

Corporate Communications

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Press release

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Figure captions for the figures contained in the paper

Figure 1: Asylum seekers from Ukraine are receiving more support than any other refugees. There are hardly any differences among refugees from other countries.

Figure 2: The figure shows the influence of the randomly varied characteristics on the probability of being accepted. The new results for 2022 (middle) are compared with those from the survey conducted in 2016 (left). The difference can be seen in the right-hand column.

Figure 3: The percentage of asylum seeker profiles accepted in 2016 and 2022 are broken down by the countries in which the survey was conducted. The probability of being accepted remained stable and even increased slightly in most countries.

Figure 4: The study compared the change in the probability of Ukrainians (orange) and asylum seekers from other countries (green, left-hand column) being accepted between 2016 and 2022. In terms of religion, Christian asylum seekers are preferred over Muslims; this difference remained stable between 2016 and 2022, however (right-hand column). Solidarity with Ukrainian refugees did not come at the expense of the other groups.

Figure 5: The share of accepted asylum seekers depends on the political ideology of the survey respondents. While right-wing respondents accept fewer than left-wing respondents, does differences remained stable for between 2016 and 2022, and support for refugees slightly increased among both left- and right-wing respondents. An increase in polarisation is not evident.

The graphics are from the paper, please note the copyright: Kirk Bansak, Jens Hainmueller, Dominik Hangartner. 'Europeans' support for refugees of varying background is stable over time'. Nature, August 2023.

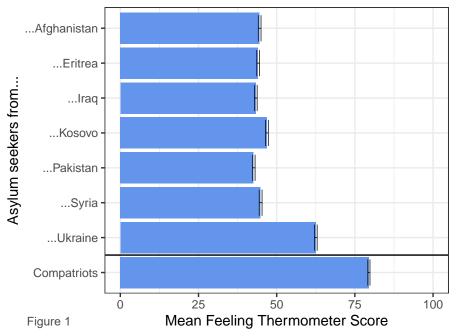
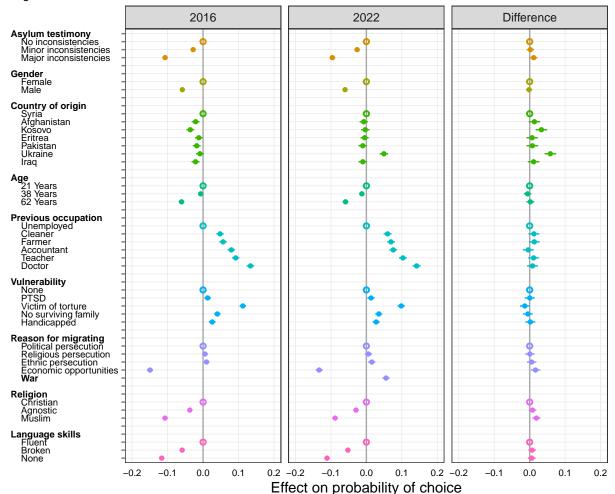
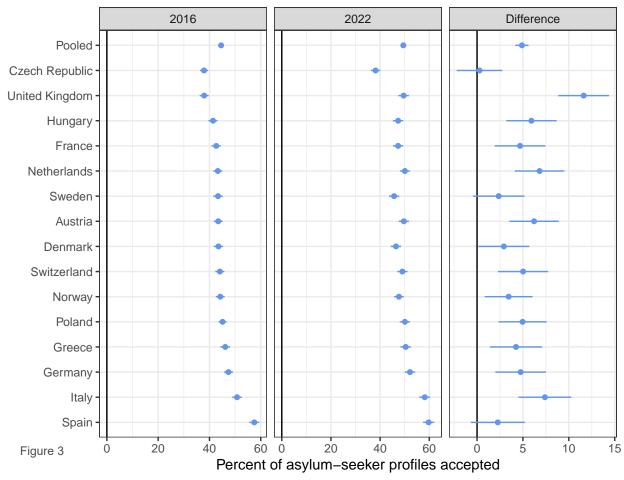
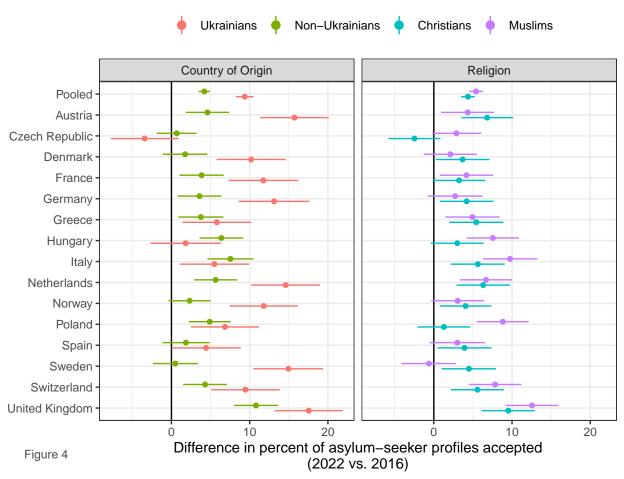


Figure 2







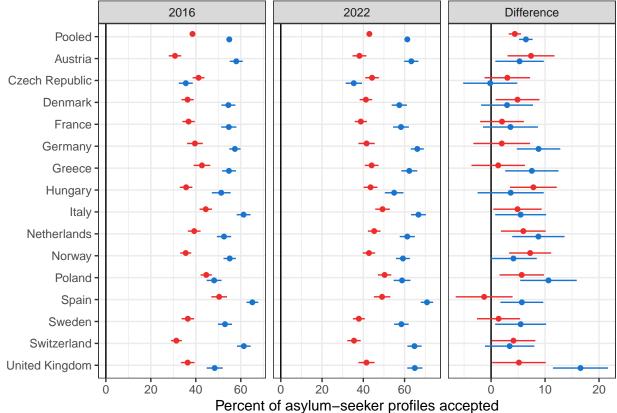


Figure 5