

# European Policy Brief

*Policy implications of TransSOL - European paths to transnational solidarity at times of crisis*

Claims that international solidarity is dead – or at best severely at risk – have grown since the 2008 financial crisis and the rise of xenophobic and populist parties and protests. Our survey of 16,000 Europeans in 8 countries looked into whether these statements were true, whether European solidarity really is in retreat, how strongly solidarity is rooted at the individual level and what factors seem to contribute to or diminish solidarity in times of crisis. Our findings indicate that international solidarity is still very much alive and functioning in Europe, but faces contextual and issue dependent challenges.

## Summary of main findings

### **Solidarity remains strong at the national level and externally.**

A strong majority of survey respondents indicated support for **EU development aid** for non-EU countries and for **redistributive public policies**, considering the reduction of income inequality to be an important goal. A majority of respondents also indicated that they have **participated in solidarity initiatives** in their own countries, indicating a willingness to actively fight inequality.

### **Solidarity between Europeans does not have the same level of support.**

Support for **fiscal solidarity** in relation to public debt with other European countries was stronger than opposition, but divisions exist between citizens of different countries. Fewer respondents also supported their government providing **additional funds to the EU for refugee support** than opposed, and fewer respondents reported undertaking **solidarity action for causes in other EU member states** than for causes in their own countries.

### **Solidarity is conditional.**

Survey findings indicate that Europeans see **solidarity as an exchange** rather than an uncondi-

tional act. Respondents tended to show a preference for providing support only to those that had also contributed. In respect to migrants, this plays out as a strong preference for access to social assistance only for those who have **worked and paid taxes or have gained citizenship**.

### **Uncertain support for EU membership.**

Despite a majority across the countries surveyed stating that being outside the EU would be negative for jobs and employment, more than two in five respondents were positive or ambivalent about the effect on jobs and employment if their country were **outside the EU**. A majority of respondents in **Greece would vote to leave the EU** – and a majority of Swiss respondents not join – if a referendum were held today. Attachment to the EU was also identified as the lowest form of attachment by respondents, compared to attachment to counties, regions and cities.

### **Non-economic migration and refugee solidarity is weak.**

While most surveyed people accepted EU economic migration, support for non-economic and non-EU migration was low – with almost one in two respondents looking for **limits or prohibitions on non-EU migration**. Few respondents indicated support for accepting more Syrian refugees, with the majority suggesting **retaining current numbers or admitting lower numbers**.

### **Context is important.**

Results across several questions differed depending on the country. Support for financial and intra-European solidarity tended to be higher in Southern European states – as did a lack of belief that EU membership is beneficial, while support for the EU tended to be higher in Germany, Denmark and Poland, with France and the UK somewhere in between.

## Interpretations

Several lessons can be drawn from the results of the survey that could be useful in shaping policies.

### Solidarity mechanisms

Opportunities exist for maintaining or increasing state-level solidarity mechanisms, as reducing inequalities amongst citizens received strong support in all countries surveyed.

### EU bailout funds

While support for and against EU level fund pooling for debt relief was relatively evenly split, a substantial number of people (29%) remain undecided and only 12% are strongly opposed, providing opportunities for further engagement.

### EU membership

While support for EU membership is weak in some countries, a positive finding that could be built upon is that Europeans in general find being part of the EU a good thing, even where they say that it has not been financially beneficial.

### Refugees

More Europeans oppose EU level financial support for refugees than are for it, however 1 in 4 people are undecided and therefore are open to being convinced.

While a high number of people are not in favour of more Syrian refugees arriving, those more attached to the EU are more in favour of accepting more refugees, indicating the two may go hand-in-hand to some extent.

### Migration

Support for migration is closely tied to employment opportunities in the EU, both for EU citizens and non-citizens. Policy measures that support employment and social redistribution are therefore more likely to lead to greater acceptance of migration.

