WORLD REFUGEE DAY

Global attitudes towards refugees

lpsos

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Introduction

This report presents the latest findings from an Ipsos global survey of over 20,000 adults across 29 countries for World Refugee Day 2023. The research seeks to shed a light on the magnitude of the refugee issue, and to contribute to a better global understanding of public support for refugees.

Over the last decade, the number of internationally displaced people has more than doubled, and in 2022 it surpassed 100 million for the first time, up from 84 million in mid-2021. Numbers are predicted to continue to rise, with UNHCR (UN Refugee Agency) estimating that 117.2 million people will be forcibly displaced or stateless in 2023. The growing effects of the climate emergency, increased wars/conflicts, cost of living crises and concerning global economic outlook exacerbate existing displacement crises.

As rates of displacement and refugee populations continue to rise, it is important to understands the attitudes and behaviours of host communities towards refugees.

Our research found:

- While attitudes towards refugees became more positive in 2022 in the aftermath of the invasion of Ukraine, they have since dampened slightly in a number of countries. Nevertheless, overall public support for the principle of giving people refuge remains high at 74% and is still more positive than in 2021 when the pandemic led to increased concern about borders*.
- A third of people (33%) have taken personal action in support of refugees in the past 12 months though, again, fewer people reported taking action than in 2022.
- The public is supportive of allowing refugees who are currently in their country to stay (eight in ten support this). However, they are divided on whether further refugees should be allowed (40% support allowing more; 41% do not). One in five (19%) think that refugees in their

country should be deported and no further allowed.

- As in previous years, the public remains concerned that refugees to their country are not genuine (58%) and would not successfully integrate into their new society (43%).
- These concerns are reflected in the levels of support for policies designed to deter asylum seekers. On balance, more people support than oppose restricting the movement of refugees until their asylum claim has been successfully processed (42% support, 28% neither support nor oppose and 19% oppose), and sending asylum seekers to another host country to deter others (31% support, 31% neither support nor oppose and 26% oppose).



^{*} Please note that the countries surveyed change each year, so the Global Country Averages from different years are not directly comparable.

ATTIDES TOWARDS REFUGEES



In all of the 29 countries surveyed, the majority of the public support the principle of giving refuge to people escaping war or persecution.

However, support has dampened in a number of countries compared to 2022.



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Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Across the 29 countries surveyed, 3 in 4 of the public agree with the principle of giving refuge to people who are escaping war or persecution. However, views are divided on whether further refugees should be allowed to enter at this time.

There are also concerns that most refugees are not genuine, and doubts over refugees' integration and contribution to the host country.

Global Country Average	Agree	Disagree
People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in [COUNTRY], to escape from war or persecution	74%	20%
Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services	58%	33%
Most refugees who come to [COUNTRY] will successfully integrate into their new society	49%	43%
Refugees make a positive contribution to [COUNTRY]	45%	44%
We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time	43%	49%



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Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree . . . ?

People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in [COUNTRY], to escape from war or persecution

In the majority of the countries surveyed, there is high support for giving refuge to people escaping war or persecution.

However, support has declined slightly in a number of countries since 2022. The exceptions are Great Britain and Malaysia where it has increased (small increases in some countries are not statistically significant).

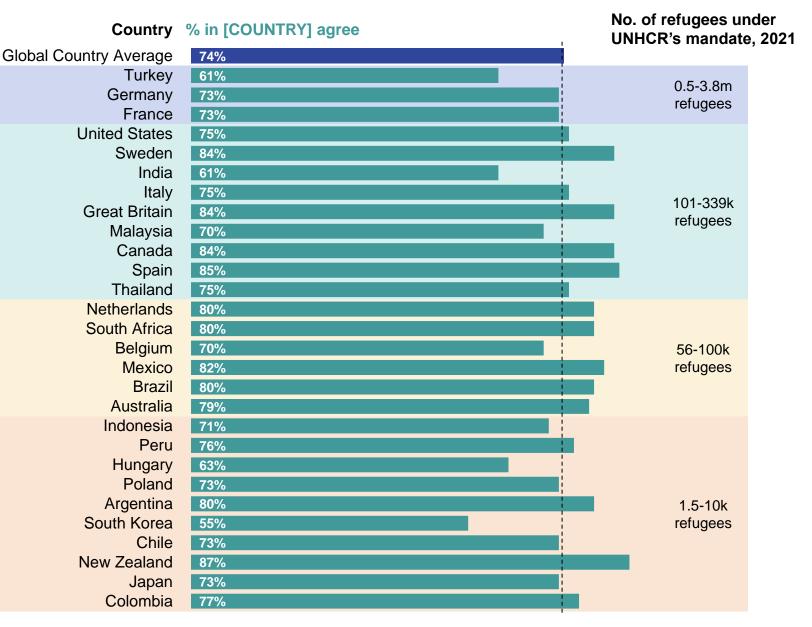
Country	% Agree	% Disagree		Agre	ee	
			2022	_	2021	2020
Global Country Average	74%	20%	*		*	*
New Zealand	87%	10%	N/A		N/A	N/A
Spain	85%	13%	85%	-	77%	79%
Great Britain	84%	11%	80%		73%	78%
Sweden	84%	13%	88%	▼	76%	81%
Canada	84%	12%	82%		72%	77%
Mexico	82%	14%	81%		72%	74%
Argentina	80%	14%	81%	▼	79%	76%
Brazil	80%	15%	86%	▼	78%	77%
Netherlands	80%	17%	84%	▼	78%	80%
South Africa	80%	17%	77%		70%	76%
Australia	79%	16%	83%	•	74%	78%
Colombia	77%	18%	80%	•	68%	N/A
Peru	76%	22%	83%	•	71%	67%
Thailand	75%	20%	N/A		N/A	N/A
Italy	75%	21%	80%	▼	79%	74%
United States	75%	14%	82%	▼	71%	72%
Poland	73%	16%	85%	•	66%	67%
Chile	73%	24%	75%	▼	77%	78%
France	73%	20%	78%	▼	64%	68%
Germany	73%	21%	78%	•	71%	76%
Japan	73%	19%	76%	•	64%	69%
Indonesia	71%	26%	N/A		N/A	N/A
Malaysia	70%	25%	64%		64%	60%
Belgium	70%	24%	79%	▼	67%	71%
Hungary	63%	32%	71%	•	63%	57%
India	61%	24%	70%	•	66%	61%
Turkey	61%	35%	66%	•	70%	77%
Singapore	55%	32%	N/A		N/A	N/A
South Korea	55%	37%	61%	▼	51%	55%



Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree . . . ?

People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in [COUNTRY], to escape from war or persecution

Turkey has the highest number of refugees – significantly more than other countries including Germany which has the second highest volume. Public attitudes towards refugees are generally more negative in Turkey. Other than this, there is no consistent link between refugee volume and public attitudes.





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Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with . . . ?

Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

In the majority of the countries surveyed, there are significant levels of concerns that refugees to their country are not genuine. Concerns have heightened in several countries since 2022 – especially in Poland, the Netherlands, Brazil, Germany and Belgium.

