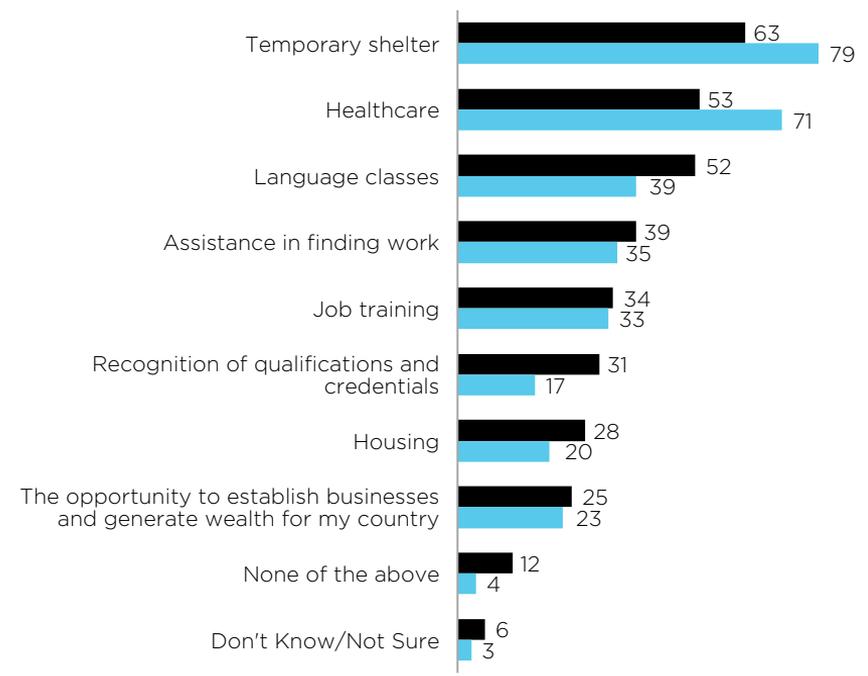
● Turkey 2015/16



LEVEL OF SUPPORT %

● All countries 2016/17

● Turkey 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: 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17) NOTE: Some answer options changed between the two trackers

TYPE OF SUPPORT HOST COUNTRIES SHOULD PROVIDE

POLICIES AND INITIATIVES

In terms of policies and initiatives that should be provided for refugees by the participants' own country and the international community, views of Turkish participants have generally remained consistent between Year 1 and Year 2.

Overall, across all countries surveyed and in Turkey, providing a safe place to reside in the form of "Temporary shelter" was seen as a key priority. Even more mentioned this in Turkey than survey-wide (79% and 63% respectively) and there had been a considerable increase since Year 1 (62%).

In terms of other basic needs, providing healthcare was also seen as fundamental by Turkish participants. It emerged as the second most commonly selected factor, with 7 in 10 selecting it, compared to just over half across all countries surveyed. There was also a considerable increase in this proportion since Year 1 (57%).

In relation to the social and economic policies and initiatives, support amongst Turkish participants was similar or slightly lower than survey-wide averages. The most notable difference was that just 39% said "Language classes" compared to 52% survey-wide.

Other factors were only selected by around 3 in 10 or fewer participants. However, in the context of this question, it may well have been that these factors were construed as more long-term support (housing, recognising credentials and qualifications and facilitating entrepreneurialism) and therefore not "top of mind" as priorities.