## Key findings European solidarity

Findings indicate that European solidarity remains strong. A large majority of Europeans support **development aid** (62%) and few think it is not a priority (14%) (see [Table 1](#)), more than half of Europeans have **taken action** to support the rights of people in their own country and around a third to support other EU citizens and persons living outside the EU (see [Table 2](#)). 68% of people believe in the importance of **eliminating big inequalities** between citizens, with few (9.3%) finding it not important (see [Table 3](#)).

Support for EU funds to assist other EU members having difficulties in paying debts, often referred to as **bailout funds**, is a more mixed picture. While Europeans are generally more supportive than not (41% to 30%), public willingness for debt support is often weaker in Northern Europe than Southern and, perhaps surprisingly, almost as weak in Denmark and the UK, which are not participating in Euro bailout funds, as they are in Germany, which is (see [Table 4](#)).

When asked to assess which arguments are more reflective of **feelings on why financial help may or may not be given** to other EU member states, moral and self-beneficial arguments were seen to less convincing than arguments that at some point every member may need help (with 44% agreeing) and that money should not be given to countries who have proven poor at handling money (35%) (see [Table 6](#)).

When it comes to providing the EU with **financial support for refugees**, Europeans clearly need more convincing, with 35% indicating they are in favour against 39% who say they are not (see [Table 5](#)).

Similarly, Europeans remain unconvinced on providing **social assistance to migrants**, with 42% saying these should come only after having worked and paid taxes for one year and 30% saying these should only come with citizenship (see [Table 7](#)).

## Outliers in European solidarity

Findings suggest that in a few areas, respondents from certain countries don't match as closely to the European average as others with regards to European solidarity, meaning that policy interventions may need to be tailored differently. This includes:

- Support for development aid is weaker in Poland than the EU average, with 21% of respondents not finding it very or at all important.
- Redistributive social policies are thought of as less important in Denmark than the EU average, with 49% finding them fairly or very important and just over 19% finding them not very or not at all important.
- Pooling EU funds to support EU member states with debt challenges received more than average support in Greece, Italy and Poland than other countries surveyed.

## Key figures for European solidarity

For	Issue	Against
<b>68%</b>	Redistribution-based public policies	<b>9.3%</b>
<b>62%</b>	Development assistance	<b>14%</b>
<b>41%</b>	Fiscal solidarity between EU member states	<b>30%</b>
<b>35%</b>	Your country providing money to the EU for refugees	<b>39%</b>

## European membership and attachment

Responses to membership of the EU saw very different responses depending on the question asked and the nationality of the person responding.

On one of the fundamental questions of whether **EU membership is positive on jobs and employment**, the largest part of respondents still found it was positive (41%), however a larger proportion

(43%) were neutral or thought EU membership was negative on jobs and employment (see [Table 8](#)).

Despite that finding, the greater part of respondents from Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Poland would **vote to stay in the EU**, were a referendum to be held. Perhaps unsurprisingly a slight majority of UK respondents would vote to leave and a clear majority of Swiss respondents would not join, but also a majority of Greek respondents indicated they would vote to leave the EU and at a larger rate than British respondents (46% to 38%) (see [Table 9](#)).

On the UK question, respondents were largely split on whether or not the **UK should remain an EU member** (41.1% remain to 41.7% leave). Support for continued UK membership was particularly strong in Germany and Poland, while support for the UK to leave was stronger in France, Greece and Italy (see [Table 10](#)).

Outside of specifics and looking more generally, the greater number of respondents in all EU countries, except Greece but including the UK, think **EU membership is a good thing** (see [Table 11](#)). This is despite a greater number of respondents from France and Italy, as well as Greece, indicating that their country has not **benefited from EU membership** than saying that it has (see [Table 12](#)).

When it comes to the question of attachment though, respondents from all countries felt less – and, in most cases, much less – **attached to the EU** than to their cities, regions, countries and even the world and humanity in general (see [Table 13](#)).