0				Ag	ree		
Country	% Agree	% Disagree	2022		2021	2020	
Global Country Average	58%	33%	*		*	*	
Peru	78%	20%	74%		73%	67%	
South Africa	77%	17%	69%		71%	68%	
Malaysia	73%	23%	66%		76%	75%	
Indonesia	73%	22%	NA		NA	NA	
Turkey	71%	24%	73%	▼	81%	72%	
Chile	69%	27%	71%	▼	69%	60%	
Thailand	69%	23%	NA		NA	NA	
Colombia	64%	30%	67%	▼	69%	N/A	
Argentina	64%	27%	55%		59%	62%	
Mexico	63%	30%	57%		69%	62%	
Belgium	63%	26%	53%		63%	57%	
Singapore	62%	22%	NA		NA	NA	
Germany	62%	32%	51%		56%	58%	
Netherlands	61%	34%	49%		56%	56%	
Hungary	58%	35%	49%		56%	61%	
India	58%	26%	70%	▼	72%	74%	
France	56%	33%	48%		61%	55%	
Italy	53%	40%	44%		57%	64%	
Poland	53%	33%	36%		58%	58%	
Great Britain	53%	38%	50%		56%	51%	
Sweden	52%	43%	49%		55%	51%	
Australia	50%	40%	46%		56%	56%	
South Korea	49%	41%	55%	▼	62%	58%	
Spain	49%	42%	40%		57%	52%	
United States	46%	39%	50%	▼	49%	51%	
Brazil	46%	45%	34%		53%	47%	
Canada	45%	45%	36%		52%	44%	
Japan	38%	43%	34%		50%	53%	
New Zealand	35%	54%	NA		NA	NA	



Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with . . . ?

Most refugees who come to [COUNTRY] will successfully integrate into their new society

In a number of the countries surveyed, the public is divided on whether refugees will successfully integrate.

In more than half of the countries, the public is more doubtful over successful integration than in 2022 especially in Peru, India, Poland and Hungary.

Country	0/ 4 575 5	% Discourse		Agree	9	
Country	% Agree	% Disagree	2022	20	21	2020
Global Country Average	49%	43%	*		*	*
Thailand	71%	22%	N/A	Ν	J/A	N/A
New Zealand	66%	26%	N/A	Ν	J/A	N/A
Brazil	66%	29%	59%	▲ 5	8%	58%
Argentina	64%	26%	59%	▲ 6	0%	61%
Australia	63%	29%	59%	▲ 5	7%	55%
Canada	62%	28%	62%	- 5	4%	57%
Indonesia	60%	34%	N/A	Ν	J/A	N/A
South Africa	59%	33%	57%	▲ 5	5%	52%
Malaysia	58%	39%	45%	▲ 5	0%	43%
India	58%	27%	68%	▼ 6	8%	64%
Poland	57%	31%	66%	▼ 4	6%	44%
United States	57%	29%	62%	▼ 5	3%	54%
Great Britain	54%	36%	54%	- 4	8%	51%
Mexico	53%	41%	51%	▲ 4	8%	42%
Italy	52%	43%	59%	▼ 5	8%	52%
Spain	50%	42%	54%	▼ 4	3%	41%
Colombia	48%	46%	47%	▲ 4	1%	N/A
Peru	44%	51%	56%	▼ 4	9%	43%
Netherlands	43%	49%	39%	▲ 4	3%	35%
Chile	41%	53%	47%	▼ 5	3%	51%
Singapore	41%	41%	N/A	Ν	J/A	N/A
Germany	41%	52%	49%	▼ 4	1%	35%
Sweden	40%	55%	41%	v 3	8%	31%
France	35%	54%	41%	v 2	5%	32%
Belgium	31%	61%	34%	v 3	3%	28%
Hungary	29%	61%	37%	v 3	4%	28%
South Korea	29%	63%	32%	v 2	9%	26%
Japan	26%	63%	27%	v 2	3%	30%
Turkey	24%	71%	25%	v 3	2%	33%



Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with . . . ?

Refugees make a positive contribution to [COUNTRY]

Overall the public is divided on whether refugees make a positive contribution to their country.

People in New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Brazil are most positive about refugees' contribution, whilst those in Peru, France, Germany and South Korea are especially more doubtful compared to 2022.

Country	% Agree		% Disagree		9
Global Country Average	45%		44%	*	
New Zealand	70%		21%	N/A	
Australia	66%		25%	68%	▼
Canada	64%		25%	67%	▼
Brazil	61%		27%	66%	▼
United States	58%		26%	64%	▼
Spain	57%		34%	60%	▼
Great Britain	56%		33%	55%	
Thailand	55%		34%	N/A	
Sweden	55%		41%	54%	
India	53%		32%	54%	▼
Netherlands	49%		43%	43%	
Italy	48%		41%	49%	▼
Indonesia	47%		47%	N/A	
Argentina	45%		37%	50%	▼
Poland	45%		40%	45%	-
Chile	44%		50%	48%	▼
Mexico	44%		46%	45%	▼
South Africa	41%		49%	43%	▼
Colombia	41%		49%	40%	
Germany	40%		49%	47%	▼
France	39%		48%	47%	▼
Peru	38%		57%	48%	▼
Singapore	36%		43%	N/A	
Malaysia	32%		62%	27%	
Belgium	31%		58%	37%	▼
Japan	29%		54%	33%	▼
Hungary	27%		62%	31%	▼
South Korea	24%		65%	31%	▼
Turkey	21%		75%	19%	



Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with . . . ?

We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time

In many countries the public is divided on whether to close their borders to refugees, though on balance slightly more think that they *shouldn't*.

People in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Peru are especially more likely to support the closing of borders than in 2022.

Country	% Agree	% Disagree	2022	Aç	gree 2021	2020
Global Country Average	43%	49%	*		*	*
Turkey	76%	21%	76%	-	75%	71%
Malaysia	72%	24%	68%		82%	82%
Peru	62%	35%	46%		55%	58%
Chile	59%	38%	55%		49%	45%
India	57%	29%	62%	▼	69%	68%
Thailand	52%	39%	N/A		N/A	N/A
South Africa	52%	43%	50%		60%	56%
Sweden	50%	46%	40%		55%	52%
Belgium	49%	42%	31%		53%	47%
Singapore	48%	38%	N/A		N/A	N/A
Indonesia	48%	48%	N/A		N/A	N/A
Germany	48%	45%	32%		42%	39%
Netherlands	46%	49%	30%		42%	39%
Hungary	46%	47%	32%		48%	55%
Italy	44%	48%	32%		46%	53%
France	41%	50%	29%		47%	46%
South Korea	39%	52%	40%	▼	52%	49%
Great Britain	37%	55%	30%		42%	38%
Australia	36%	55%	29%		54%	47%
Mexico	36%	55%	37%	▼	46%	45%
United States	35%	52%	34%		41%	42%
Colombia	33%	58%	36%	▼	48%	N/A
Spain	29%	65%	22%		44%	35%
Argentina	29%	64%	24%		41%	42%
Canada	29%	61%	21%		42%	42%
Japan	29%	60%	25%		38%	37%
Brazil	28%	66%	17%		42%	40%
Poland	26%	61%	17%		34%	37%
New Zealand	21%	73%	N/A		N/A	N/A



SUPPORT FOR POLICIES ON REFUGEES

PEFUGEES

ELCOME

A majority agree that refugees currently living in their country should be allowed to stay. However, views are divided on whether more refugees should be allowed in.

While there is support for asylum seekers to be allowed to work to help with integration, there is also concern that this could lead to people claiming asylum without genuine reason.



