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# 2016-2017 CHINA NATIONAL IMAGE GLOBAL SURVEY

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KANTAR MILWARD BROWN

LIGHTSPEED

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# Part 1: About Survey 2016-2017

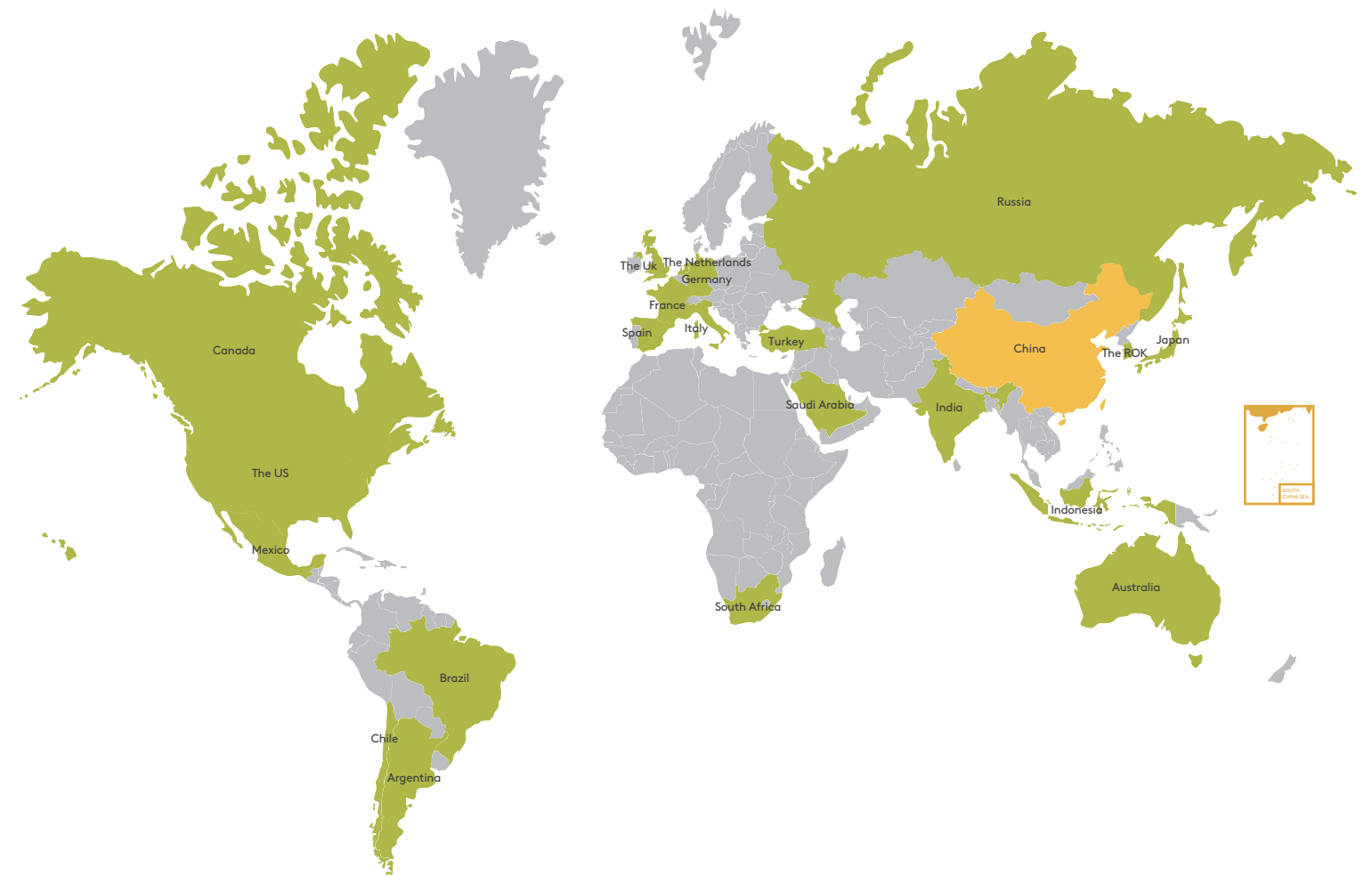
From March to June 2017, the Center for International Communication Studies under the China Foreign Languages Publishing Administration, Kantar Millward Brown and Lightspeed jointly conducted the fifth global survey of China's national image.

The survey interviewed citizens of 22 countries, covering Asia (China, Japan, the ROK, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Turkey), Europe (the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and the Netherlands), North America (the US, Canada and Mexico), South America (Brazil, Argentina and Chile), Oceania (Australia) and Africa (South Africa).

With 500 respondents from each country, a total of 11,000 respondents selected from the global panel of Lightspeed Research were included in this survey. The survey was conducted by using online questionnaires and strictly followed the international standards for online polls. To ensure the representation of the countries involved, the samples were local residents aged between 18 and 65 years, and the ratio of men to women was 50:50.

## Main findings of this survey:

China's overall image is steadily improving, with appreciation of its performance in domestic and foreign affairs and of its Belt and Road Initiative. Its economic influence is widely recognized, with more confidence in its future and high expectation of its becoming the world's largest economy. Chinese food, traditional Chinese medicine, high-speed railway and other cultural and high-tech elements remain the hallmarks of China's national image.



## Part 2: Overall Image and Influence

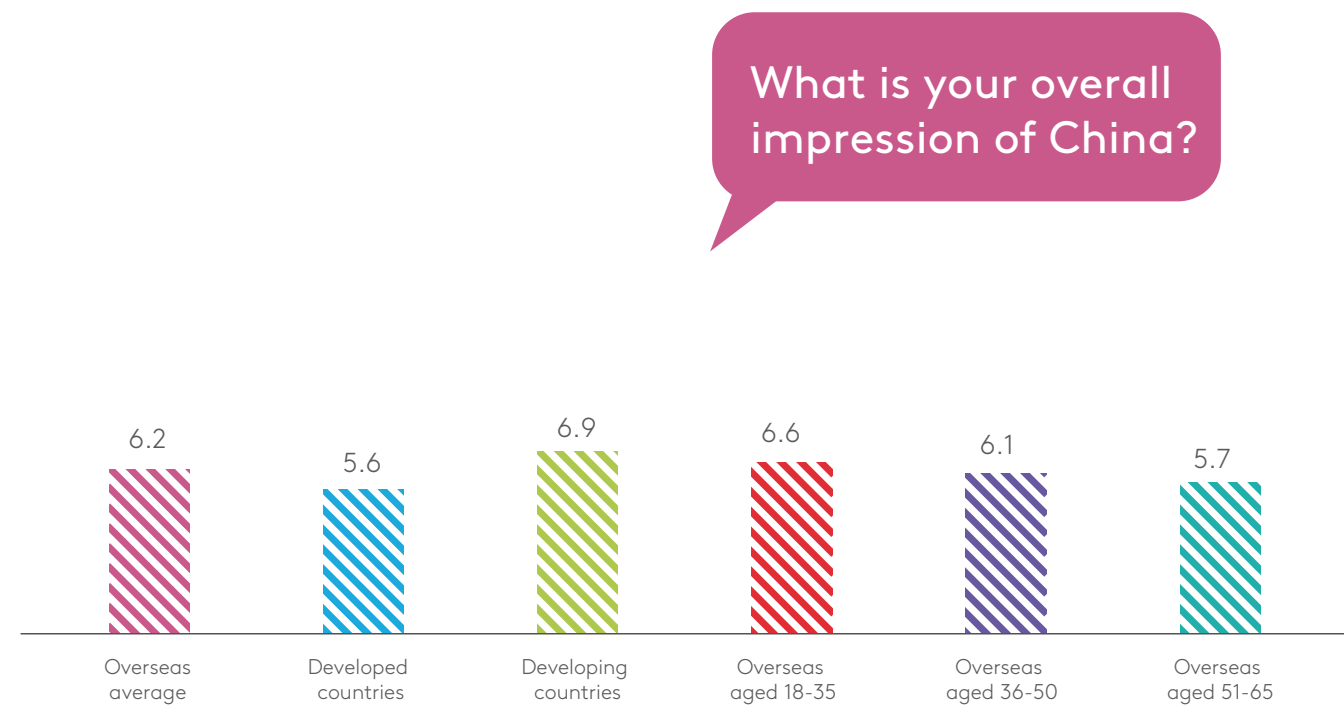
# Part 2: Overall Image and Influence

## China's overall image is steadily improving internationally.

China scores 6.22 on the 10-point system of its overall image, maintaining a slight upward curve in recent years.