## Key outliers for EU membership

On the question of EU membership, countries were largely split on a number of questions, as listed above. Nevertheless, where there was uniformity to a large extent, a number of outliers can be identified:

- Greece was the only EU country in which more respondents indicated that being outside the EU would be more positive than negative on jobs and employment.
- Respondents from Germany and Poland would more than the average be likely to vote to continue EU membership, and as indicated above, Greece and the UK are the only current EU member states that would vote to leave.

Switzerland would strongly vote to stay outside the EU, should a vote be held.

- Poland and Germany are also the countries where most respondents are likely to say the UK should stay in the EU, while France and Switzerland are the most likely to say they should leave.
- In Greece, Italy and, by a small margin, France, respondents are more likely to say that their country has not benefited from being in the EU than to say it has.

### Key figures for EU membership

For	Issue	Against
<b>49%</b>	Being in the EU has benefited your country	<b>33%</b>
<b>49%</b>	Your country should remain in the EU	<b>33%</b>
<b>41.1%</b>	The UK should remain in the EU	<b>41.7%</b>
<b>39%</b>	Leaving the EU would be bad for jobs and employment	<b>21%</b>
<b>39%</b>	EU membership is in general a good thing	<b>31%</b>
<b>87%</b>	Feel attached to their country	
<b>44%</b>	Feel attached to the EU	

### Migration

Europeans are largely homogenous in their views on **internal EU migration**: some, but limited, support for unconditional migration exists (15%), there is large support for migration for employment (46%), some support for numerical limits on migration (25%) and almost no support for ending free movement (5.5%) (See [Table 15](#)).

Results are similar for **non-EU migrants**, but with a lower degree of support for open borders (6.3%) and higher support for completely closed ones (11%), with a greater degree of balance between those supporting migration linked to em-

ployment (37%) and those supporting strict numerical limits (36%) (see [Table 16](#)).

Results of our survey looking at support for accepting **refugees** from the war in Syria shows that most people believe that their country should keep admitting around the same number (27%) or should admit lower numbers (31%), with 12% saying higher numbers should be admitted and 20% saying no one at all should be accepted (see [Table 17](#)).

### Key outliers for migration

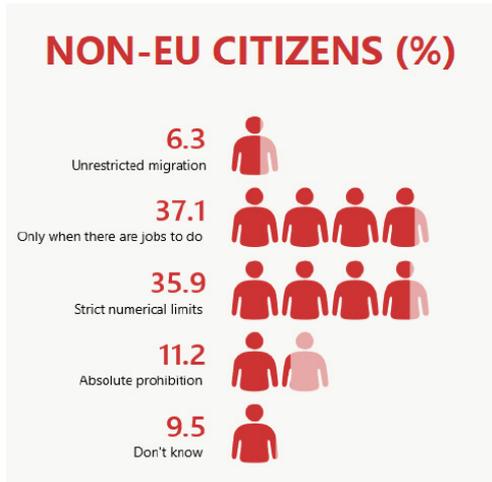
- A higher proportion of Greek respondents are in favour of intra-EU migration without conditions than the average, and a lower than average number from France, Switzerland and the UK.
- Support for lower numbers of Syrian refugee admissions were higher than average in Greece and Germany, although a higher number of Germans than average also suggest keeping numbers about the same.
- Support for admitting more Syrian refugees than currently was particularly high in Denmark and the UK and support for admitting no Syrian asylum seekers at all was particularly high in Poland and higher than average in France.