SECTION 5



PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY



RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP GLOBAL

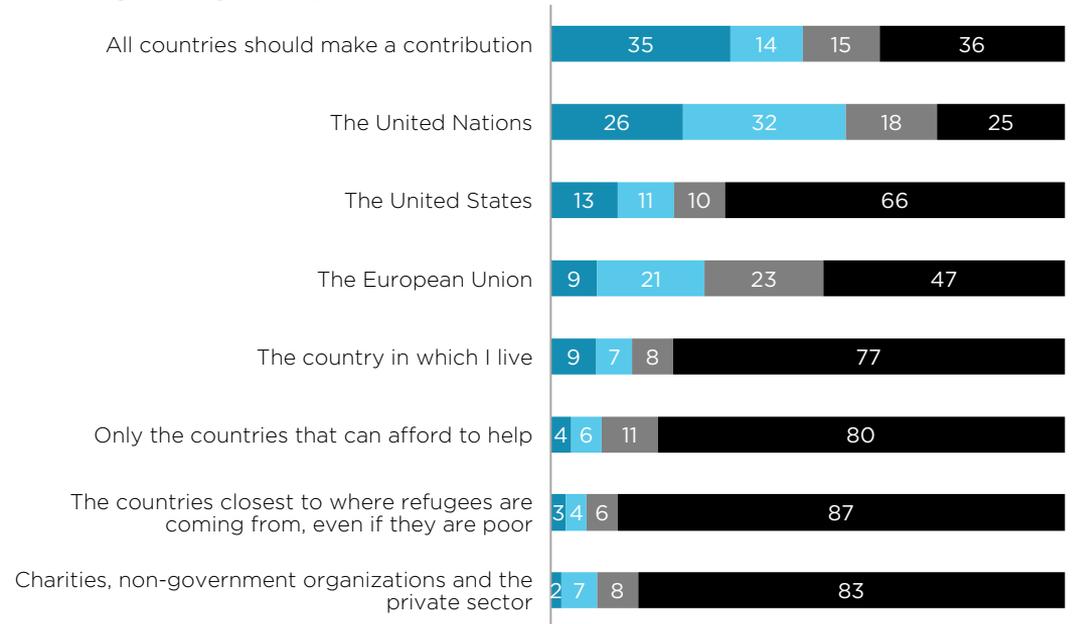
Participants were asked who they thought had the “greatest responsibility” to help deal with the refugee crisis. They were shown seven options and asked to rank the three entities they thought should be most responsible for refugees.

Looking at the three entities most frequently selected, it is clear that Turkish participants firmly see the crisis as a global responsibility. The United Nations received the highest number of overall mentions in the top three entities considered most responsible (76%). This was closely followed by “All countries,” which was the most frequently selected 1st option (35%). The European Union came third, with approximately half mentioning it.

Specific countries were less frequently mentioned, with around 3 in 10 citing these within the top three entities considered most responsible. Notably, 24% selected “The country in which I live.” Although, just 13% said “countries closest to where refugees are coming from, even if they are poor” suggesting that Turkish participants may see their country as being more able to assist than their neighbors.

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

● 1st ● 2nd ● 3rd ● Not top three



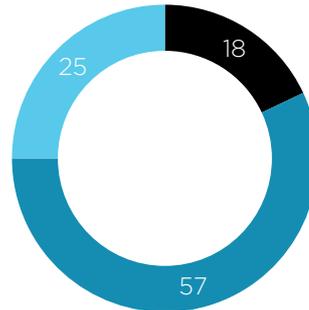
RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP NATIONAL

Participants were asked about their country's responsibility for resettling refugees. Turkish scores have remained consistent between Year 1 and 2, with approximately 8 in 10 feeling that their country does have a responsibility to accept refugees and only 2 in 10 feeling that it doesn't. Overall, having a quota for the number of refugees to be accepted was preferable, with 6 in 10 saying this. However, notably, 2 in 10 (18%) were open to any number of refugees coming to Turkey, although there was a slight decline since Year 1 (25%).

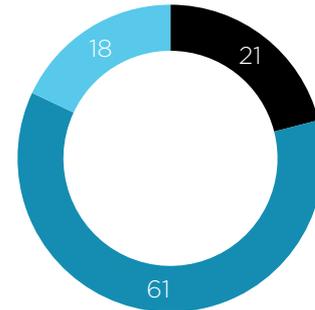
STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

- 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

TURKEY 2015/16



TURKEY 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 a statement that best reflected their stance.