Q.	Country	% let stay but not allow any more	% let stay and allow more	% deport and not allow any more	Depo refugo 2019	
Which of the following best	Global Country Average	40%	41%	19%	*	
reflects your opinion about what	Thailand	56%		36% 9%	NA	
the [COUNTRY] government	Peru	54%	21%	25%	10%	
should do about refugees in	South Korea	54%		34% 12%	24%	•
[COUNTRY]?	Chile	53%	23%		8%	
-	South Africa	52%	28		20%	-
1. Let refugees who are currently	Colombia	52%		37% 12%	N/A	
in [COUNTRY] stay, but not allow	Mexico	50%		40% 10%	20%	A
any more in	Japan	50%		39% 11%	17%	
2. Let refugees who are currently	Singapore	49%	27%	25%	NA	
in [COUNTRY] stay and allow	Argentina	45%		48% 7%	6%	▼
	Netherlands	45%	41%		NA	
more in	Belgium	41%	35%	24%	31%	▼
3. Deport refugees currently in	France	39%	43%	18%	24%	•
[COUNTRY] and not allow any	Indonesia	39%	38%	24%	N/A	
more in	Sweden	39%	42%	19%	20%	•
	Hungary	37%	40%	23%	34%	▼
There is majority support for	Italy	34%	51%	15%	16%	▼
allowing refugees who are	Germany	34%	45%	21%	23%	▼
C	Malaysia	34%	15%	52%	52%	-
already present to stay – with the	Australia	33%	55%	12%	15%	
exception of Malaysia and Turkey	Poland	33%	56%	11%	19%	
where there is majority support for	Canada	33%	60%	8%	13%	▼
deporting refugees and not	United States	32%	51%	17%	19%	
	Great Britain	32%	54%	14%	13%	▼
permitting any more in.	Turkey	32%	9%	59%	54%	_
Overall there is less consensus	India	31%	37%	32%	34%	•
	Brazil	30%	63%	7%	7%	-
on whether to allow more	New Zealand	27%	68%	4%	N/A	
refugees in or not.	Spain	27%	65%	8%	12%	▼



Which of these statements, if any, on refugees' routes into [COUNTRY] do you most agree with? Global

1.There are enough legal routes into [COUNTRY] already, refugees do not need to enter illegally

2. We should provide more legal routes into [COUNTRY], to help refugees enter legally
3. We should not provide any legal routes for refugees to enter [COUNTRY]

Views are divided in a number of countries on whether there are enough legal routes for refugees or not. Countries with the highest support for providing more legal routes include Brazil and Great Britain. In contrast, Turkey and Malaysia lead on advocating for no legal routes.

Country	% enough	% provide more	% no legal
	legal routes	legal routes	routes
I Country Average	35%	31%	14%
Indonesia	47%	33%	6%
Brazil	24%	53%	5%
Great Britain	29%	47%	9%
South Africa	33%	43%	14%
New Zealand	43%	32%	6%
Spain	34%	41%	8%
İtaly	31%	43%	10%
Thailand	29%	45%	10%
Canada	43%	30%	8%
Australia	32%	40%	10%
United States	31%	40%	7%
Mexico	34%	37%	9%
Colombia	37%	32%	9%
Sweden	41%	27%	12%
Argentina	44%	23%	6%
Germany	38%	28%	15%
Netherlands	35%	32%	13%
Poland	45%	21%	11%
France	38%	25%	16%
Chile	38%	21%	19%
Hungary	43%	16%	17%
Belgium	34%	23%	20%
South Korea	29%	28%	18%
India	27%	29%	22%
Peru	29%	26%	21%
Singapore	30%	25%	18%
Japan	24%	30%	9%
Malaysia	31%	22%	28%
Turkey	26%	9%	46%



In your opinion, which of the following, if any, is the most important reason for [COUNTRY] to accept refugees?

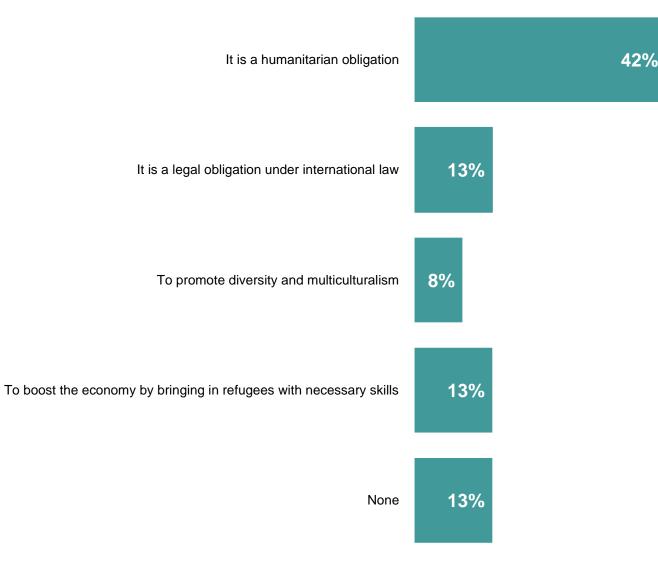
a. It is a humanitarian obligation
b. It is a legal obligation under international law
c. To promote diversity and multiculturalism
d. To boost the economy by bringing in refugees with necessary skills

Across the 29 countries, the public's main motivation for accepting refugees is humanitarian, with other reasons trailing behind.

Over one in ten opted for 'none' of the reasons listed.

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Global Country Average





Q. In your opinion, which of the following, if any, is the most important reason for [COUNTRY] to accept refugees?

Top three actions: #1 reason in Country

#2 reason in Country

Humanitarian obligation is the most important motivation in all countries. Legal obligations are important to the public in Belgium, France and Italy, whilst skills is a motivator in South Africa, Mexico and Peru. People in Turkey are most likely to say there are no important reasons for accepting refugees.

	тот	ARG	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CHL	COL	ESP	FRA	GB	GER	HUN	IND	ΙΤΑ	IDN	JAP	KOR	MAL	MEX	NLD	PER	NZL	POL	SAF	SE	SGP	тна	TUR	USA
It is a humanitarian obligation	42%	41%	45%	33%	50%	46%	32%	37%	51%	39%	51%	42%	44%	34%	40%	65%	37%	48%	25%	35%	50%	27%	56%	50%	41%	51%	39%	33%	32%	42%
It is a legal obligation under international law	13%	11%	8%	21%	11%	7%	13%	13%	14%	1 9 %	11%	13%	12%	17%	18%	15%	15%	10%	17%	9%	16%	12%	8%	1 2 %	12%	13%	10%	20%	11%	6%
To promote diversity and multiculturalism	8%	9%	10%	5%	10%	8%	8%	10%	9%	6%	6%	6%	5%	9%	12%	4%	8%	9%	5%	16%	5%	11%	7%	6%	11%	4%	9%	17%	4%	9%
To boost the economy by bringing in refugees with necessary skills	13%	16%	14%	9%	11%	17%	16%	16%	10%	10%	13%	10%	9%	11%	11%	10%	13%	11%	16%	20%	8%	1 9 %	14%	9%	21%	8%	15%	11%	8%	12%
None	13%	8%	10%	20%	6%	11%	26%	11%	7%	17%	11%	15%	17%	13%	13%	2%	6%	10%	24%	9%	12%	23%	5%	10%	9%	15%	15%	7%	34%	15%

Base: 21,816 online adults aged 18+ across 29 countries, 21 APRIL - 5 MAY 2023



How well or badly do you think refugees are treated in [COUNTRY]? Global

Overall, more people think that refugees in their country are treated well than badly. People in Indonesia, Poland, Peru and Germany are especially likely to say that refugees in their country are treated well.

In contrast, more people in South Africa, Italy, the United States, Great Britain and Japan say that refugees are treated badly in their country.