### Key figures for migration

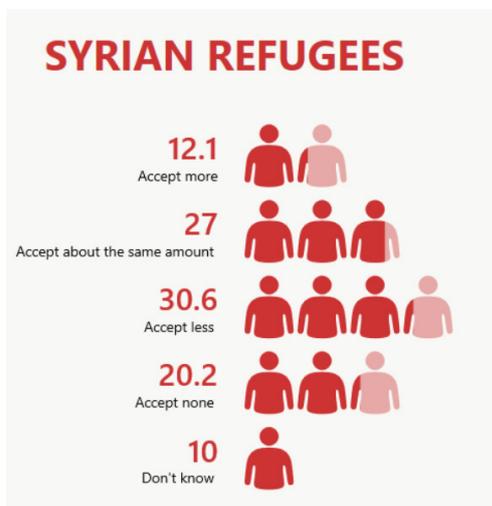
#### 1) EU migrants coming to your country



## 2) Non-EU migrants coming to your country



## 3) Syrian asylum seekers



## Methodology

A specialised polling company (INFO GmbH) carried out the survey in November and December 2016. The same questionnaire was administered in the relevant languages to approximately 2,000 respondents in each of the countries of the project (to a total of 16,000 respondents). Respondent samples were matched to national statistics with quotas for education, age, gender and region and population weights are applied in the analyses presented in this report. The full methodology can be found at: [transsol.eu](http://transsol.eu)

## About the project

The economic and financial crisis affecting the European Union has put solidarity at the top of public and policy agendas. But how strong is European solidarity after almost 60 years of European integration?

How much can we count on solidarity among citizens, organisations and governments in times of financial restrictions and political conflicts within the EU?

What do we know about beneficial and detrimental factors, and what should be done to safeguard or enhance European solidarity?

These and further questions are at the centre of the TransSOL project. In particular, the project studies solidarity in Europe and aims to increase knowledge of the importance of solidarity within the general population, organised civil society and the media.

TransSOL sheds light on the socio-economic, political and legal conditions that may benefit or inhibit solidarity. It identifies best practices and role models for transnational solidarity and develops evidence-based recommendations for policy-makers and civil society actors.

TransSOL has a comparative perspective and looks at the situation in different European countries with regard to distinct issues and target groups. On the one hand, the project measures and compares solidarity in Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, it explores the extent, forms and conditions of solidarity with regard to three vulnerable groups: the unemployed, people with disabilities and immigrants and asylum seekers. The comparative approach allows us to account for relevant variations and to better understand both how solidarity is affected in times of crisis, and which intermediate country- and field-specific factors - affect it.

The TransSOL project brings together researchers and civil society practitioners from eight European countries. The following partners and principal investigators make up the research team: the University of Siegen, Christian Lahusen (project coordinator, Germany), the University of Copenhagen, Hans-Jörg Trezn (Denmark), the University of Crete, Maria Kousis (Greece), European Alternatives, Daphne Büllesbach (United Kingdom and Germany), the University of Florence, Carlo Fusaro and Veronica Federico (Italy), the University

of Geneva, Marco Giugni (Switzerland), Glasgow Caledonian University, Simone Baglioni (United Kingdom), the Sciences Po Paris, Manlio Cinalli (France), the University of Sheffield, Maria Grasso (United Kingdom) and the University of Warsaw, Maria Theiss (Poland). Its members come from various scientific backgrounds, including sociology, political science, law and communication studies, and they form a truly multidisciplinary

team geared to capture the multifaceted and multidimensional character of European solidarity in times of crisis.

The project started in June 2015, and will run until May 2018.

Further information is available at [www.transsol.eu](http://www.transsol.eu)

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#### Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project  
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis  
Start date: June 2015  
Duration: 36 months  
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen  
Grant Agreement No: 649435  
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649435.

[www.transsol.eu](http://www.transsol.eu)

## Annex:

### Result tables

**Table 1: The European Union provides development aid to assist certain countries outside the EU in their fight against poverty and in their development. How important do you think it is to help people in developing countries? (in %)**

	Not at all	Not very	Neither	Fairly important	Very important	Total N
Denmark	4%	8%	26%	43%	19%	2183
France	5%	9%	32%	38%	16%	2098
Germany	3%	6%	18%	46%	28%	2064
Greece	6%	7%	21%	44%	22%	2061
Italy	4%	7%	18%	46%	26%	2087
Poland	5%	16%	35%	35%	8%	2119
United Kingdom	6%	9%	27%	37%	21%	2083
Switzerland	3%	8%	20%	44%	25%	2221
Total	5%	9%	25%	42%	20%	16916

