

Exploring the effects of spatial structure in EGT-games

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Figure 1: Protest for refugees

Abstract

The number of refugees arriving in Europe has strongly increased over the past months. In Germany as one of the main destination countries, a public debate on whether or not to host more refugees has arisen. The opinions expressed largely differ among the population. There are scientific concepts trying to explain attitudes towards social groups in general and xenophobia in particular. However, there is no scientific consensus on attitudes towards refugees. In our study we test for a coherence between people's willingness to host more refugees and their knowledge about the actual refugee numbers in Germany. We used two interview questions as proxies for attitude and knowledge and tested for coherence between the answers. Possible confounding factors such as age, gender and place were recorded and tested for significance. We find that people who oppose hosting more refugees tend to overestimate the real numbers whereas people who favor hosting more refugees tend to underestimate the real numbers. However, our data do not support a correlation between knowledge (i.e. precision of estimate) and attitude. While gender and age do not have a significant influence, answers differ significantly among the places where the interviews were conducted. In conclusion, our study shows that attitudes towards refugees depend more on their perceived presence rather than real knowledge about them.

1 Introduction

1.1 The broad topic and what has been done before

The number of refugees asking for shelter in European Countries has strongly increased due to recent conflicts in the Near East and Africa. From 336,000 refugees applying for asylum in the EU in 2012, the number of applications has increased to 437,000 in 2013. Because the applications were not equally distributed among the different EU countries, some were not affected at all whereas others had to make enormous efforts to accommodate the refugees. Asylum applications in the UK (+4%) and France (+8%) only slightly increased in 2013, while for example Italy (+61%) and Germany (+64%) experienced a much stronger increase (?). In Germany as one of the main destination countries 127,000 refugees applied for asylum in 2013. 81,000 application were processed and only 20,000 refugees received a temporal or permanent residence permit (?). Now that many german municipalities struggle to find appropriate accommodation for the refugees, a public debate on whether or not to host more refugees has arisen. The opinions expressed differ largely among the population. While many people show honest empathy and try to help, there are many who do not want refugees living in proximity. Even utter xenophobia is pronounced occasionally. Media thereby often echo the most extreme positions.

In our perception the level of knowledge about refugees differs a lot among the population and the debate has turned very emotional so that it is often led by fear rather than facts. For this reason we want to investigate the public opinion and test whether people's attitudes are linked to their knowledge about refugees.

Previous Research:

There is a lot of research investigating the public opinion on immigrants, which can partly be transferred to the subgroup of refugees. Literature names several possible factors for negative attitudes towards asylum seekers. In general, the fear of crime and economic interests, such as the fear that migrants will take over all jobs have been identified as the most common reasons for negative attitudes towards refugees (?). Other authors focused on xenophobia and investigate whether it is related to gender (?) economics and education (?). Some studies have focused on the impact of media content on public opinion towards asylum seekers (???). Furthermore, many authors have investigated how personal experience or contact influences people's attitudes (?). ? describes the underlying psychological processes of prejudice. He established the highly regarded "Intergroup Contact Theory". Its basic message is that a lack of knowledge about a social group leads to prejudice which in turn makes people avoid that group - a self enforcing process. Only direct contact with the social group can refute people's prejudices and bring about higher levels of knowledge and acceptance. ? stresses the coherence between lack of knowledge and xenophobia: "From an objective point of view, these kinds of beliefs are mostly non-rational or irrational because of their inaccurate correspondence with reality. Put another way, they are mostly false".

1.2 Problem and Gap of Knowledge

Previous research suggests that people who know less about the number of refugees are less tolerant and less likely to approve of more refugees being accepted. However this debate has not come to a final conclusion yet. Authors like ? postulate that knowledge not necessarily correlates with what people think would be the right thing to do. We want to contribute to this discussion by investigating whether there peoples knowledge on refugees actually correlates with their support for Germany hosting more refugees.

Hypothesis: In our study we test the following hypothesis: People who oppose hosting more refugees generally overestimate the number of refugees accepted in Germany.