Overseas youth (aged 18-35) had the best impressions of China, compared with those aged 36-50 and 51-65. The scores among these three groups were 6.6 points, 6.1 points and 5.6 points.

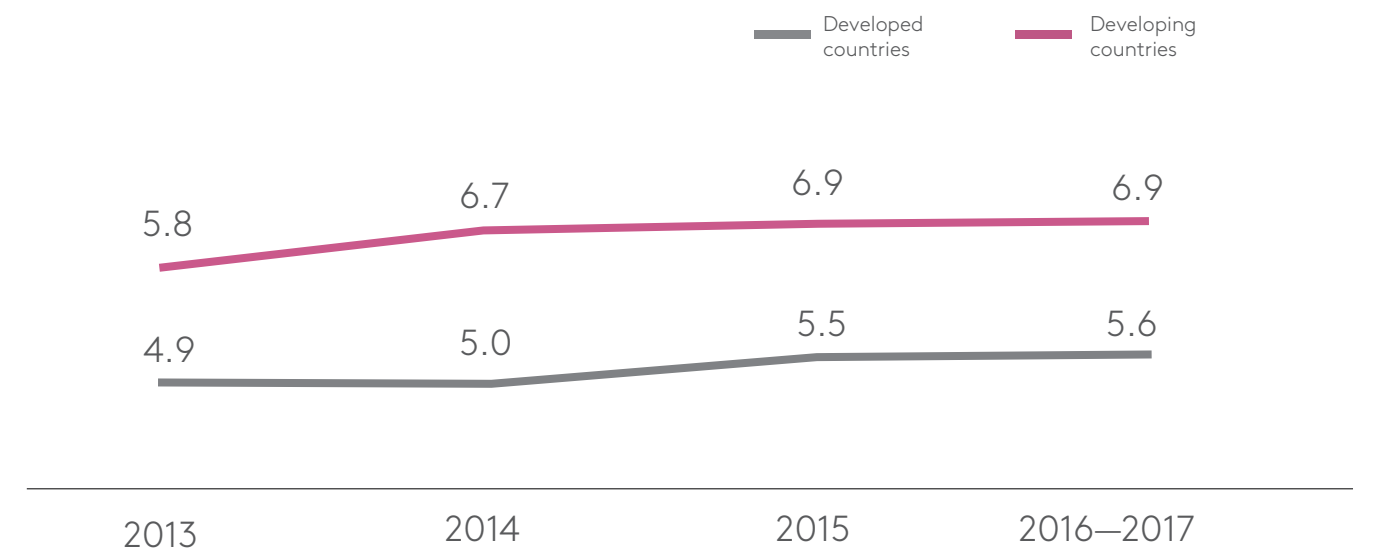
Figure 1 Overall image of China (1-10 points)



Samples: 10,500 overseas

China sees a steady rise in the scores of its image in recent years. Compared with 2015, the three countries whose score of China rose the most were all developed countries: Italy (up 0.5 point), Canada (up 0.4 point) and the UK (up 0.4 point). Generally, developing countries had better impressions of China than developed countries.

Figure 2 China in the eyes of developed and developing countries since 2013 (1-10 points)



Samples: overseas annually

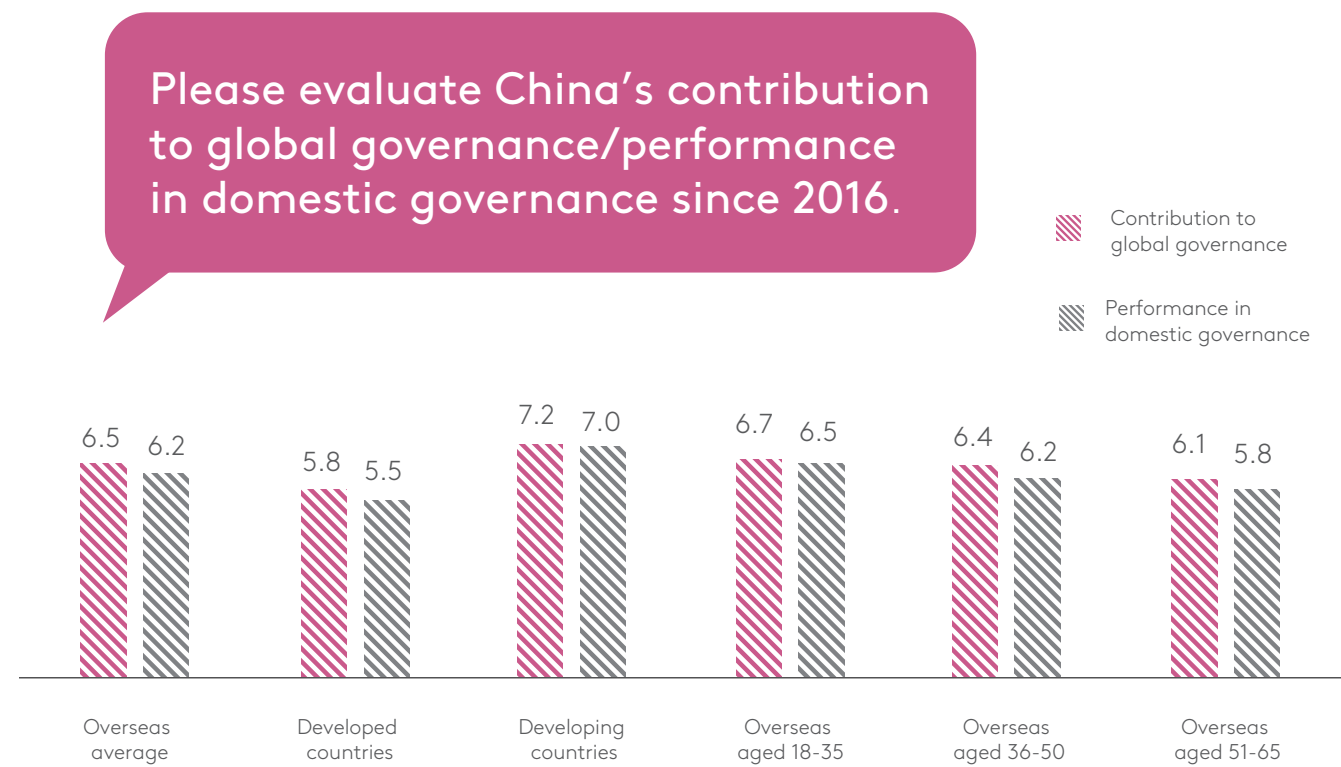
## Part 2: Overall Image and Influence

### China is highly appraised for its performance in domestic and global affairs.

In terms of performance in global and domestic affairs, China got a score of 6.5 and 6.2 points, respectively, showing more recognition of its ability in handling international affairs.

Compared with overseas average impressions, developing countries and overseas youth had better comments on China's performance in domestic and global affairs. This is the same as the results in 2015. It's noteworthy that developed countries saw their scores of China's domestic governance rising faster than those of developing countries.

Figure 3 Evaluation of China's contribution to global governance and performance in domestic governance (1-10 points)