Country	% Well	% Badly
Country Average	60%	23%
Indonesia	89%	<mark>%</mark>
Poland	80%	10%
Peru	74%	14%
Germany	74%	16%
Turkey	72%	21%
Thailand	70%	15%
Canada	69%	14%
Spain	68%	19%
Argentina	66%	11%
Malaysia	66%	15%
New Zealand	66%	17%
Belgium	64%	21%
Colombia	64%	20%
Sweden	59%	30%
Chile	59%	30%
Australia	59%	27%
Netherlands	59%	32%
France	57%	30%
Singapore	56%	9%
Hungary	56%	20%
Mexico	55%	33%
Brazil	53%	32%
India	52%	24%
Italy	51%	38%
Great Britain	51%	35%
South Africa	48%	45%
United States	40%	36%
South Korea	38%	29%
Japan	28%	35%



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USE ONLY

To what extent, if at all, would you support or oppose policy that:

a) Restricts asylum seekers' movement (e.g. in detention centres or border facilities) until their claim for asylum is processed, and they are given permission to remain in [COUNTRY].

b) Sends applicants for asylum in [COUNTRY] to another host country as a deterrent to others from attempting to enter [COUNTRY]?

Overall the public is split on these deterrent policies though, on balance, more support than oppose them. There is also a significant minority who are neutral towards them.

Global Country Average	% Support	% Neither support nor oppose	% Oppose
Restricts asylum seekers' movement (e.g. in detention centres or border facilities) until their claim for asylum is processed, and they are given permission to remain in [COUNTRY].	42%	28%	19%
Sends applicants for asylum in [COUNTRY] to another host country as a deterrent to others from attempting to enter [COUNTRY]?	31%	31%	26%



To what extent, if at all, would you support or oppose policy that:

Restricts asylum seekers' movement (e.g. in detention centres or border facilities) until their claim for asylum is processed, and they are given permission to remain in [COUNTRY].

Support for restricting asylum seekers' movements until their asylum claim is successful is highest in Turkey, Thailand, South Africa and Belgium, while opposition to this policy is strongest in Sweden and Italy.

Country % Support **Global Country Average** 42% 55% Turkey Thailand 54% South Africa 52% Belgium 50% Hungary 48% Chile 48% Peru 47% France 46% Great Britain 46% Mexico 45% Indonesia 45% South Korea 45% Netherlands 45% Australia 44% Malaysia 43% Singapore 42% Sweden 41% Colombia 40% Germany 39% India 39% Poland 38% Italy 37% New Zealand _37% United States 37% Canada 36% Japan 34% 34% Spain Argentina 33% Brazil 25%

19%
14%
8%
17%
19%
13%
20%
15%
20%
25%
15%
6%
12%
26%
24%
14%
12%
28%
21%
25%
22%
18%
28%
26%
21%
23%
12%
25%
21%
26%

% Oppose

To what extent, if at all, would you support or oppose policy that:

Sends applicants for asylum in [COUNTRY] to another host country as a deterrent to others from attempting to enter [COUNTRY]?

Support for sending asylum applicants to another host country is strongest in Turkey and Malaysia, while those in Sweden, New Zealand and Great Britain are most likely to oppose this policy.

Country	Support	Oppose
Global Country Average	31%	26%
Turkey	53%	12%
Malaysia	48%	13%
Belgium	41%	23%
India	39%	22%
Peru	37%	17%
Netherlands	37%	30%
Chile	36%	21%
Thailand	36%	19%
Great Britain	35%	37%
South Africa	34%	26%
Singapore	33%	15%
France	33%	27%
Italy	32%	29%
Australia	32%	28%
Indonesia	31%	16%
Germany	30%	30%
South Korea	30%	13%
Mexico	29%	24%
Sweden	28%	43%
Spain	25%	32%
Hungary	25%	33%
Colombia	24%	28%
Brazil	24%	29%
United States	23%	27%
Argentina	22%	30%
Canada	22%	32%
Poland	20%	30%
New Zealand	17%	39%
Japan	16%	23%



Some say that asylum seekers should be allowed to work while waiting for a decision on their asylum claim while others think that they should not be allowed to work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Overall the public is divided on whether asylum seekers should be allowed to work. While three in five agree that this would help asylum seekers learn the language and integrate, half think it could attract people without a genuine asylum claim.

Global Country Average	% Agree	% Neither agree nor disagree	% Disagree
Being allowed to work would help asylum seekers to learn our language and integrate	59%	21%	13%
Giving asylum seekers the right to work could attract people to [COUNTRY] without a genuine asylum claim	48%	25%	18%
Agree with both statements	34%		



Some say that asylum seekers should be allowed to work while waiting for a decision on their asylum claim while others think that they should not be allowed to work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Being allowed to work would help asylum seekers to learn our language and integrate

Support for allowing asylum seekers to work is highest in Sweden, Mexico, Argentina and Peru. It is lowest in Turkey though support has increased since 2022.

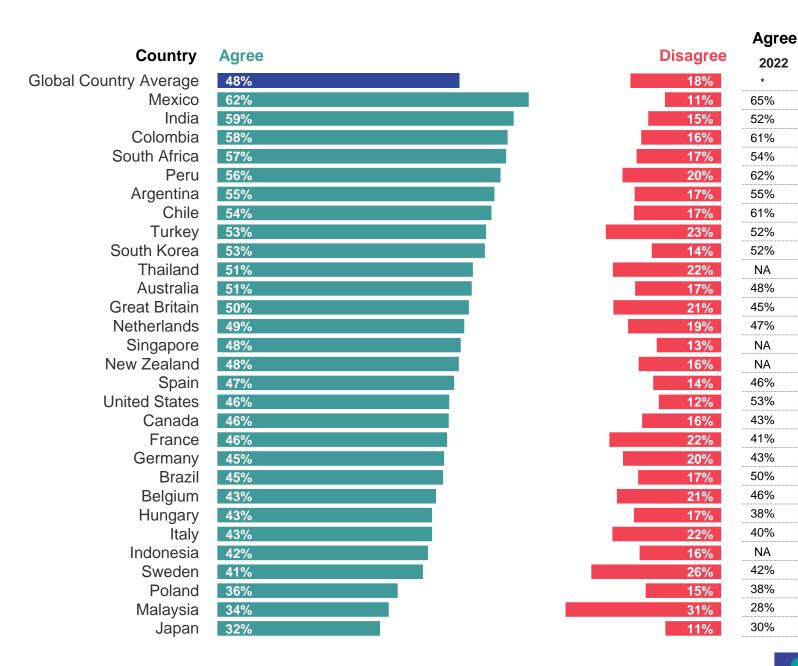
				Agree	
Country	Agree		Disagree	2022	
Global Country Average	59%		13%	*	
Sweden	80%		7%	80%	-
Mexico	73%		8%	73%	-
Argentina	70%		7%	72%	▼
Peru	70%		11%	74%	▼
Netherlands	69%		10%	71%	▼
Spain	69%		7%	69%	-
Colombia	67%		12%	70%	▼
Brazil	67%		7%	72%	▼
New Zealand	67%		9%	N/A	
Great Britain	66%		11%	62%	
Australia	63%		11%	65%	▼
Belgium	62%		18%	60%	
Germany	61%		15%	60%	
Canada	61%		10%	62%	•
India	61%		15%	58%	
Italy	60%		12%	57%	
Poland	59%		11%	63%	•
France	58%		15%	57%	
Thailand	57%		11%	N/A 62%	
Chile	57%		19%	56%	
South Africa	57%		15%	68%	
United States	56%	_	11%	46%	
Hungary	46%		17%	+0 %	
Singapore	46%		17%	N/A	
Indonesia	45%		15%	40%	
Japan	45%		11%	36%	
Malaysia South Koroo	43%		24%	45%	
South Korea	42%		17%	33%	
Turkey	41%		33%		



24

Some say that asylum seekers should be allowed to work while waiting for a decision on their asylum claim while others think that they should not be allowed to work. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? *Giving asylum seekers the right* to work could attract people to [COUNTRY] without a genuine asylum claim

In the majority of countries, there are concerns that giving asylum seekers the right to work could attract people without a genuine asylum claim. Concern over this has fallen in a number of countries since 2022, notably in the US and Chile.