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 2: Have you ever done one of the following in order to support the rights of people/groups? (in %)**

	People in your own country	People in other countries within the EU	People in countries outside the EU	Disability rights	The unemployed	Refugees/asylum seekers	Total N
Denmark	47%	23%	35%	44%	27%	30%	2183
France	47%	25%	30%	50%	24%	20%	2098
Germany	51%	31%	40%	52%	27%	34%	2064
Greece	62%	35%	36%	62%	58%	36%	2061
Italy	47%	32%	33%	49%	36%	28%	2087
Poland	59%	35%	37%	65%	40%	27%	2119
United Kingdom	38%	19%	25%	35%	19%	22%	2221
Switzerland	59%	34%	45%	67%	33%	33%	2083
Total	51%	29%	35%	53%	33%	29%	16916

footnote: at least one of the following was named: protest, donate money or time, bought or boycotted goods, passive or active membership

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 3: Eliminating big inequalities in income between citizens (in %)**

	Not at all important	Not very important	Neither	Fairly important	Very important	Total N
Denmark	5.4	12.7	33.1	32.8	16	2,183
France	2.4	5.8	20.3	37.5	34	2,098
Germany	2	6.2	22.8	39.3	29.7	2,064
Greece	1.8	3.5	16.7	35.1	42.9	2,061
Italy	1.4	3	14.9	40	40.7	2,087
Poland	2.6	5.4	21.7	36.5	33.8	2,119
United Kingdom	3.6	6.7	28.5	35.8	25.4	2,083
Switzerland	3.2	7.9	22.3	38.9	27.7	2,221
Total	2.8	6.5	22.6	37.00	31.1	16,916

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 4: The EU is currently pooling funds to help EU countries having difficulties in paying their debts. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this measure? (in %)**

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Strongly agree	Total N
Denmark	14%	24%	34%	23%	5%	1939
France	15%	19%	30%	28%	8%	1903
Germany	15%	26%	25%	27%	6%	1914
Greece	7%	4%	24%	38%	26%	1975
Italy	5%	11%	18%	47%	19%	1928
Poland	8%	12%	42%	33%	6%	1938
United Kingdom	18%	23%	25%	27%	7%	1861
Switzerland	14%	22%	31%	28%	5%	1992
Total	12%	18%	29%	31%	10%	15455

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 5: Would you support or oppose your country's government offering financial support to the European Union in order to help refugees? (in %)**

	Strongly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neither	Somewhat support	Strongly support	Total N
Denmark	16%	17%	25%	27%	14%	2183
France	26%	19%	29%	21%	5%	2098
Germany	12%	17%	24%	35%	12%	2064
Greece	24%	15%	23%	31%	8%	2061
Italy	21%	25%	28%	23%	4%	2087
Poland	18%	19%	33%	24%	5%	2119
United Kingdom	20%	18%	27%	26%	10%	2221
Switzerland	21%	25%	20%	28%	6%	2083
Total	20%	19%	26%	27%	8%	16916

**Table 6: There are many reasons to state for or against financial help for EU countries in trouble. Which one of the following best reflects how you feel? Multiple answers possible (in %)**

	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Poland	UK	CH	Total
Financial help has also beneficial effects for the own country	20%	13%	15%	19%	16%	24%	15%	13%	17%
It is our moral duty to help other member states that are in need	18%	16%	21%	27%	20%	20%	17%	15%	19%
member states should help each other, as somewhere along the way every country may require help	33%	37%	45%	59%	52%	49%	31%	42%	44%
Financial help should not be given to countries that have proven to handle money badly	40%	37%	40%	22%	26%	38%	42%	38%	35%
Don't know	19%	17%	9%	8%	13%	11%	16%	12%	13%
Total N	2183	2098	2064	2061	2087	2119	2083	2221	16916