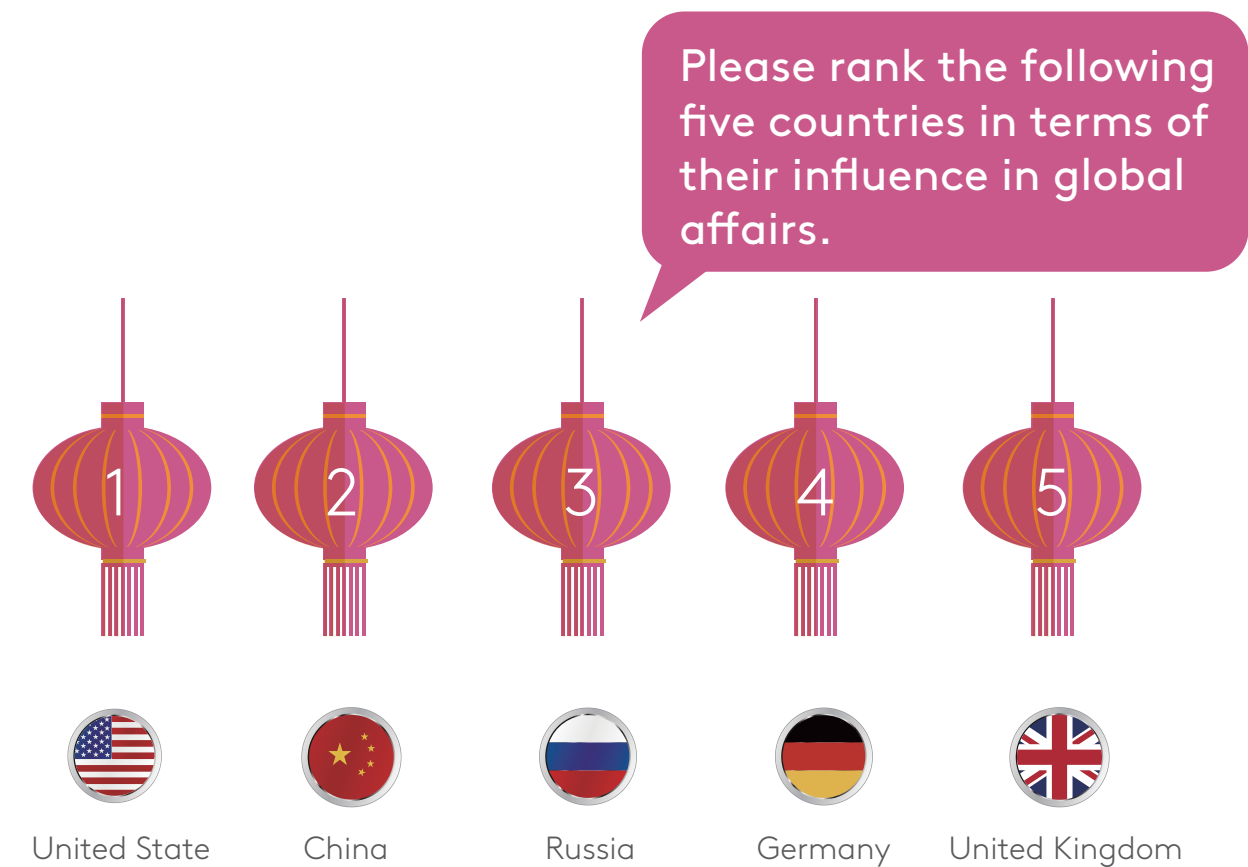
Samples: 10,500 overseas

### China ranks second among all countries in terms of influence in global affairs.

Speaking of their influence in global affairs, China ranked only next to the US, and was followed by Russia, Germany and the UK.

The top three countries were the same as in 2014 and 2015. In the eyes of the respondents, there was not much change in these countries' performance in global affairs.

Figure 4 Top five countries with the biggest influence in global affairs



Samples: 11,000 global

## Part 2: Overall Image and Influence

Regarding its participation in global governance, overseas respondents think highly of China in the fields of science and technology and economy.

Regarding its participation in global governance, the international community thought highly of China in the fields of science and technology (65%), economy (64%) and culture (57%). Compared with developed countries, developing countries had a better impression of China's performance in all aspects of global governance, as did overseas youth compared with older people.

Figure 5 Evaluation of China's performance in global governance (%)

Please evaluate China's performance in each of the following aspects of global governance since 2016.

	Overseas average	Developed countries	Developing countries	Overseas aged 18-35	Overseas aged 36-50	Overseas aged 51-65
Science and technology	65	55	76	67	64	63
Economy	64	55	74	65	64	63
Culture	57	48	66	59	56	54
Politics	44	33	55	47	43	38
Security	44	34	54	48	42	38
Ecology	34	25	45	42	32	26

Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 3: Images of China and Its Citizens

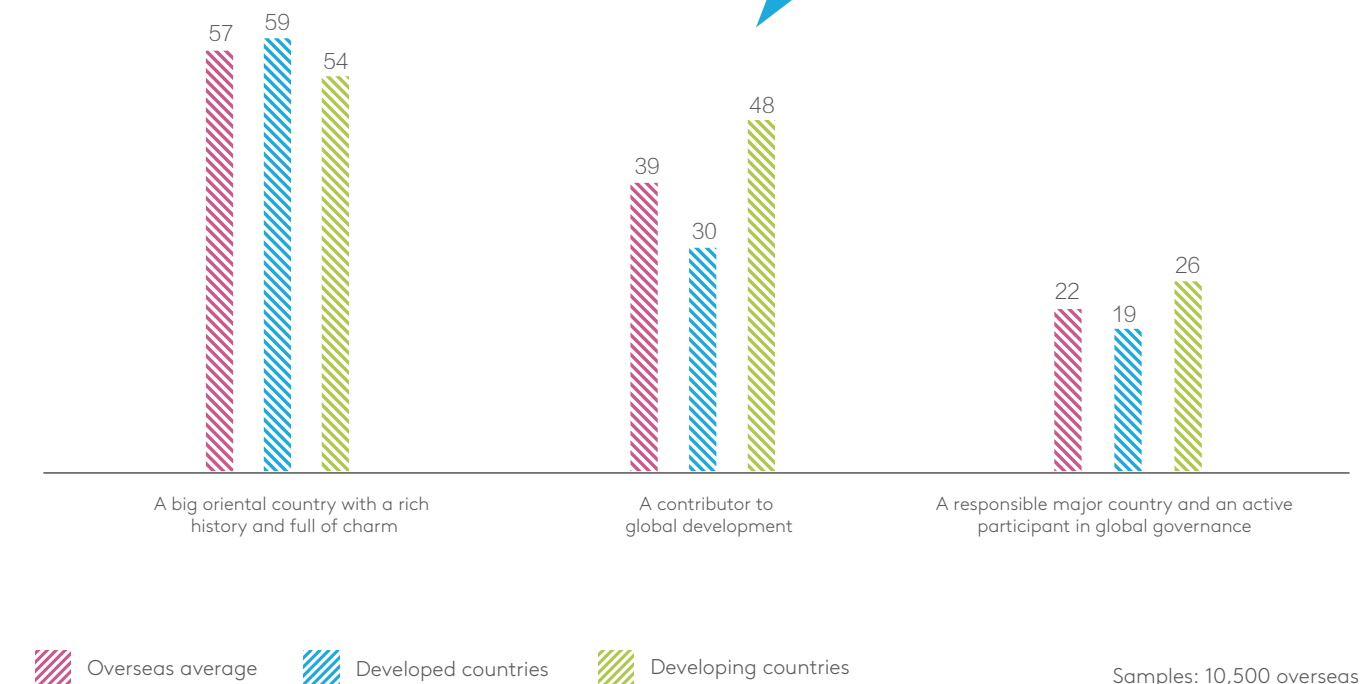
# Part 3: Images of China and Its Citizens

A big oriental country with a rich history and full of charm, and a contributor to global development: the prominent image of China

A big oriental country with a rich history and full of charm: This was the most impressive image of China in the eyes of overseas respondents (57%), those in developed countries in particular. Nearly 40% of the overseas respondents recognized China's contribution to global development, and the figure was nearly 50% in developing countries.

Figure 6 Top three comments on China's image (%)

What's the image of China in your eyes?



Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 3: Images of China and Its Citizens

### Hardworking is the most recognized character of the Chinese people.

Overseas respondents have a positive impression of the Chinese people as a whole. Those in developing countries had better impressions.

As in 2015, most of the overseas respondents thought the Chinese people are hardworking, collectivistic, hospitable and friendly, honest and modest. The people from developed countries tended to think that the Chinese are conservative and close-minded, and lack innovation.

Figure 7 Image of Chinese citizens

Which adjectives would you use to describe the Chinese people?



Samples: 10,500 overseas

### Overseas respondents are optimistic about China's future development and expect China to become the world's largest economy.

Overseas respondents are generally positive about China's future development. Those in developed and developing countries both believed that China's international status and global influence would continue to grow, and that China would lead the new round of globalization and contribute more to global governance.

An increasing number of overseas respondents – 17% in 2013, 20% in 2014 and 24% in 2015 – thought that China would become the world's largest economy, and the proportion was 33% in Survey 2016-2017. This showed that the international community had more confidence in China's economic prospects.

There were people, 36%, who agreed that China still faces such challenges as economic disparity and environmental pollution.

Figure 8 Future development of China (%)

How do you view China's future development?