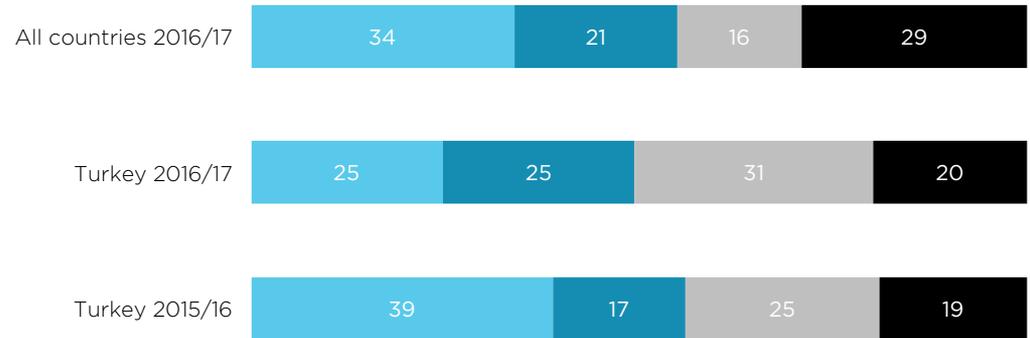
In Turkey, just 2 in 10 were “Not willing” to financially support refugees, either directly (donations) or indirectly (taxes), compared to 3 in 10 survey-wide.

Overall, in Turkey and survey-wide, there was considerable support for government-led assistance, with over half backing this. Among this group there had been a notable (8 percentage point) increase since Year 1 in Turkish participants who were willing to donate to charities on top of this.

In terms of the those who would prefer personal donations over government help, proportions were slightly higher in Turkey than survey-wide (31% vs. 16%).

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

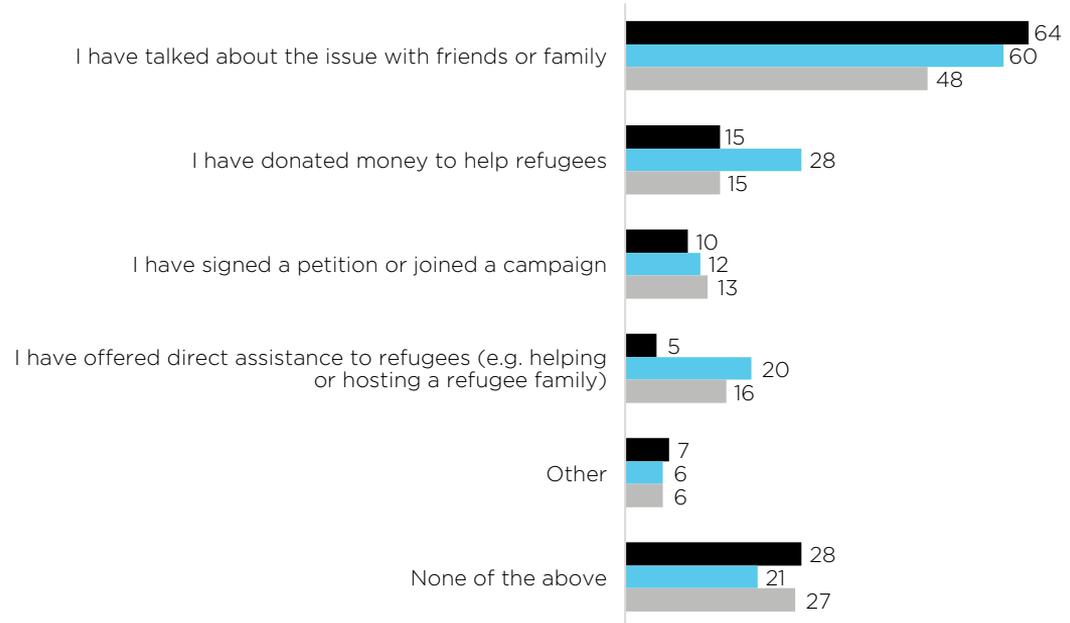
Participants' actions have largely consisted of speaking to friends and family about the crisis. In many ways this is encouraging given that earlier analysis identified that the views of friends and family are of fundamental importance in opinion formation. The proportion reporting this survey-wide and in Turkey was approximately 6 in 10. There had been a considerable increase since Year 1 (48%).

Incidence of other actions were comparatively lower, however some were more prevalent in Turkey than other countries. Most notably, approximately 3 in 10 had made financial donations to help refugees compared to just 15% of all countries surveyed. There had also been a substantial increase on this factor since Year 1 (13 percentage points). Also, 2 in 10 had "offered direct assistance to refugees," compared to just 5% survey-wide.

In Turkey, a slightly lower proportion than survey-wide had not done any of the activities (21% vs. 28%).