IMPACT OF REFUGEES

25



How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live?

While many people think refugees make no difference to various local services and aspects of life in their local area, where they do believe there is an impact, this tends to be more negative than positive. This applies in particular to the availability of housing and the level of crime.

There are significant differences in views across the 29 countries.

Global Country Average	% Better	% No difference		% Worse
Culture/arts	31%	51	%	18%
Tourism	25%	52%		23%
Social cohesion/community relations	25%	44%		31%
Economy and jobs	24%	40%		35%
Schools	22%	50%		28%
Access to healthcare/health services	21%	45%		34%
Welfare services	20%	46%		34%
Access to utilities such as electricity and water	20%	57%		23%
Cleanliness of the area	18%	45%		37%
Cost of living	17%	48%		35%
Availability of housing	17%	39%		44%
Taxation	17%	51%		32%
Spread of infectious diseases	15%	50%		35%
Level of crime	14%	39%		48%

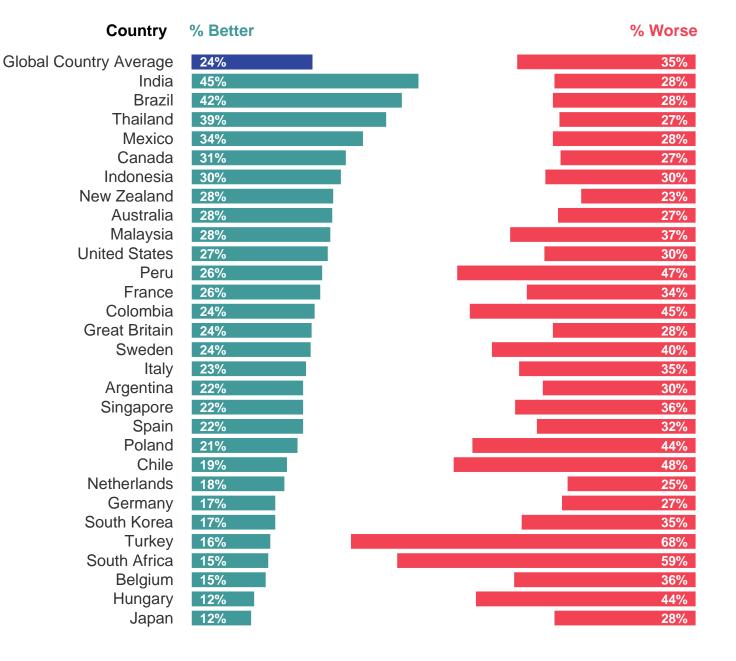


How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Economy and jobs*

In the majority of countries, the public think refugees make no difference to the **local economy and jobs**.

Among those expressing an opinion, more believe that the impact is negative than positive.

People in India and Brazil are most likely to believe that refugees benefit the local economy and jobs, while those in Turkey and South Africa are most likely to say they make them worse.





How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Schools

Again, the dominant view in most countries is that refugees make no difference to **local schools**.

People in India and Brazil are most positive about the impact of refugees on local schools, while views are most negative in Turkey, South Africa and Germany.

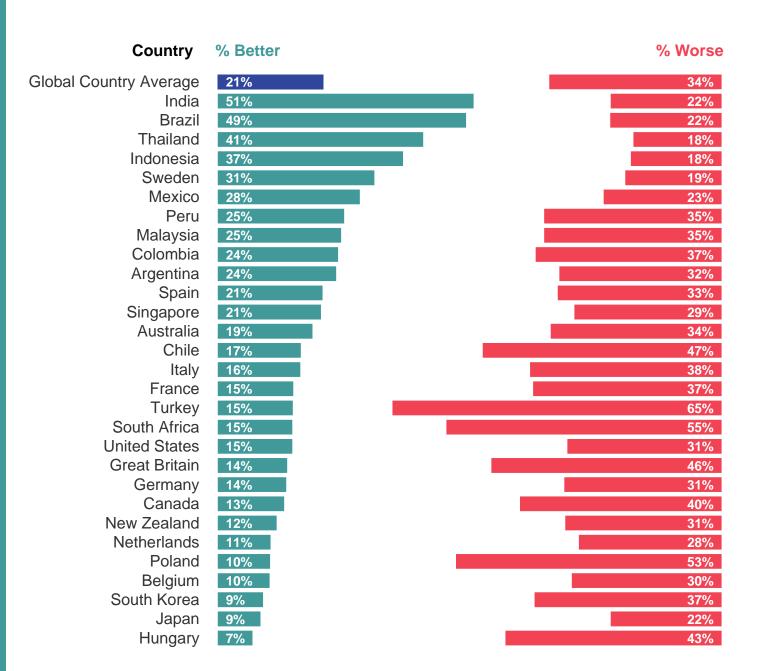
Country % Better % Worse **Global Country Average** 22% 28% India 53% 20% Brazil 48% 22% 37% Indonesia 11% Thailand 36% 17% Mexico 28% 16% Sweden 27% 30% Malaysia 25% 25% Colombia 25% 27% Argentina 24% 20% Peru 24% 30% 23% Spain 27% 22% Australia 21% France 22% 29% New Zealand 20% 18% Chile 20% 39% Singapore 19% 25% South Africa 19% 41% **United States** 18% 28% Italy 18% 31% Great Britain 16% 34% 16% Canada 26% Turkey 14% 62% Netherlands 13% 25% 13% 41% Germany Poland 11% 38% Belgium 11% 35% South Korea 10% 26% 10% Japan 20% 9% Hungary 34%



How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Access to healthcare/health services

Overall more people think refugees make their local **health services** worse than better, though most think refugees make no difference.

People in India and Brazil are most likely to cite benefits, while those in Turkey, South Africa and Poland are most likely to say refugees worsen local health services.

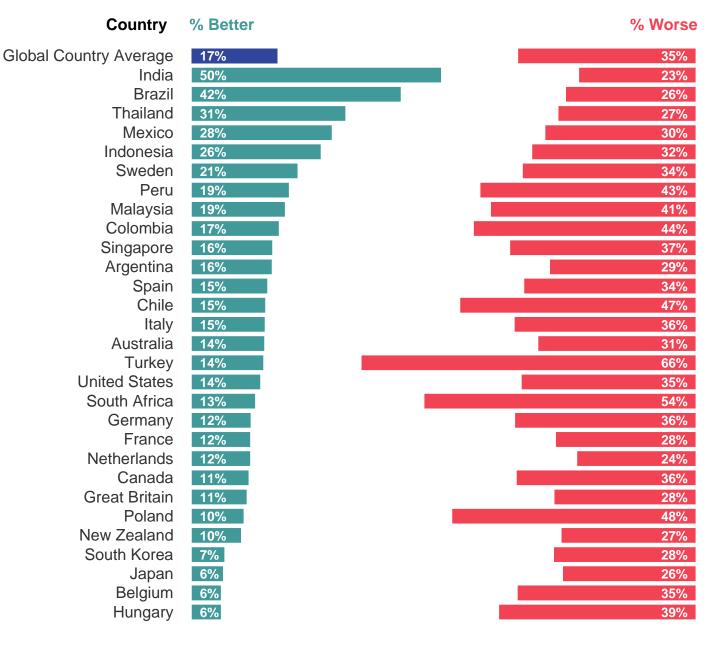




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Cost of living

In most countries, the public do not think refugees make a difference to the **cost of living** in their local area. However, overall twice as many think refugees make this worse than better.

As seen for local services, the people in India and Brazil are most positive about refugees, whilst those in Turkey and South Africa are most negative.