	Overseas average	Developed countries	Developing countries	Overseas aged 18-35	Overseas aged 36-50	Overseas aged 51-65
China will become the world's largest economy in the near future.	33	28	37	32	33	33
China will remain the world's No. 2 economy.	21	20	22	22	21	20
China will lead the new round of globalization and contribute more to global governance.	19	14	25	20	19	18
China's contribution to global governance will be limited due to de-globalization.	8	9	7	8	8	7
China's international status and global influence will continue to grow.	38	34	42	36	37	43
China's international status and global influence will decrease.	9	11	7	10	8	10
China's social governance and environmental protection will improve remarkably.	11	9	14	12	11	11
China still faces challenges such as gap in wealth and environmental pollution.	36	42	28	30	36	44

Samples: 10,500 overseas

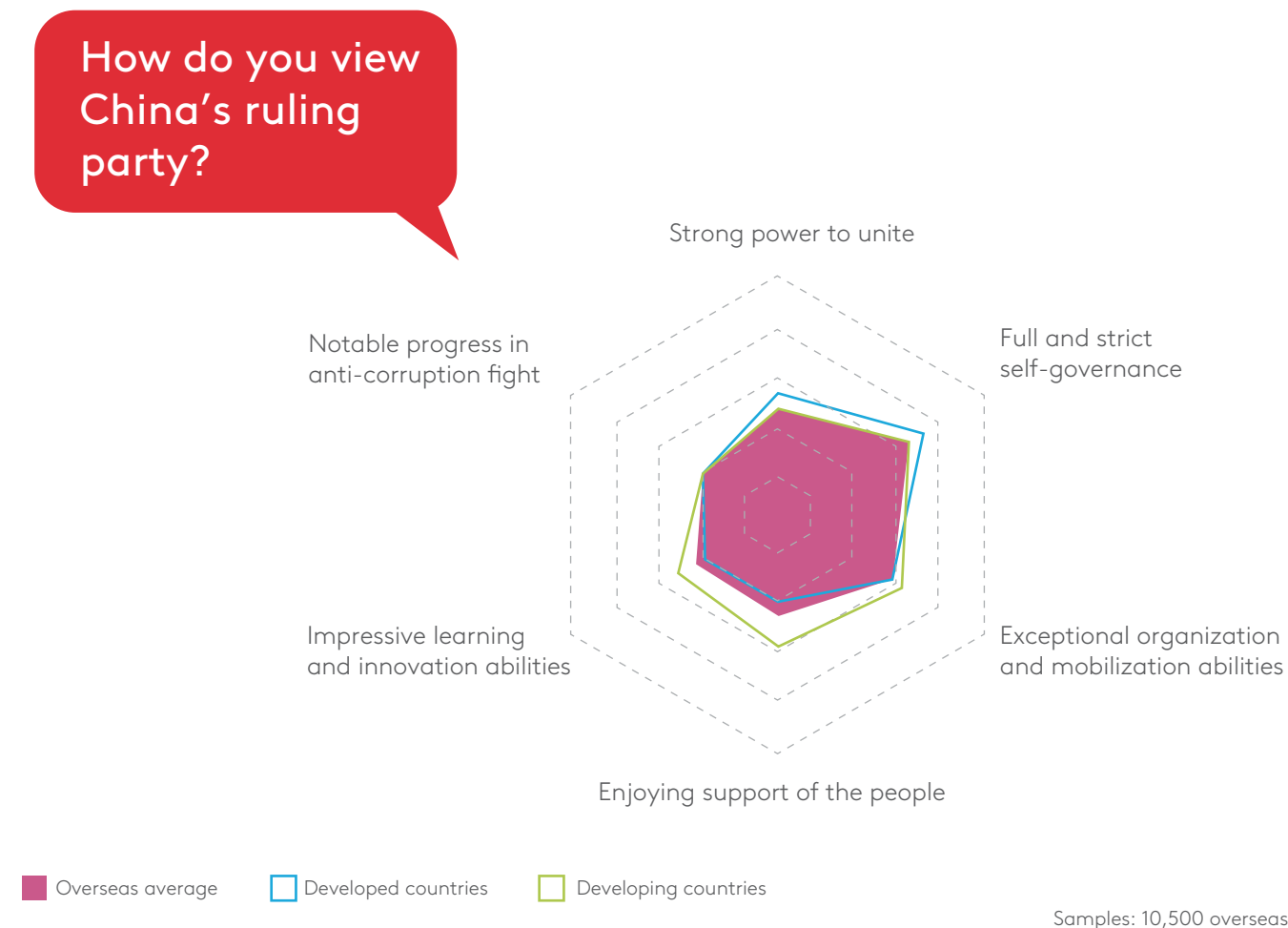
Part 4: China's Political and Diplomatic Images

# Part 4: China's Political and Diplomatic Images

## Full and strict self-governance: the most prominent image of China's ruling party

Overseas respondents were generally impressed by the "full and strict self-governance" of China's ruling party, its "exceptional organization and mobilization abilities" and "strong power to unite". More people in developing countries than in developed countries thought that the party is "enjoying support of the people" and "having impressive learning and innovation abilities".

Figure 9 Image of China's ruling party

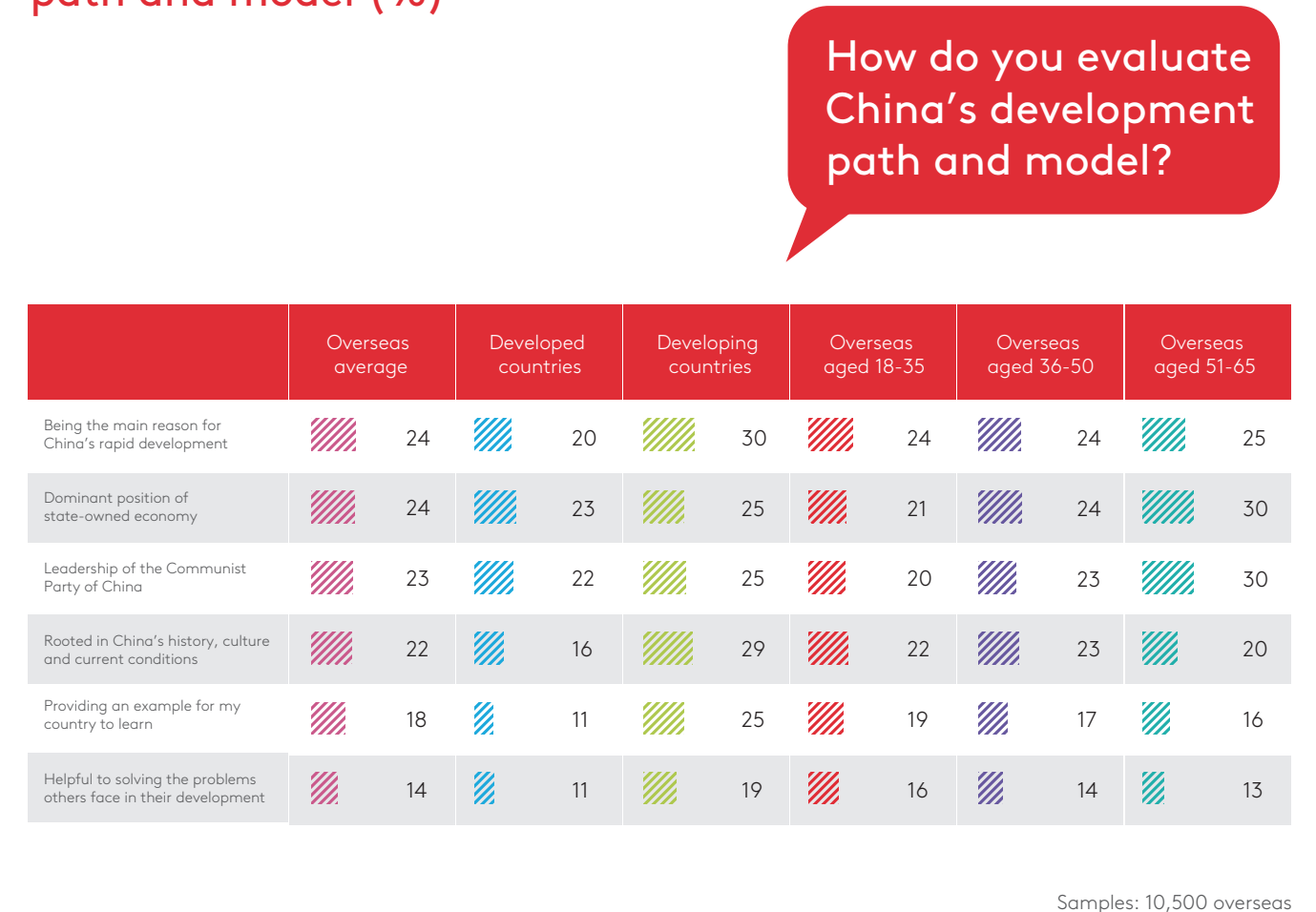


## China's development path and model: a major driving force for its rapid development

Overall, overseas respondents, especially those in developing countries, attributed China's rapid development to its development path and model. They were also impressed by the dominant position of state-owned economy in this path and model.