ACTION TAKEN %

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



QUESTION(S): In response to the refugee crisis, which (if any) of the following have you done? (%) **BASES:** 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

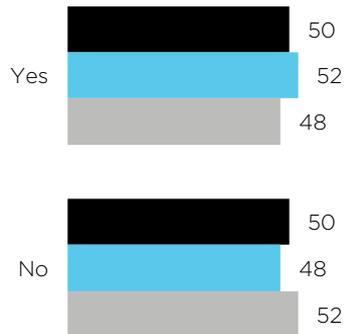
INTENTIONS AND ASPIRATIONS TO HELP

CURRENT & FUTURE

When asked if they felt they had contributed as much as they would have like to, both survey-wide and in Turkey, similar proportions said “Yes” and “No.” Looking at the responses of those who said “No,” it becomes clear that participants placed great emphasis on financial assistance, and this was even more apparent in Turkey: 7 in 10 felt they hadn’t done enough as they were unable to provide monetary support. It is also notable that 1 in 3 did not know “what to do to help” and a similar proportion felt they “don’t have the ability.”

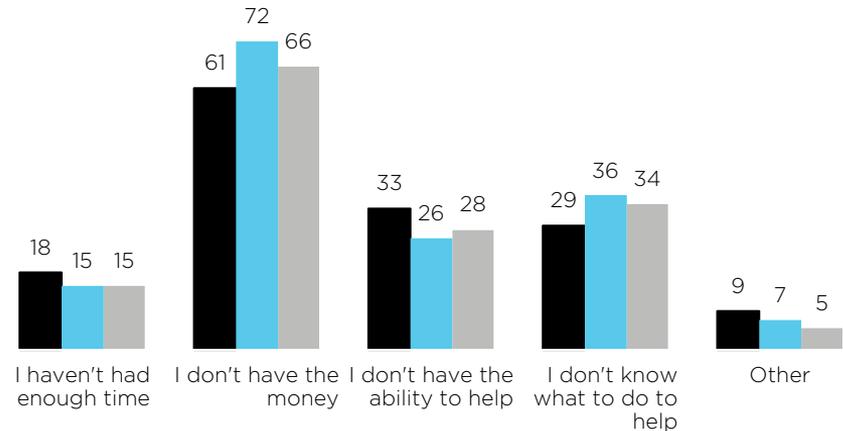
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD LIKE? %

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



IF NOT, WHY NOT? %

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



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) **BASES (all):** 1000 (Turkey 2015/16), 12527 (All countries 2016/17) and 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)
BASES (all who said they felt they had not been able to do enough): 755 (Turkey 2015/16), 6297 (All countries) and 723 (Turkey 2016/17)



