

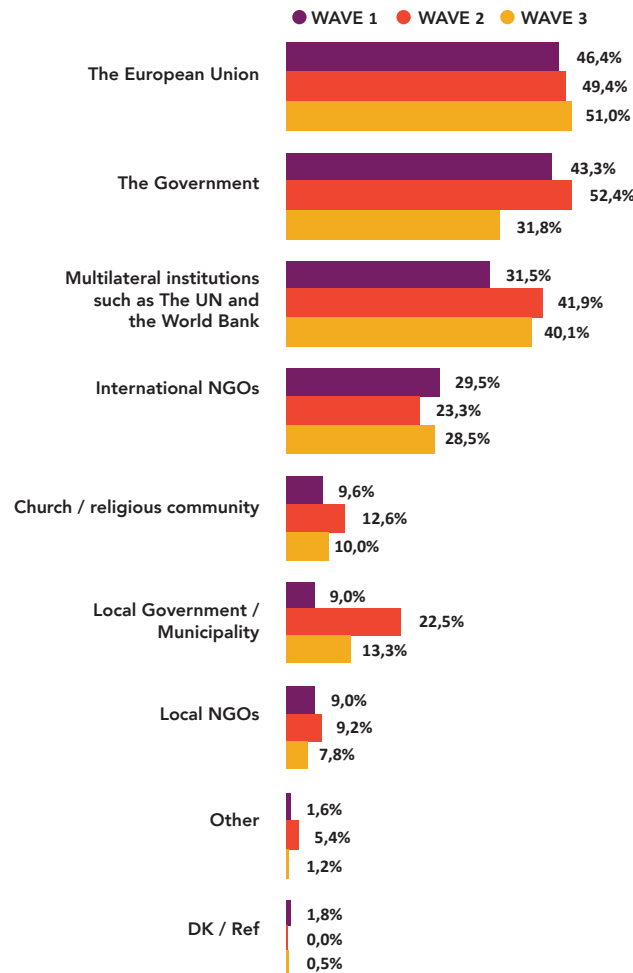
CARE FOR REFUGEES AND INTEGRATION PROCESS

In the third wave, there is a reduction in the number of citizens who believe that there is a possibility of flaming refugee crisis (55% in the first, 66% in the second and 56% in the third wave). When it comes to taking care of them, there was a turnaround in public opinion, and now only a little less than 1/3 of respondents believe that the Serbian government should take care of them. 46% of citizens in the first, 49% in the second, and 52% in the third think that the EU is in the best position to improve the situation of refugees in our country.

Regarding the visibility of the action that "Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation" launched in these municipalities, a good visibility of action through the posters / billboards and radio messages was observed. In the second and the third rounds about 1/5 of respondents stated that they had noticed the action, which is a significant number of people who have noticed this campaign.



INSTITUTIONS IN A POSITION TO IMPROVE REFUGEE SITUATION IN SERBIA



The complete content of the third wave of the survey of the attitudes of the Serbian citizens to the refugee crisis, including information on the project "Support for Local Response to Refugee Crisis", can be found on www.divac.com



THE ATTITUDES OF SERBIAN CITIZENS TOWARDS THE REFUGEES

KEY FINDINGS OF THE THIRD WAVE OF THE SURVEY

The public opinion survey was conducted in the framework of the project "Support to local communities in response to the refugee crisis" implemented by "Ana and Vlade Divac" Foundation in cooperation with the US Agency for International Cooperation - USAID. The total number of respondents in the third wave was 2,700 persons aged 15 and over, from Belgrade, Dimitrovgrad, Lajkovac, Preševo, Sjenica, Tutin, Subotica and Šid.

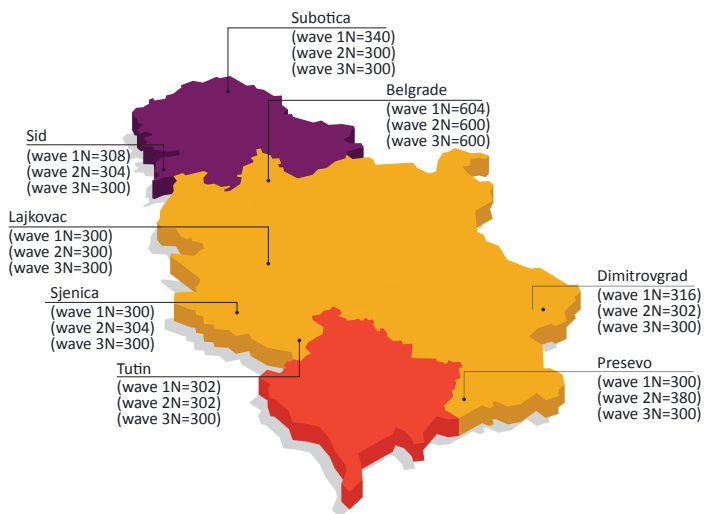
The survey was conducted in May 2017 and implemented by the Agency ProPozitiv.