Compared with developed countries and older people, developing countries and young people were more positive about the effects brought by the Chinese path and model.

Figure 10 Evaluation of China's development path and model (%)



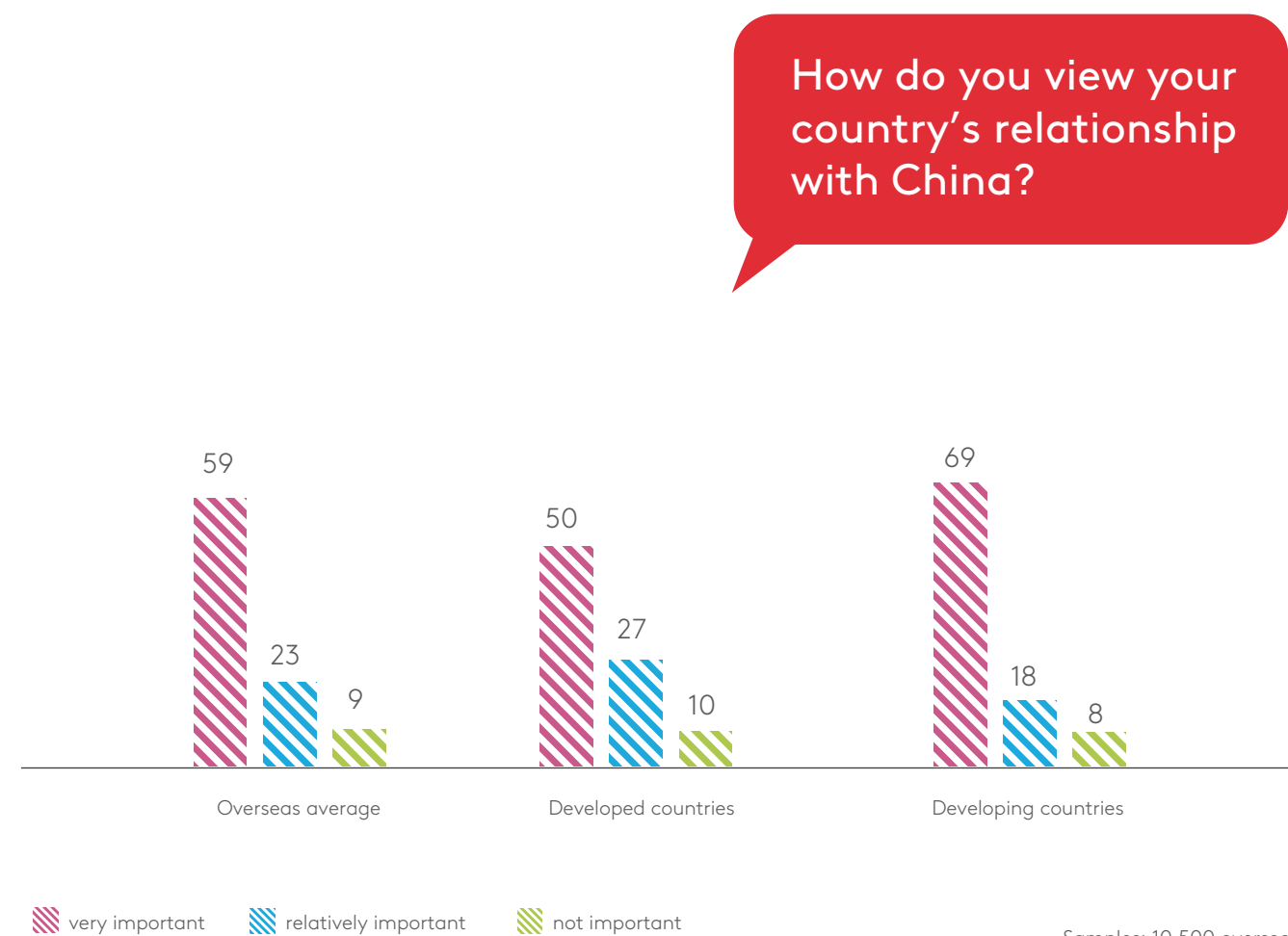


## Part 4: China's Political and Diplomatic Images

### Developing countries value more their diplomatic relations with China.

Overseas respondents generally value diplomatic relations with China and expect better development. Those in developing countries had a more positive attitude in this regard.

Figure 11 Evaluation of relations with China (%)

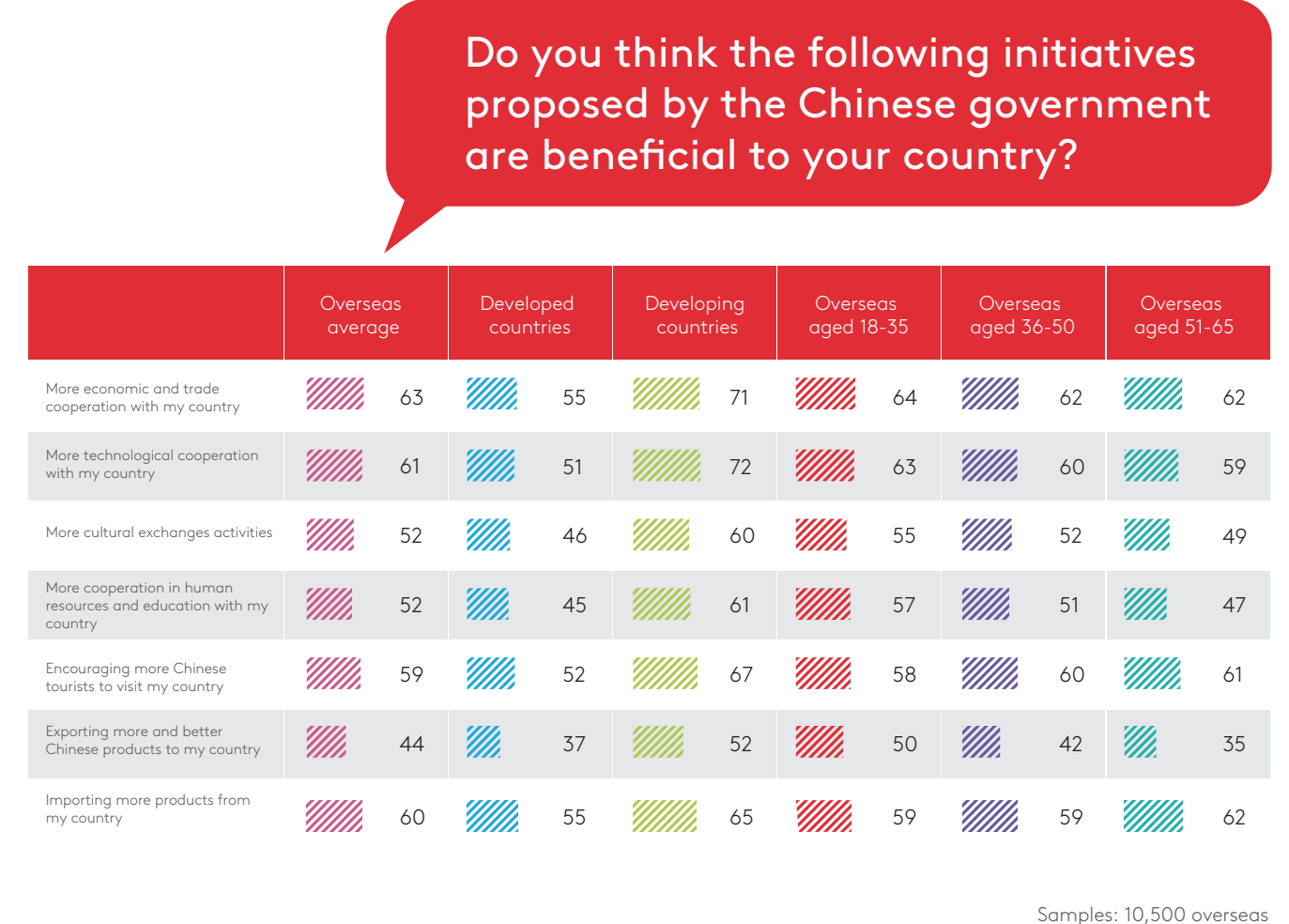


### Overseas respondents expect more cooperation between their countries and China in economy and trade, and science and technology.

Overseas respondents hailed most of the initiatives of cooperation proposed by China as beneficial, expecting more cooperation with China in the fields of economy and trade (63%) and science and technology (61%).