SECTION 6



APPENDIX

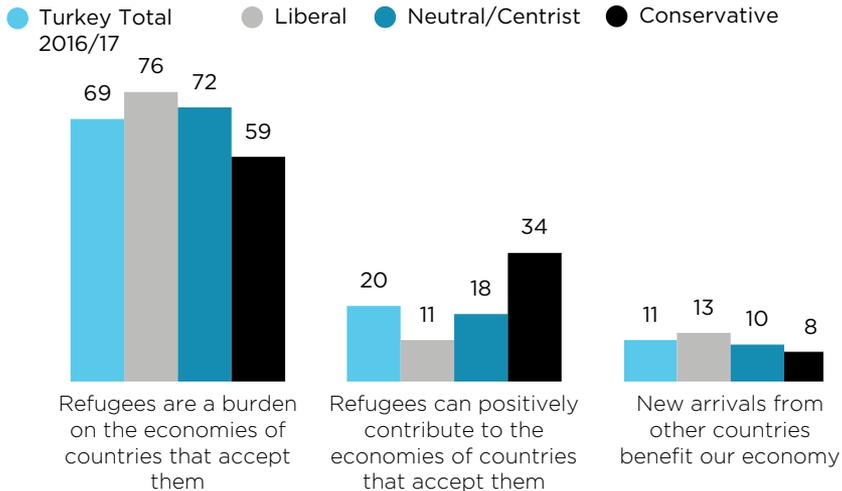


FINANCIAL IMPACT

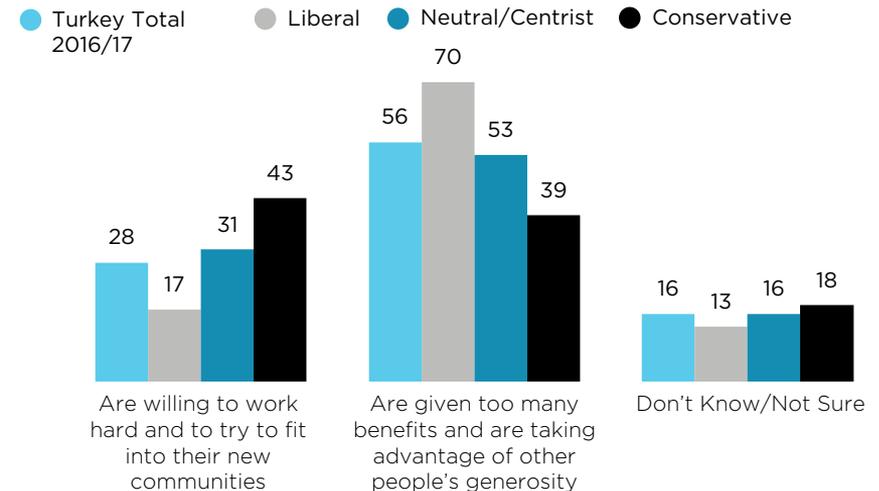
BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Opinions about the financial impact of hosting refugees varied somewhat based on political affiliation. Those who identified as “Conservative” were more optimistic, with just over 3 in 10 (34%) saying that “Refugees can positively contribute to the economies of countries that accept them.” This compares to 2 in 10 “Neutral/Centrist” (18%) and 1 in 10 (11%) “Liberal” participants. Furthermore, 4 in 10 (43%) “Conservative” participants said refugees “Are willing to work hard and to try and fit into their communities.” Comparatively, 3 in 10 “Neutral/Centrist” (31%) and 2 in 10 (17%) “Liberal” participants felt the same way.

WHICH STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTS YOUR POSITION? %



DO YOU THINK THE MAJORITY OF REFUGEES...%



QUESTION(S): As shown above (%) BASES (Total): 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

SECURITY RISK

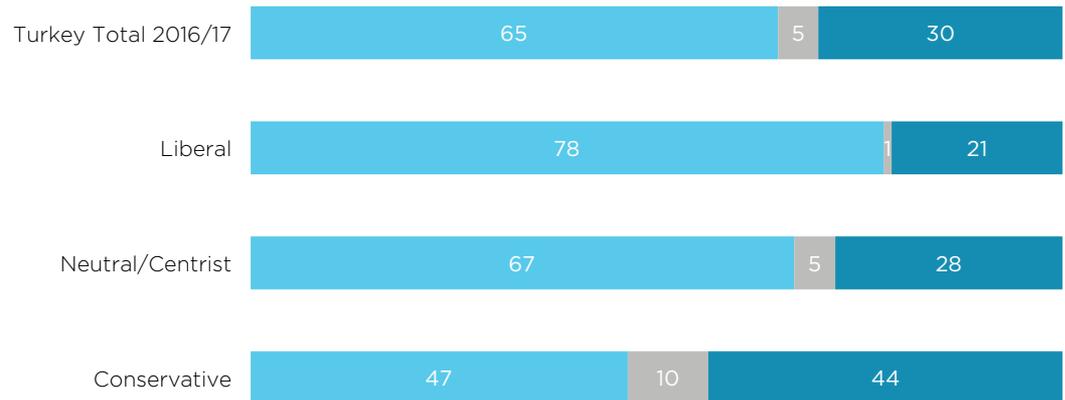
BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Overall, while the majority of all participants were fearful that accepting refugees would increase security risks, those with “Conservative” views were most pragmatic. Importantly, 1 in 10 in this group said that “Refugees pose no risk to my country's security” compared just 1% of “Liberal” and 5% of “Neutral/Centrist” participants.