May, 2017.

GENERAL ATTITUDE OF CITIZENS AND METHOD OF INFORMATION ON REFUGEES

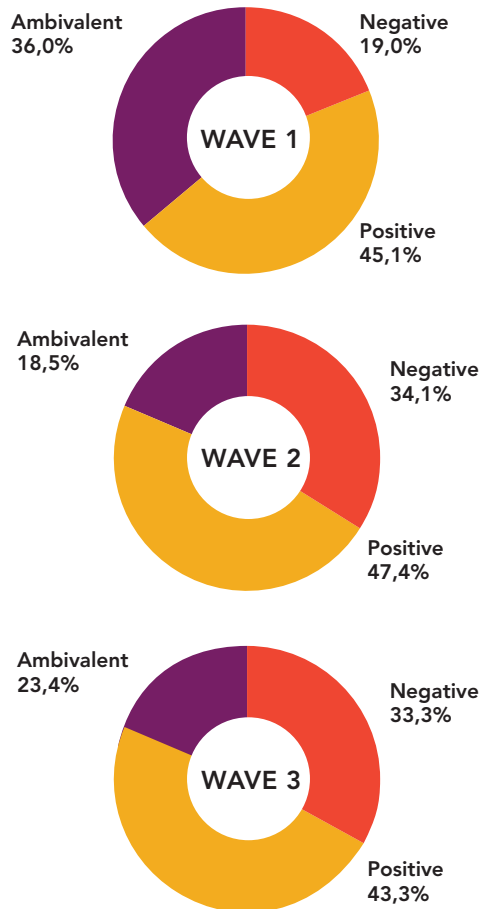
In relation to the first wave when 45% of the population had a positive attitude towards the refugees, in the second wave this percentage was slightly increased to 47%, and in the third wave it decreased slightly to 43%. Citizens who had a positive attitude did not change its position regardless of the events. On the other hand, a negative attitude increased from 19% in the first wave to 1/3 of respondents in the second and third rounds. This change came about because the respondents who were neutral, i.e. they did not have a built-in attitude, as the time passed and all events related to refugees happened, they built a negative attitude towards them. Approximately 4/5 of respondents still think that Serbia accepted refugees better comparing to other countries (78% in the first wave versus 84% in the second and 81% in the third wave). Respondents believe that the state did much more for them than our neighbors.

SAMPLE DISPERSION

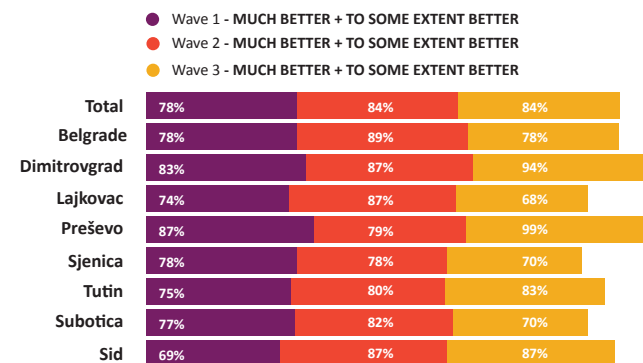


EMPATHY AND FEARS

Citizens continue to empathize with refugees, about 3/5 understand the problem they are facing with, and this number of people has not changed significantly over the study (68% in the first, 60% in the second and 62% in the third wave). Citizens increasingly consider that the refugees are young people (62% in the first, 71% in the second and 76% in the third wave), who are mostly peaceful (55% in the first, 50% in the second and 59% in the third wave). However, the percentage of those who fear or worry that the refugees will transmit some diseases to Serbian citizens is as high as 45%, which represents an increase compared to the first, but decrease compared to the second wave, while the number of those who are openly afraid or feel insecure when in terms of terrorist attacks and crime phenomenon is very similar through all the waves, and the level is about 1/3 of the respondents.



MOST OF RESPONDENTS STILL THINK THAT SERBIA HAS ACCEPTED REFUGEES MUCH BETTER IN COMPARISON TO OTHER COUNTRIES



CONTACTS WITH REFUGEES

Bearing in mind that the survey was focused on the cities most affected by the refugee crisis, and with the passing of time and prolonged contact with them, it is anticipated that the target population had an increase of contacts with refugees, 42% in the first wave and a half of citizens in the second one stated that they had some kind of contact with refugees, direct or indirect. But with the institutionalization of their residence this contact is reduced to 2/5 of the total number of citizens. From the population that had contact with the refugees, on average, 3/4 of them still had positive contact and the number of citizens is very similar in all three studies conducted, while that contact is still very highly estimated in the municipalities of Sjenica, Tutin and Preševo (over 95%).