Developed countries were most satisfied with their economic and trade cooperation with China, and expected China to import more of their products. Developing countries were most satisfied with their scientific and technological cooperation with China. The young people welcomed Chinese products more than the older people did.

Figure 12 Evaluation of the cooperation initiatives proposed by China (%)



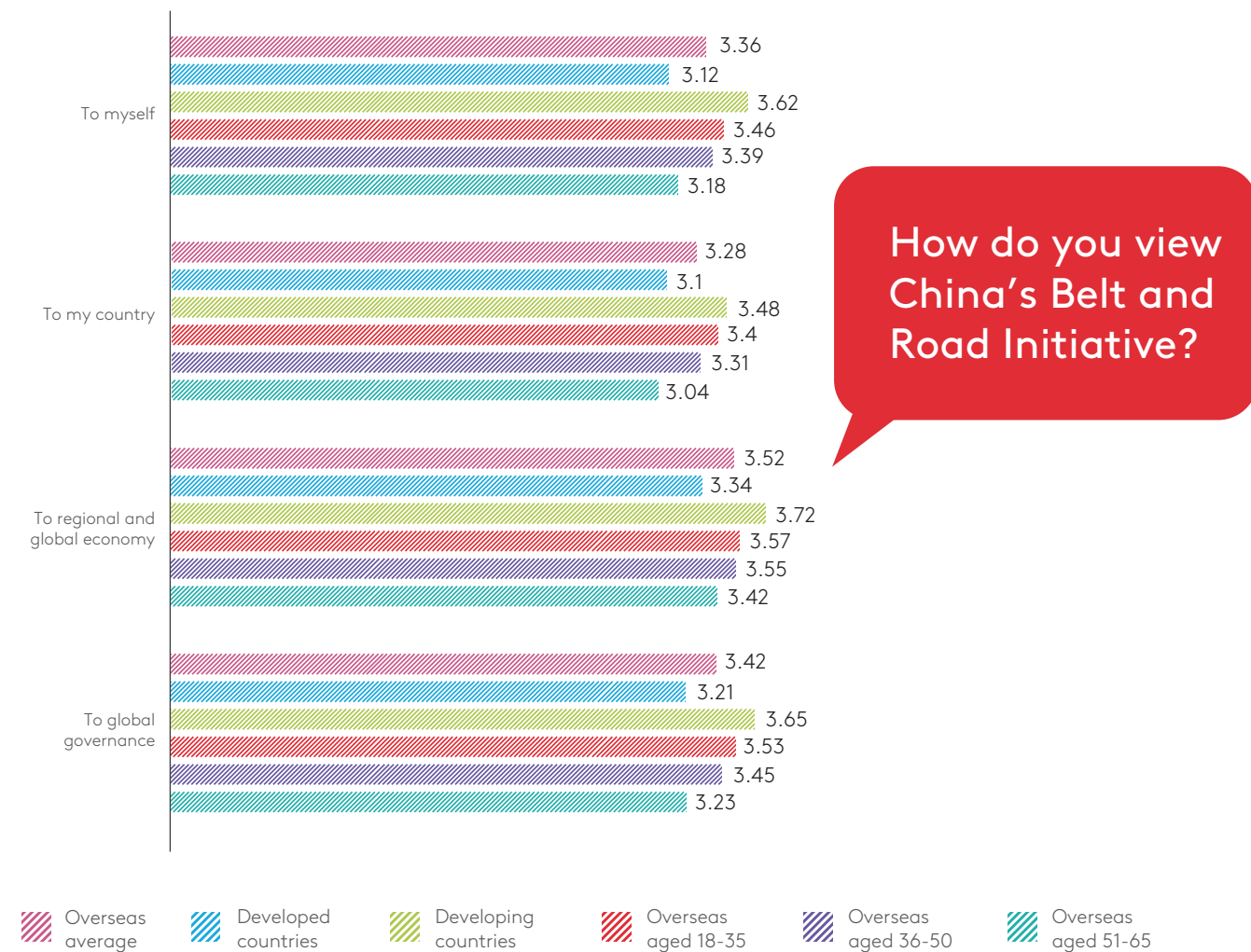
## Part 4: China's Political and Diplomatic Images

### China's Belt and Road Initiative is highly praised.

In Survey 2014, only 6% of the overseas respondents had heard of both the "Silk Road economic belt" and the "21st century maritime Silk Road". The ratio rose to 18% in Survey 2016-2017, and was as high as 40% in Indonesia, India and other countries situated along the routes.

Most of the respondents thought that the Initiative is significant to their countries and themselves, to regional and global economy, and to global governance. Those in developing countries and the youth welcomed the Initiative more.

Figure 13 Evaluation of the Belt and Road Initiative (1-5 points)



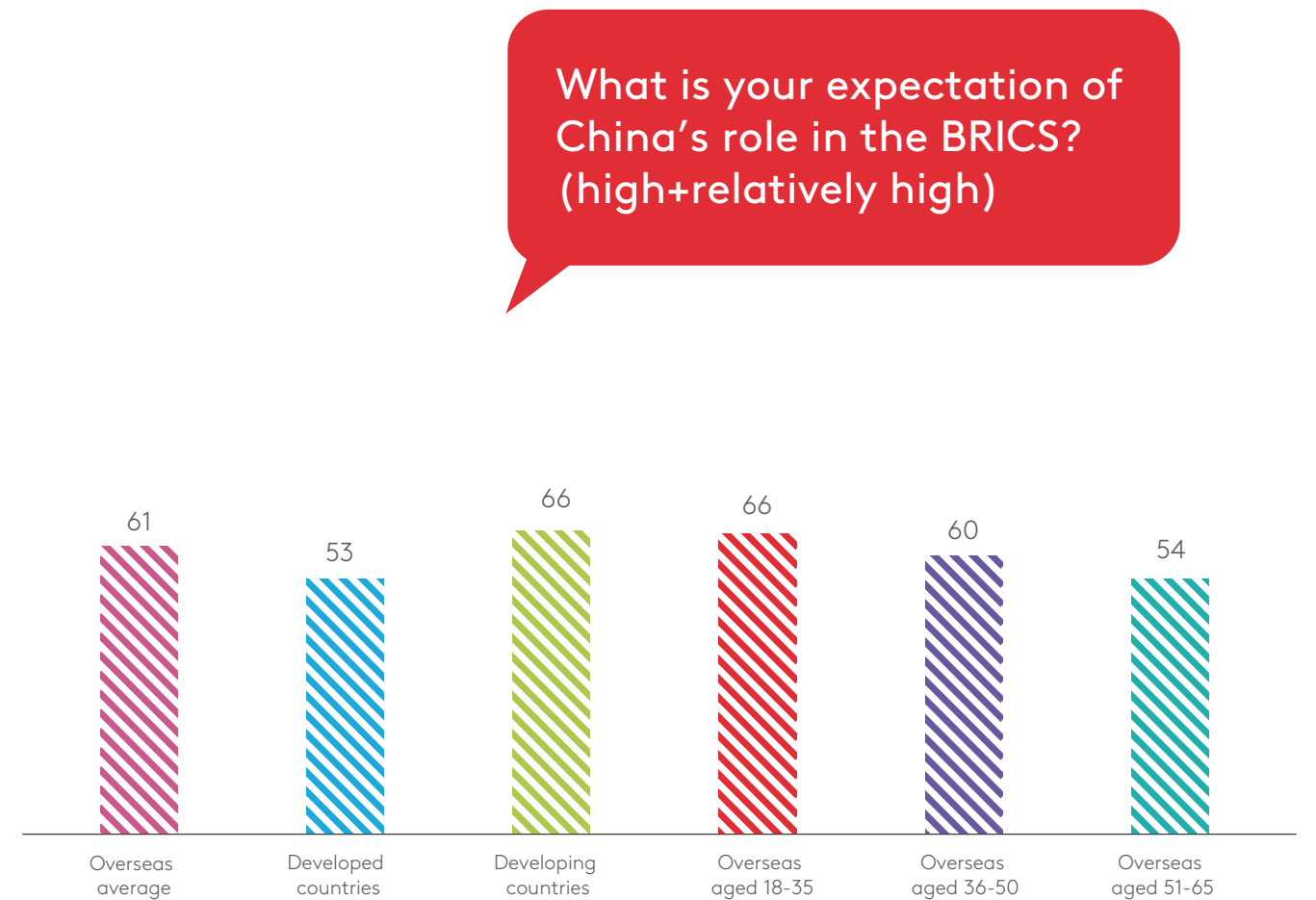
Samples: 1,903 overseas knowing the Belt and Road Initiative

### High expectation of China's role in the BRICS

More than 60% of the overseas respondents confirmed China's active role in the BRICS mechanism, and expected it to play an even more active role. This idea was more popular among developing countries and the young people.