Also, just over 4 in 10 (44%) “Conservative” participants were of the view that, although risks are legitimate, they “can be effectively managed.” Both “Neutral/Centrist” (28%) and “Liberal” (21%) participants were somewhat less likely 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



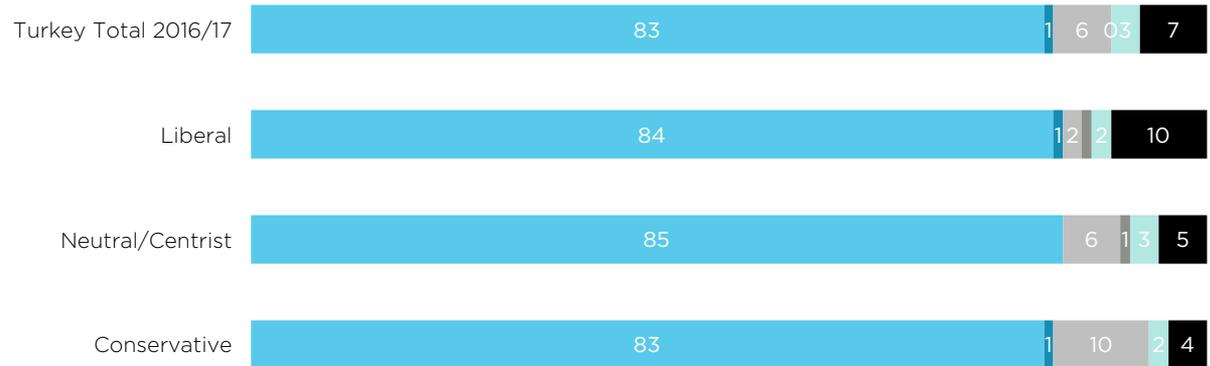
ARE REFUGEES VIEWED EQUALLY?

RELIGION: BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

There were no notable differences by political stance here. For all groups, around 8 in 10 were of the view that “All refugees should be helped equally, regardless of religion.”

STATEMENT BEST REPRESENTING THEIR POSITION %

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



QUESTION(S): Which of the following statements comes closest to your views with regard to the level of help your country should offer refugees? (%) **BASES (Total):** 1001 (Turkey 2016/17)

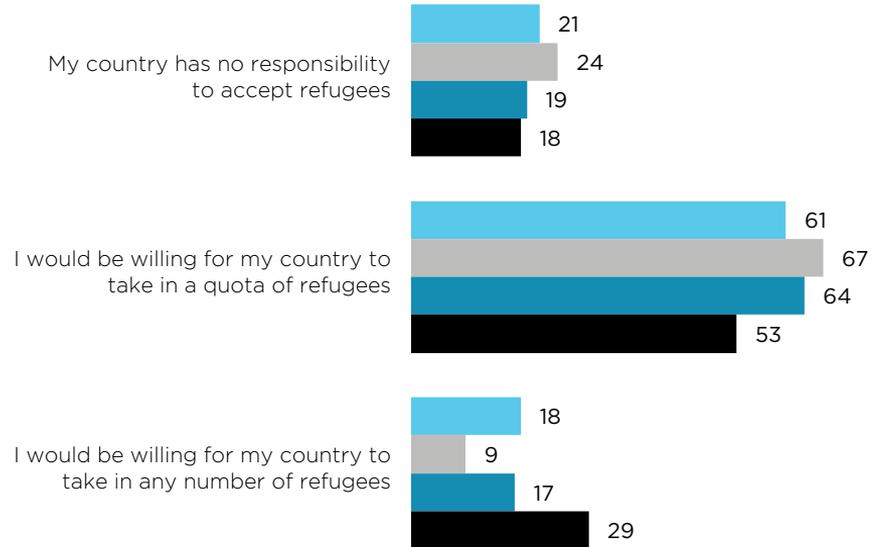
RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP BY POLITICAL AFFILIATION

Views about responsibility to help refugees were fairly consistent across political stances.

Overall, just 2 in 10 participants said “My country has no responsibility to accept refugees.” Among the remainder, there was a clear preference for a quota approach. However a notable proportion of “Conservative” (29%) participants said they would be “willing for my country to take in any number of refugees.” This sentiment was also relatively high for the “Neutral/Centrist” (17%) group.

NET AGREE %

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



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

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



TENT