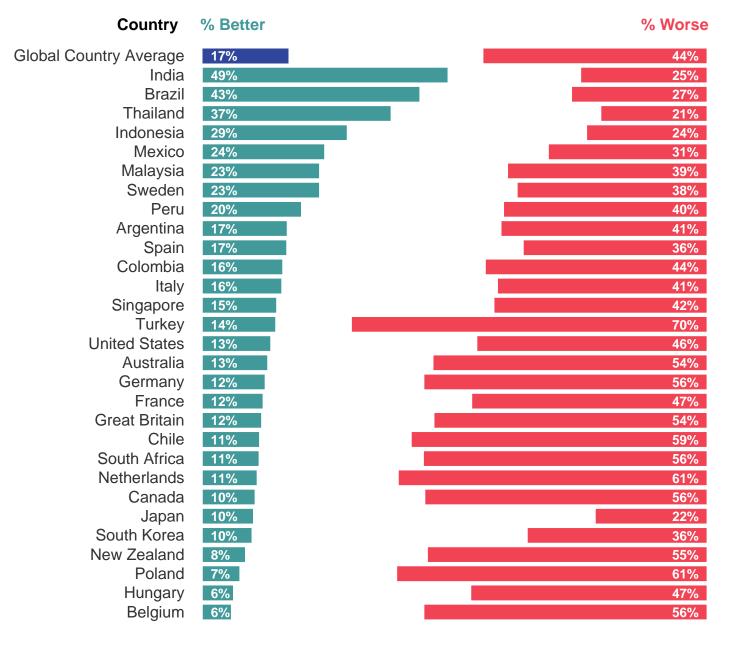




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Availability of housing*

In the majority of countries, the public is significantly more likely to believe that refugees make the **availability of housing** in their area worse than better. There is also a sizeable group who think refugees make no difference.

Views towards refugees are most positive in India and Brazil, and most negative in Turkey, Poland, the Netherlands and Chile.

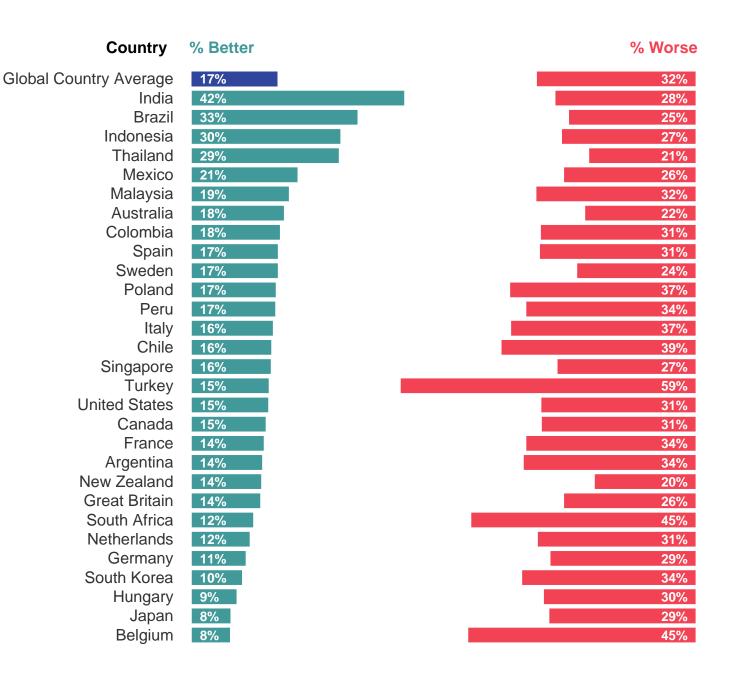




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Taxation*

The dominant view in most countries is that refugees make no difference to **local taxes**. However, among those giving an opinion, views towards refugees are more negative than positive.

Again views are most positive in India and Brazil. In contrast, people in Turkey, South Africa and Belgium are most likely to think refugees make local taxes worse.

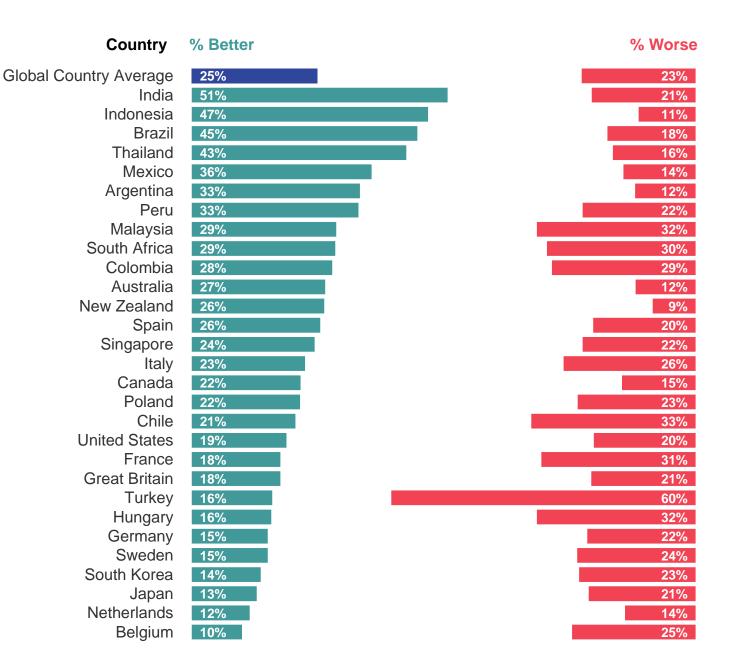




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Tourism*

In most countries, the public do not think refugees have an impact on **local tourism**. Among those giving an opinion, views are generally split on whether refugees improve local tourism or make it worse.

Views towards refugees are most positive in India, Indonesia and Brazil and most negative in Turkey by far.

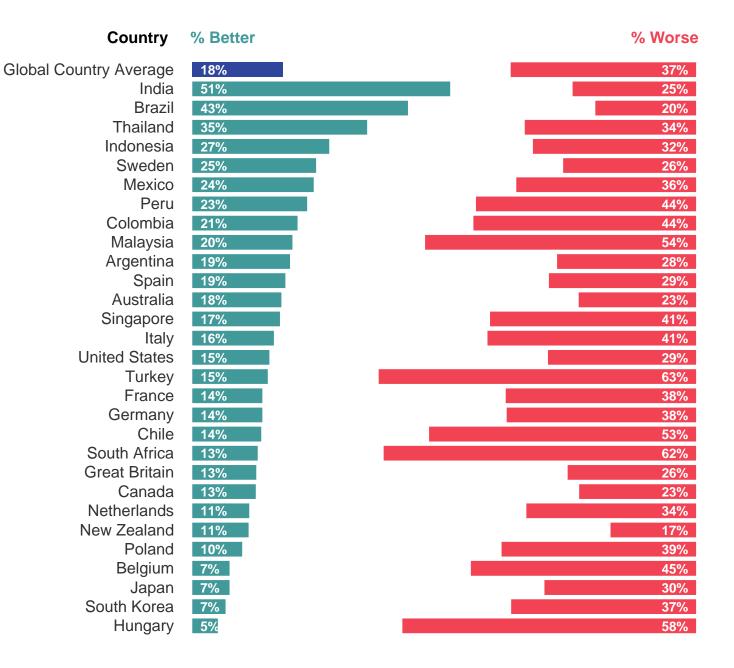


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How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Cleanliness of the area*

On balance, across the 29 countries more people believe that refugees worsen than improve the **cleanliness of their local areas**. However, the largest group (45% overall) think refugees makes no difference on this aspect.

Views are most negative in Turkey, South Africa, Hungary and Malaysia.