Among the BRICS topics, economic cooperation attracted the most attention (52%), followed by technological innovation (34%) and environmental protection (32%).

Figure 14 Evaluation of China's role in the BRICS (%)



Samples: 4,035 overseas knowing China's BRICS membership

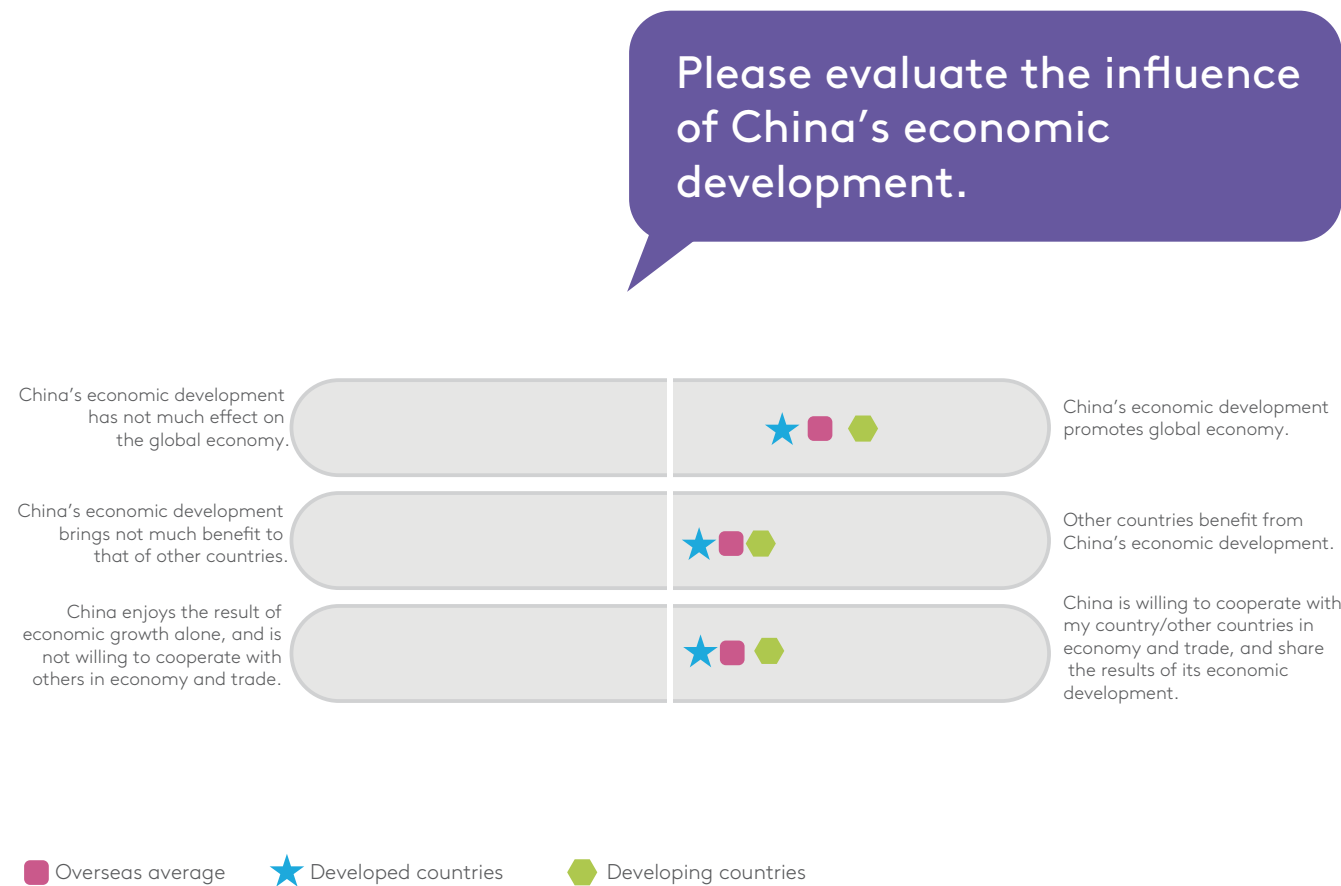
# Part 5: China's Economic Image

## China's economic influence is widely recognized by the global community.

China's economic influence ranks second in the world, next only to the US.

Similar to Survey 2015, overseas respondents overall thought that China's economic development promotes global economic development, that China is willing to cooperate with others in economy and trade, and that their countries have benefited from China's economic growth. Developing countries' comments on China's economic influence were more positive than those of developed countries.

Figure 15 Evaluation of China's economic influence



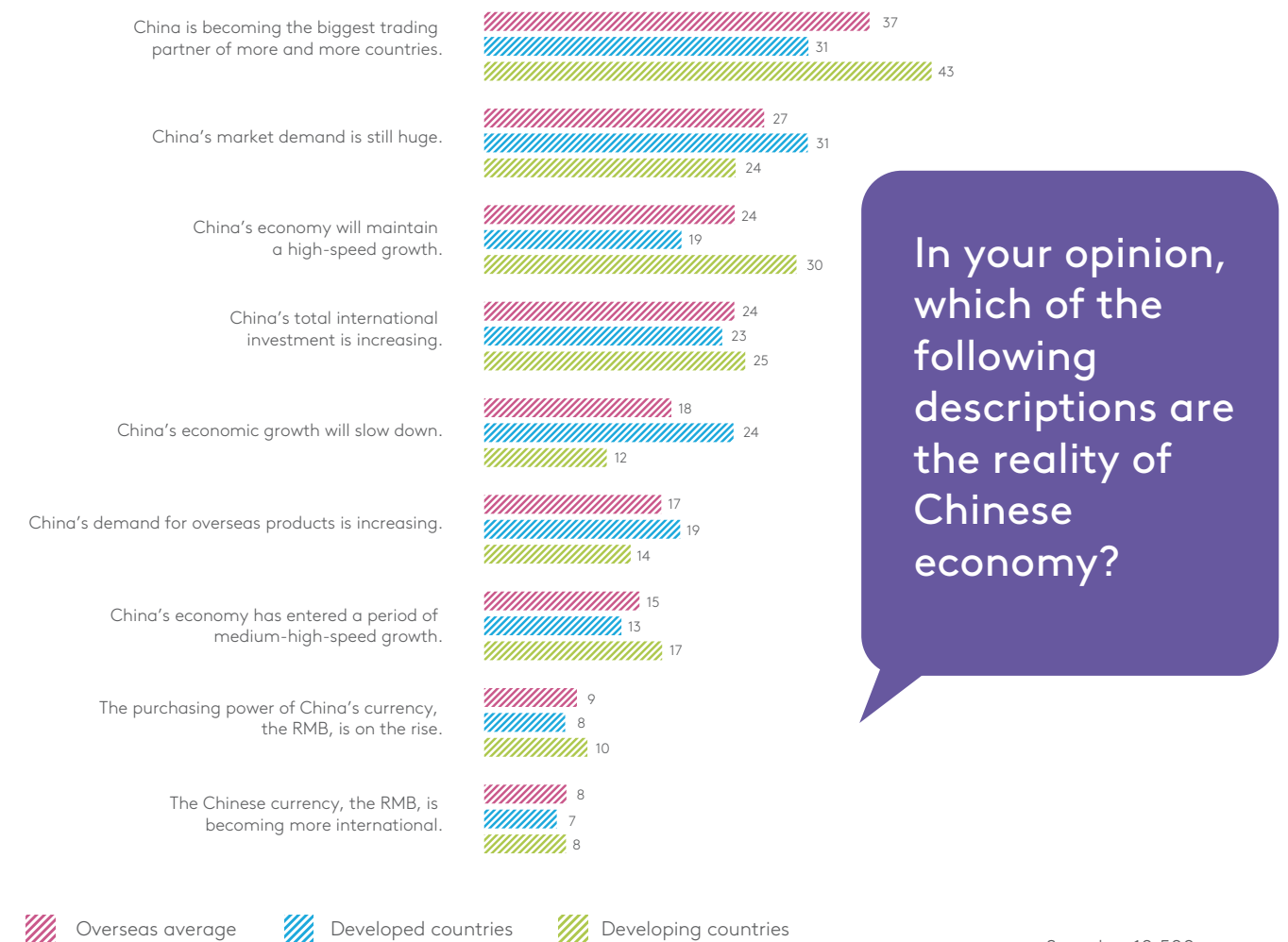
Samples: 10,500 overseas

## China is becoming the biggest trading partner of more and more countries.

In the eyes of overseas respondents, China is becoming the biggest trading partner of more and more countries, it has a huge market demand, and its economy will continue to grow at a high speed.