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 7: When should migrants obtain rights to social benefits and services as citizens do? (in %)**

Country	Immediately on arrival	After living 1Y (worked or not)	After 1Y or worked & paid taxes	After Citizenship	Never	Total N
Denmark	7%	9%	37%	36%	11%	2,183
France	5%	9%	41%	26%	18%	2,098
Germany	9%	13%	46%	24%	7%	2,064
Greece	8%	8%	34%	35%	15%	2,061
Italy	8%	7%	38%	36%	12%	2,087
Poland	7%	8%	43%	32%	10%	2,119
UK	6%	8%	46%	27%	14%	2,083
Switzerland	6%	9%	52%	23%	10%	2,221
<b>Total</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>16,916</b>

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 8: Effect on jobs and employment if country was \*outside\* the EU (in %)**

	Would be good	Would be bad	Would make no difference	Don't know	Total
Denmark	16.2	37.8	21.7	24.3	100.0
France	23.8	27.6	27.8	20.8	100.0
Germany	14.4	43.7	26.5	15.4	100.0
Greece	38.4	31.2	16.5	14.0	100.0
Italy	25.9	35.4	21.9	16.8	100.0
Poland	10.6	52.1	18.1	19.2	100.0
Switzerland*	11.3*	49.6*	25.0*	14.1*	100.0
UK	26.5	33.0	24.3	16.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: \*in Switzerland we asked if the country was \*in\* the EU

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 9: If there was a referendum on your country's membership of the EU how would you vote? (%)**

	Remain (*Become member)	Leave a outside)	(*Stay Would vote	not Don't know	Total
Denmark	47.6	32.1	4.2	16.1	100
France	42.7	30.3	7.6	19.4	100
Germany	61.3	23.5	6.0	9.3	100
Greece	37.7	46.3	7.9	8.1	100
Italy	43.1	36.1	6.4	14.5	100
Poland	64.0	14.8	7.8	13.4	100
Switzerland*	10.5*	74.3*	5.7*	9.5*	100
United Kingdom	44.3	45.2	3.7	6.8	100
Total	48.7	32.6	6.2	12.6	100

Notes: \*in Switzerland we asked about joining the EU

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 10: Should the UK remain a member or leave the EU (%)?**

	Remain	Leave	Don't know	Total
Denmark	45.1	34.5	20.4	100.0
France	30.3	46.6	23.1	100.0
Germany	51.7	35.7	12.6	100.0
Greece	32.2	51.7	16.1	100.0
Italy	39.8	43.2	17.0	100.0
Poland	59.0	19.5	21.5	100.0
Switzerland	26.3	55.1	18.7	100.0
United Kingdom	45.3	47.1	7.6	100.0
Total	41.1	41.7	17.2	100.0

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 11: Generally speaking, do you think that your country's membership of the European Union is ...? (%)**

Denmark	38.9	25.3	26.3	9.6	100
France	34.4	26.5	29.8	9.3	100
Germany	53.3	15.6	26.6	4.5	100
Greece	30.7	34.0	31.1	4.2	100
Italy	35.8	30.6	26.4	7.2	100
Poland	62.7	9.2	20.9	7.2	100
Switzerland*	8.0*	67.6*	18.1*	6.3*	100
United Kingdom	40.3	35.4	18.0	6.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: \*in Switzerland we asked about joining the EU (joining the EU would be... )

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 12: Taking everything into account, would you say that your country has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union? (%)**

	Benefited	Not benefited	Don't know	Total
Denmark	48.6	29.8	21.7	100
France	36.2	37.6	26.2	100
Germany	58.5	27.4	14.2	100
Greece	37.2	53.1	9.6	100
Italy	28.2	52.7	19.1	100
Poland	70.9	14.3	14.8	100
Switzerland*	70.3*	13.4*	16.3*	100
United Kingdom	43.7	37.0	19.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: \*in Switzerland we asked if the country benefited or not from NOT being a member of the European Union