1.3 Our approach and specific questions

For testing the Hypothesis we used two simple interview questions as proxies for knowledge and attitude and correlated them using a linear model. We also recorded possible confounding factors like age, gender and place of the interviews. Our study is novel because it is simple and it addresses the issues of a current public debate that previous research has not yet looked at. The correlation between current knowledge and public opinion has not been examined lately, if at all.

2 Methods

2.1 Modeling environment

Data were collected in short interviews that were conducted at various locations in and around the city of Freiburg, Germany. The seven interview sites were the city center, the main station, the university campus, the "Vauban" residential district, a village called Denzlingen and a recreation area in the forest. These sites were selected to reflect a broad average of the Freiburg population. All data were collected on October 23rd, 2014 throughout the whole day to further maximize the variety in participants.

2.2 Effect of spatial structure in PD and HD games

Interview scheme Our data were collected by conducting short verbal questionnaires that include two main questions:

Question 1) Should Germany host more or less refugees?
Question 2) How many people were accepted as refugees in Germany in 2013?

- hallo gregor
- guten morgen

The term "refugees" includes asylum seekers, and the terms "to host" and "to be accepted" mean allowing them to stay in Germany either temporarily or permanently. To control for possible confounding factors, we additionally recorded the interviewees age, gender and nationality and any other applicable comments (see questionnaire in the appendix). Furthermore, we intentionally collected data from various participants (old, young, male, female, etc.). Before starting the interview we stated that the questionnaire is for a study conducted at the University of Freiburg.

Overall, a 165 people were interviewed. After excluding incomplete records and people not being german citizens 124 records remained. 86 out of them were in favor of hosting more refugees whereas 26 favored less refugees. 12 favored keeping the number stable. The lowest estimate for the number of refugees was 100 while the maximum estimate was 3,000,000.

2.3 Effect of neighbourhood size

Preparation: For data analysis we used the R statistics software package (?). For a preliminary evaluation of the data, we plotted some parameters and created a histogram of the estimate 2. Because of the highly skewed distribution of estimates we logarithmized the estimates to the base of 20,000 (i.e. the real number of refugees admitted) 3. The answers to Question 1 were numerified for analysis:

less refugees = -1
same number = 0
more refugees = 1

Regression: After preparing the data we applied two

linear regression models to the data. First, we checked for a correlation between the attitude records and the logarithmized absolute estimates. We then calculated the difference between the estimates and the real number of refugees and checked for a correlation between attitude records and the logarithmized absolute difference.

Confounding factors: In order to check whether one of the possible confounding factors had an influence on the attitude towards refugees, we conducted an analysis of variance for each of them.

Figure 2: Histograms of the estimates

Figure 3: Histograms of the logarithmized estimates

2.4 Effect of mixed strategies

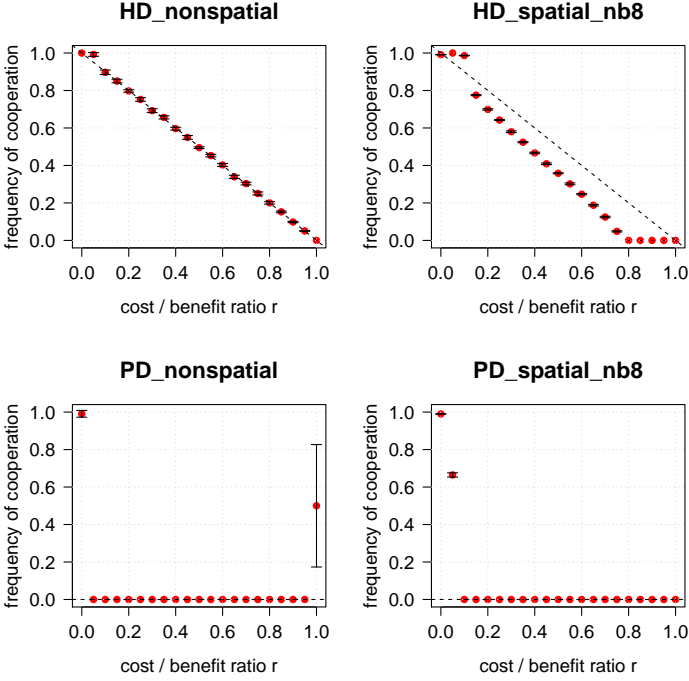


Figure 4: Comparison of HD and PD game simulations, both with and without spatial structure. [$t = 5000$, $i = 10$]

3 Results

3.1 Effect of spatial structure in PD and HD games

In our first simulation experiment, we compared the effect of spatial structure on the persistence of cooperators in the PD and HD games.