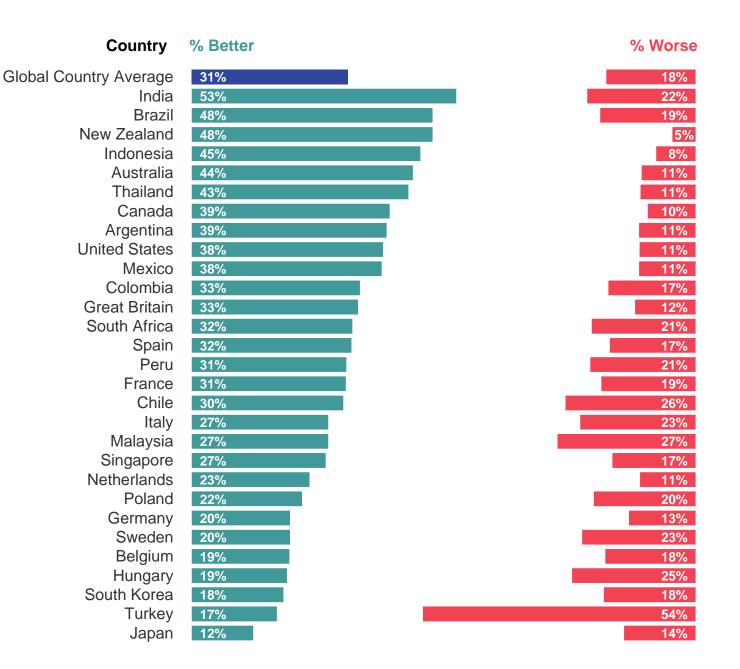




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Culture/arts*

In the majority of countries, people think refugees make no difference to **culture and the arts** in their area. Among those expressing an opinion, more think refugees improve this than make it worse.

People in India, Brazil and New Zealand are most likely to say refugees improve culture and arts in their area, while the majority of people in Turkey say refugees make it worse.

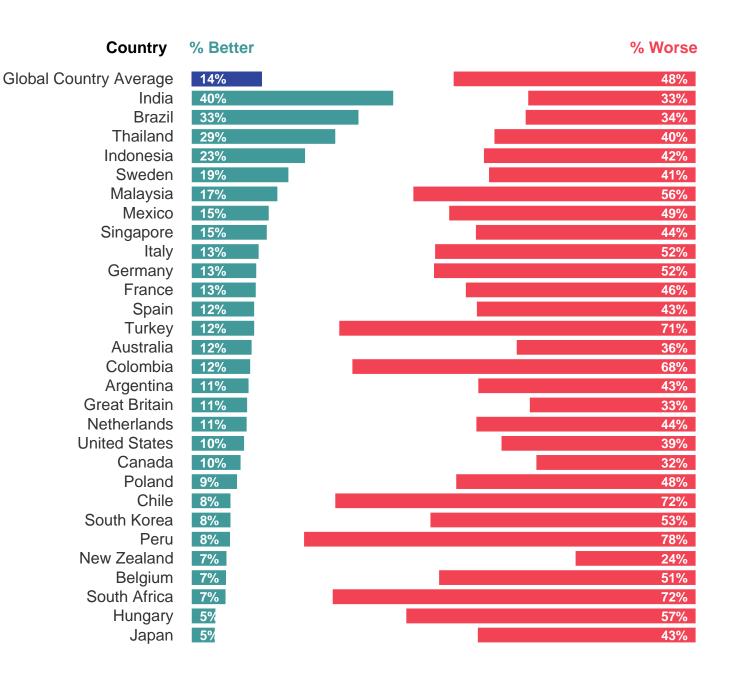




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Level of crime

With the exception of India, the public are more likely to think that refugees make **crimes** worse than better in their area. However, a sizeable proportion (39% overall) think refugees make no difference to crime levels.

People are most likely to associate increased crime with refugees in Peru, South Africa, Chile and Turkey.

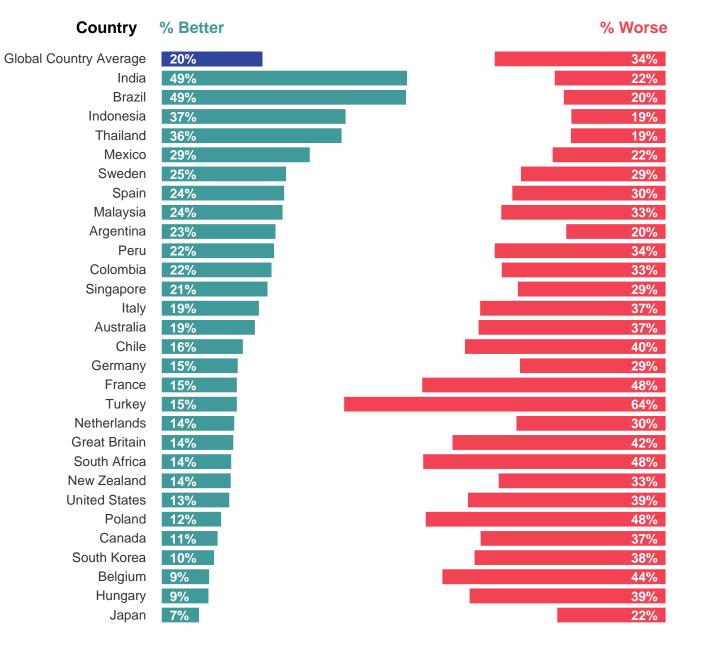




How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? *Welfare services*

In most countries, the dominant view is that refugees make no difference to **welfare services** in their area. However, among those expressing an opinion, views towards refugees are more negative than positive.

People in Turkey, France, South Africa and Poland are most likely to say refugees make their local welfare services worse.





How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Spread of infectious diseases

Again, the majority of the public in many countries do not think refugees make a difference to the **spread of infectious diseases.** Among those expressing an opinion, more think refugees make this worse than better.

People in Turkey, Malaysia and Hungary are most likely to say refugees make the spread of infectious diseases worse.

Country % Better % Worse **Global Country Average** 15% 35% India 44% 28% 35% Brazil 25% Thailand 33% 34% Indonesia 28% 35% Sweden 20% 25% Mexico 19% 35% Malaysia 17% 54% Colombia 17% 39% Spain 16% 26% Turkey 14% 65% Singapore 14% 41% Italy 13% 36% 13% France 30% Australia 12% 27% **Netherlands** 12% 21% Germany 11% 25% **Great Britain** 11% 27% Peru 10% 42% Argentina 10% 30% Chile 10% 47% **United States** 10% 31% Poland 10% 41% South Africa 9% 49% Canada 8% 26% South Korea 8% 39% Japan 8% 28% 7% Belgium 35% New Zealand 6% 24% 5% 52% Hungary



How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Social cohesion/community relations

Overall the public is divided in many countries on the impact refugees have on social cohesion. Whilst the dominant view (overall) is that refugees make no difference to this, there is more leaning towards the view that refugees worsen rather than improve social cohesion locally – this is especially the case in Turkey.