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 13: Please tell me how attached you feel to ...? (% fairly and very attached)**

	European Union	The world/humanity	Country	Region	Ccity
Denmark	33.4	64.1	90.8	62.2	80.3
France	47.1	72.7	88.6	80.5	79.0
Germany	53.3	69.0	83.7	79.1	82.1
Greece	32.3	73.8	90.5	85.0	85.0
Italy	49.1	73.4	78.1	80.2	82.3
Poland	65.8	79.9	89.8	87.8	87.6
Switzerland	28.1	74.6	89.1	84.0	81.1
United Kingdom	40.1	67.7	82.5	75.8	79.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>82.1</b>

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 14: Solidarity and attachment to the EU**



Agreement with pooling funds to help countries in debt (see Table 4)	Attached to the EU
Strongly disagree	18.2
Disagree	31.2
Neither	43.5
Agree	59.0
Strongly agree	58.7
Don't know	30.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.5</b>

**Table 15: For each of the following groups, what measures do you think the government should pursue? People from European Union coming to \*\*\*COUNTRY\*\*\* to work? (%)**

	Allow in all those who want to come	Allow people to come as long as there are jobs they can do	Put strict limits on the number allowed to come	Prohibit people from these countries coming here	Don't know	Total
Denmark	14.6	52.1	18.9	3.8	10.7	100
France	13.0	42.2	25.1	8.1	11.6	100
Germany	16.3	46.2	26.1	4.8	6.7	100
Greece	22.0	44.7	23.0	4.2	6.1	100
Italy	16.7	48.5	20.7	5.7	8.3	100
Poland	20.0	44.2	19.1	5.3	11.5	100
Switzerland	7.2	46.4	36.8	4.2	5.4	100
United Kingdom	9.7	41.2	31.8	8.0	9.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 16: For each of the following groups, what measures do you think the government should pursue? People from non-EU countries coming to \*\*\*COUNTRY\*\*\* to work? (%)**

	Allow in all those who want to come	Allow people to come as long as there are jobs they can do	Put strict limits on the number allowed to come	Prohibit people from these countries coming here	Don't know	Total
Denmark	5.6	40.3	31.8	10.7	11.6	100.0
France	6.2	32.8	34.3	14.5	12.2	100.0
Germany	7.0	32.1	40.3	12.3	8.3	100.0
Greece	7.8	38.0	37.2	11.1	5.9	100.0
Italy	8.0	46.6	27.4	9.3	8.8	100.0
Poland	6.2	34.8	33.7	11.9	13.4	100.0
Switzerland	4.5	35.3	45.1	9.2	5.8	100.0
United Kingdom	5.3	37.0	37.2	10.5	10.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 17: How do you think your country should handle refugees fleeing the war in Syria? (%)**

	Admit higher numbers	Keep numbers coming about the same	Admit lower numbers	Should not let any come in	Don't know	
Denmark	17.1	29.0	27.0	16.8	10.1	100.0
France	10.0	21.1	29.8	25.0	14.1	100.0
Germany	9.3	35.8	37.0	12.7	5.3	100.0
Greece	8.6	18.9	49.5	16.9	6.1	100.0
Italy	8.7	23.4	34.8	22.0	11.1	100.0
Poland	9.2	24.5	15.8	36.3	14.2	100.0
Switzerland	15.6	38.0	27.3	12.2	7.0	100.0
United Kingdom	18.1	24.9	24.8	20.0	12.3	100.0
Total	12.1	27.0	30.6	20.2	10.0	100.0

Source: TransSOL (Horizon2020, GA, no 649435)

**Table 18: Solidarity with Syrian Refugees and attachment to the EU**

What should be done regarding refugees fleeing war in Syria (see Table 17)	Attached to EU
Admit higher numbers	61.0
Keep numbers coming about the same	53.6
Admit lower numbers	38.9
Should not let any come in	29.1
Don't know	38.6
Total	43.5