The regression shows a significant correlation between estimates and the attitude statement (figure ??): The higher the estimated number of refugees, the more likely people oppose hosting more refugees.

We produced a residual pattern plot and a Q-Q-Plot of the model to examine model quality. The residuals are nicely distributed in both Residual vs. fitted Plot and Q-Q-Plot (see figure 5). Therefore we consider our model appropriate. A summarizing box plot of our model including the regression line is given in figure 6.

In the second regression we correlated the logarithmized absolute difference between estimates and actual refugee number to the attitude records. Our data do not show a significant correlation between attitude and the difference to actual refugee numbers as a proxy for knowledge.

Figure 5: residual distribution and Q-Q-Plot of the fitted model

Figure 6: Attitude towards refugees in dependence of estimated numbers. Blue = regression line

Figure 7: Attitudes towards refugees at different places

3.2 Effect of neighbourhood size

In order to check for possible confounding factors, we conducted an analysis of variance for gender, age and place of interview.

Gender: There was no influence of gender on attitude. Surprisingly, statements by male and female are completely equally distributed, even though we were 5 researchers interviewing 124 people.

Age: According to preliminary data analysis, people favoring more refugees were younger than people who favored keeping the same number or less refugees. However, the ANOVA we conducted to test for an influence of age was not significant ($p\text{-value} = 0.7898$). We therefore do not consider age a relevant confounding factor.

Place: Unlike with the other variables, the place where interviews were conducted had a significant influence on the attitudes expressed. The ANOVA we returned a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.0386. In Vauban and on campus, people were more positive towards refugees than in the hiking area or at the technical faculty (see figure 7).

3.3 Effect of mixed strategies

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Main findings

spatial structure
different neighborhoods
mixed strategies

“What does cooperation mean in die Hawk-Dove game?”

4.2 Limitations

While gender and age do not have a significant influence on attitude, answers differ significantly among places where the interviews were conducted. We therefore assume that the selection of interview sites is relevant for the outcome. Due to the limited time and number of researchers in our study, our results can not be fully generalized. For reproducing our study on a large scale one should aim to select the interviewees as representative as possible.

Besides the selection of interview sites, the scheme of interviews might constitute a certain limitation to our study. As the interviews were conducted orally, the responses might be influenced by interactions between interviewer and interviewees. For example, interviewees might attribute a pro-refugee opinion to the interviewer and therefore not be honest when having a different opinion themselves. This goes especially for interviewers speaking English. Interviewees might assume that they are talking to migrants and might therefore not want to express a negative attitude towards refugees. Several times it occurred that interviewees were in company of other people who would try to influence the answers by making comments. Although we explicitly asked the interviewees for their personal opinion, the results may have been biased in some cases. To increase objectivity and avoid bias by personal interactions, one could switch to anonymized printed questionnaires in future studies.

4.3 Final conclusions, applications and further research

In conclusion, we found that people who oppose hosting more refugees tend to overestimate the real numbers whereas people who favor hosting more refugees tend to underestimate the real numbers. However, our data do not support a correlation between precision of estimate and attitude. We cannot tell from our data if this means that subtle perception rather than knowledge influences people’s attitude towards refugees. We therefore recommend further investigating this question with a more differentiated questionnaire that incorporates a well-defined proxy for the interviewees knowledge on refugees.

While gender and age did not significantly influence attitude in our study, answers differed significantly among places where the interviews were conducted. When reproducing this study, places for the interviews should be selected so that they represent an average of the population. Furthermore, we recommend using printed questionnaires to ensure objective and honest answers.

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