Country % Better % Worse **Global Country Average** 25% 31% India 48% 23% Brazil 48% 18% 42% Indonesia 16% Thailand 42% 18% Argentina 35% 16% Mexico 31% 21% New Zealand 30% 17% 30% Australia 23% Sweden 28% 30% Peru 28% 38% Colombia 26% 37% 25% Spain 28% Singapore 24% 30% Canada 24% 23% **United States** 24% 24% Italv 24% 32% 23% France 39% 23% Malaysia 37% **Great Britain** 22% 31% Chile 21% 44% South Africa 20% 41% Netherlands 18% 31% Poland 17% 39% Turkey 15% 67% Germany 15% 38% Hungary 15% 37% Belgium 14% 41% Japan 13% 22% South Korea 12% 36%

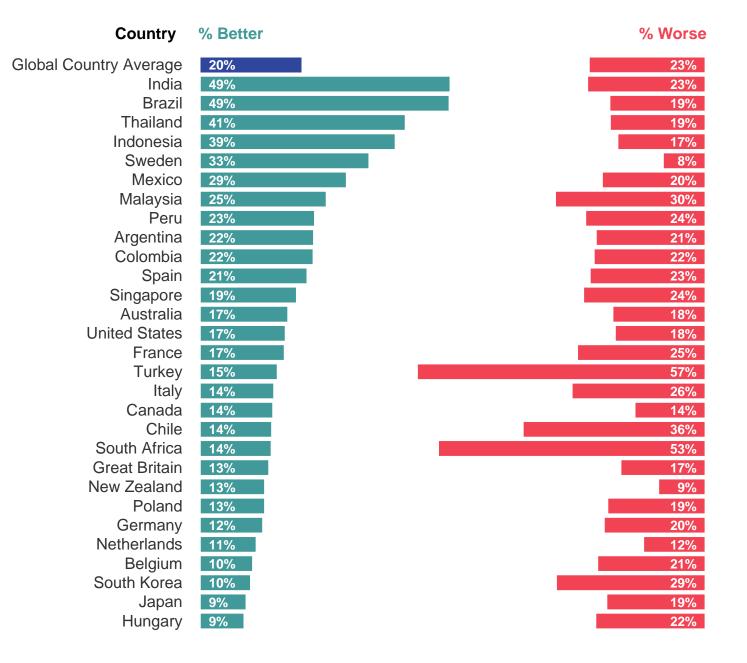


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How much better or worse do you think refugees have made or would make the following in the area where you live? Access to utilities such as electricity and water

Overall the majority of the public do not think refugees make any difference to **access to utilities** in their area.

The exception is in Turkey and South Africa where over half of the public believe refugees have worsened local access.





TAKING ACTION TO SUPPORT REFUGEES

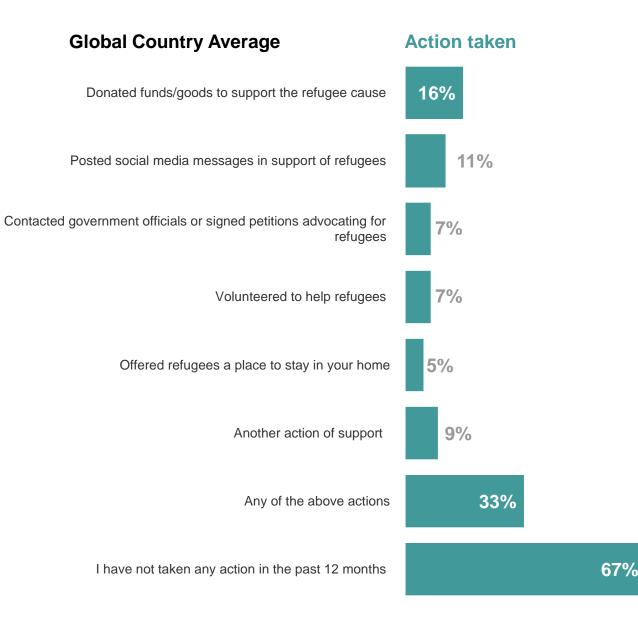
A third report having taken action to support refugees in the past 12 months, with the proportion decreasing in several countries since 2022.



In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

Overall a third of people reported that they have taken action to support refugees in the past 12 months, with donating funds or goods and posting supportive social media messages being most common.

The proportion of people who have taken action has declined in a number of countries since 2022, for example by 17 ppts in Hungary, 16 ppts in the US, 14 ppts in Poland and Sweden and 13 ppts in Peru.





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	тот	ARG	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CHL	COL	ESP	FRA	GB	GER	HUN	IND	IDN	ΙΤΑ	JAP	KOR	MAL	MEX	NLD	NZL	PER	POL	SAF	SE	SGP	THA	TUR	USA
Donated funds/goods to support the refugee cause	16%	8%	14%	9%	11%	14%	6%	14%	19%	13%	21%	16%	18%	17%	41%	15%	4%	7%	13%	15%	28%	12%	11%	39%	17%	19%	16%	27%	9%	10%
Posted social media messages in support of refugees	11%	13%	10%	5%	20%	10%	7%	15%	15%	8%	14%	8%	6%	16%	33%	12%	2%	7%	8%	14%	11%	7%	11%	14%	14%	8%	8%	20%	7%	8%
Contacted government officials or signed petitions advocating for refugees	7%	3%	7%	4%	11%	5%	3%	5%	8%	6%	10%	8%	3%	15%	14%	9%	1%	4%	8%	4%	8%	4%	1%	7%	6%	11%	6%	11%	5%	5%
Volunteered to help refugees	7%	5%	5%	5%	8%	5%	5%	9%	9%	6%	7%	10%	3%	17%	19%	10%	1%	4%	10%	6%	7%	5%	6%	10%	9%	5%	7%	8%	8%	4%
Offered refugees a place to stay in your home	5%	3%	4%	3%	8%	3%	3%	5%	4%	5%	4%	6%	2%	15%	11%	5%	1%	3%	6%	4%	4%	2%	5%	6%	5%	2%	4%	7%	4%	2%
Another action of support	9%	11%	5%	5%	7%	6%	8%	13%	9%	6%	7%	5%	9%	10%	20%	9%	1%	5%	11%	8%	8%	5%	16%	18%	12%	12%	6%	22%	7%	6%
Any of the above actions	33%	29%	26%	22%	39%	26%	21%	40%	39%	29%	35%	33%	29%	45%	62%	36%	7%	20%	32%	32%	41%	24%	35%	58%	38%	36%	27%	52%	24%	22%
I have not taken any action in the past 12 months	67%	71%	74%	78%	61%	74%	79%	60%	61%	71%	65%	67%	71%	55%	38%	64%	93%	80%	68%	68%	59%	76%	65%	42%	62%	64%	73%	48%	76%	78%

Base: 21,816 online adults aged 18+ across 29 countries, 21 APRIL - 5 MAY 2023



Key takeaways....



Support for the principle of providing refuge remains strong but attitudes toward refugees are less positive than in 2022 in the aftermath of the invasion of Ukraine.



Most people support allowing refugees currently in their country to stay but are divided on whether more refugees should be allowed. On balance, more think that *no more* refugees should be allowed. 3

There is increased doubts over whether most refuges are, in fact, genuine, leading a significant minority of the public to support measures to deter asylum seekers.



These are the findings of a 29-country survey conducted on Ipsos' online *Global Advisor* platform between Friday, April 21 and Friday, May 5, 2023.

These are the results of a 29-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, April 21 and Friday, May 5, 2023. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 21,816 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Malaysia, New Zealand, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals each in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand, and Turkey.

The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75.

Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population.

India's sample represents a large subset of its urban population — social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1-3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country's sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.

"The Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be +/-1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of "don't know" or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where N=1,000 being accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of where N=500 being accurate to +/-5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.



For more information

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Our research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. Our 75 business solutions are based on primary data coming from our surveys, social media monitoring, and qualitative or observational techniques.

"Game Changers" – our tagline – summarises our ambition to help our 5,000 clients to navigate more easily our deeply changing world.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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To do this we use the best of science, technology and know-how and apply the principles of security, simplicity, speed and substance to everything we do.

So that our clients can act faster, smarter and bolder. Ultimately, success comes down to a simple truth: **You act better when you are sure.**