Developing countries had a more positive evaluation of China's economy, and developed countries were more positive about China's market demand, including demand for overseas products.

Figure 16 Evaluation of the Chinese economy (%)



Samples: 10,500 overseas

Part 5: China's Economic Image

## Chinese enterprises' entry and presence brings along capital, technology and job opportunities to other countries.

In the eyes of overseas respondents, Chinese enterprises' entry and presence brings along new capital and technologies, and creates job opportunities to other countries.

Compared with 2015, there was a notable drop in the number of people who feared about the negative effect of the Chinese enterprises on the development of local firms and brands.

Figure 17 Evaluation of Chinese enterprises (%)

How do you view Chinese enterprises' entry and development in your country?

Challenges	VS 2015	Opportunities	VS 2015
Bringing along new capital and technologies 34	-2	Having a negative effect on the development of local firms and brands 26	-10
Creating job opportunities 29	-3	Impacting local energy and other resources 19	-1
Increasing local government tax revenue 20	-1	Destroying the existing balance of local industrial chain 23	-1
Promoting the upgrading of local industrial structure 17	-2	Bringing damage to local environment 20	-1

Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Traditional brands enjoy higher popularity.

Lenovo, Huawei, Alibaba, Air China and Bank of China are the five most renowned Chinese brands among overseas respondents. Compared with 2015, Bank of China, BYD and other brands of traditional industries gained in popularity.

Figure 18 Overseas recognition of Chinese brands

Which of the following Chinese brands do you recognize?

Ranking	Brands	Change of Ranking	Ranking	Brands	Change of Ranking
1	Lenovo (computers)	--	16	Hainan Airline (air transport)	2 ▲
2	Huawei (IT equipment)	--	17	PetroChina (energy)	3 ▲
3	Alibaba (Internet)	--	18	BYD (automobiles)	7 ▲
4	Air China (air transport)	2 ▲	19	China Construction Bank (banking)	2 ▲
5	Bank of China (banking)	6 ▲	20	Midea (electrical appliances)	-1 ▼
6	Haier (electrical appliances)	-1 ▼	21	Sinopec (energy)	3 ▲
7	Hisense (electrical appliances)	2 ▲	22	Lining (sporting goods)	1 ▲
8	ZTE (IT equipment)	-4 ▼	23	Cheetah Mobile (Internet)	-1 ▼
9	Xiaomi (IT equipment)	-2 ▼	24	JD.com (Internet)	2 ▲
10	TCL (electrical appliances)	--	25	Shuanghui (foodstuffs)	2 ▲
11	WeChat (Internet)	-3 ▼	26	UC Web (Internet)	-9 ▼
12	ICBC (banking)	2 ▲	27	Qihoo 360 (Internet)	4 ▲
13	China Mobile (mobile communications)	2 ▲	28	Sohu (Internet)	--
14	Tsingtao (beer)	-1 ▼	29	Tencent QQ (Internet)	--
15	Baidu (Internet)	-3 ▼	30	Youku and Tudou (Internet)	-14 ▼

Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 5: China's Economic Image

### Quality problems remain the factor hindering overseas development of Chinese brands.

Of the overseas respondents, 63% complained about the quality of Chinese products, and this was roughly the same as in 2015.

More respondents in developing countries thought that the Chinese brands had a low popularity, while more people in developed countries were dissatisfied with after-sales service.

Young people were generally more positive toward Chinese products than older people, with less worries about the quality and after-sales service.

Figure 19 Factors holding back overseas respondents from choosing Chinese brands (%)

What factors below would hold you back from choosing Chinese brands?

	Overseas average	Developed countries	Developing countries	Overseas aged 18-35	Overseas aged 36-50	Overseas aged 51-65
Low quality	63	63	62	59	64	66
Low popularity	30	26	35	30	31	31
Poor after-sales service	27	30	23	22	28	32
High price	12	12	11	13	11	10

Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 6: China's Images in Culture, Science and Technology

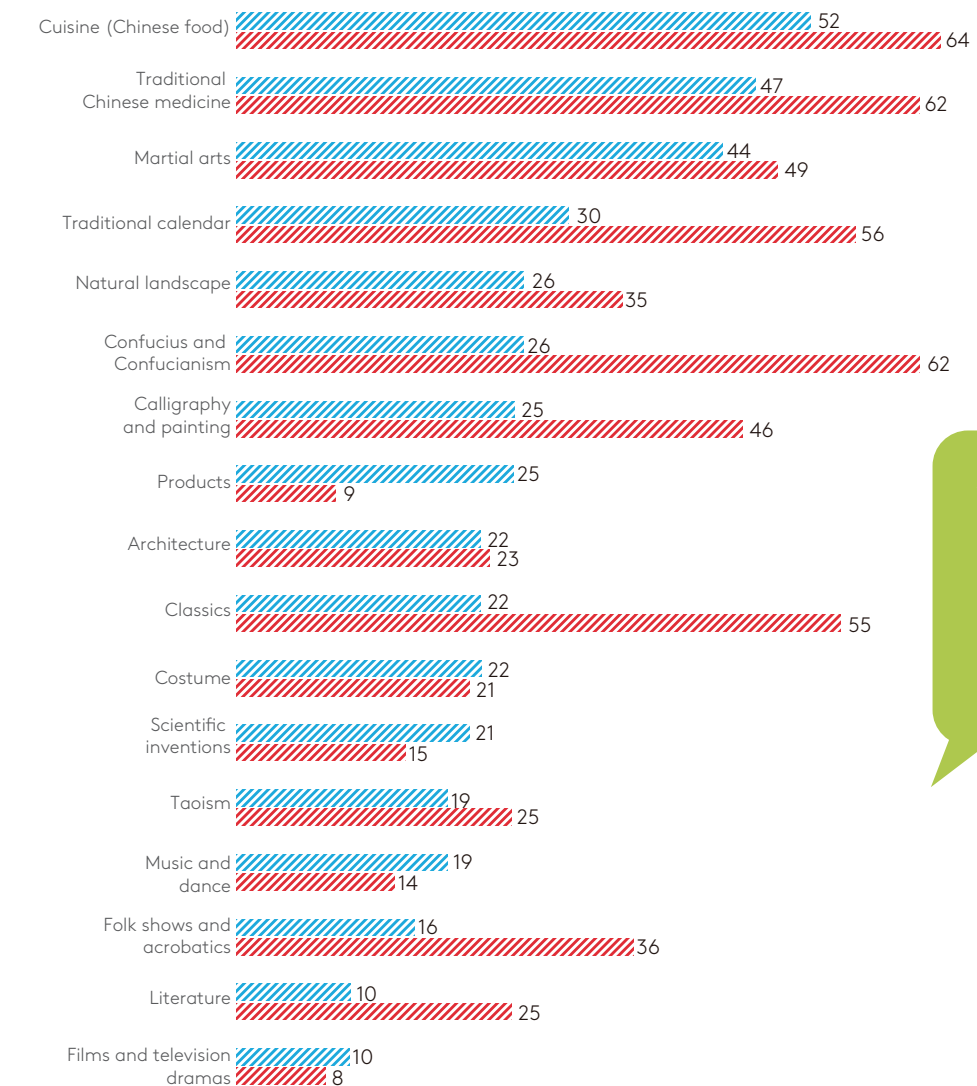
### Part 6: China's Images in Culture, Science and Technology

#### Cuisine best represents Chinese culture.

Speaking of the elements that best represent Chinese culture, 52% of the overseas respondents chose cuisine, 47% ticked traditional Chinese medicine, and 44% marked off martial arts.

Overseas and Chinese respondents held different views in this regard. Compared with the Chinese themselves, the overseas respondents had a much lower recognition of Confucius and Confucianism, classics, and folk show and acrobatics, but had a higher recognition of Chinese products and scientific inventions.

Figure 20 Representative elements of Chinese culture (%)



Which of the following best represent Chinese culture?

Overseas average  
China

Samples: 11,000 global

Part 6: China's Images in Culture, Science and Technology

### Chinese cuisine is popular with overseas respondents.

Overall nearly 80% of the overseas respondents have eaten Chinese food. The proportion was higher in developed countries than in developing ones, and higher among the older people than young people. Of these, 72% praised its taste.

Figure 21 Experience with Chinese cuisine (%)

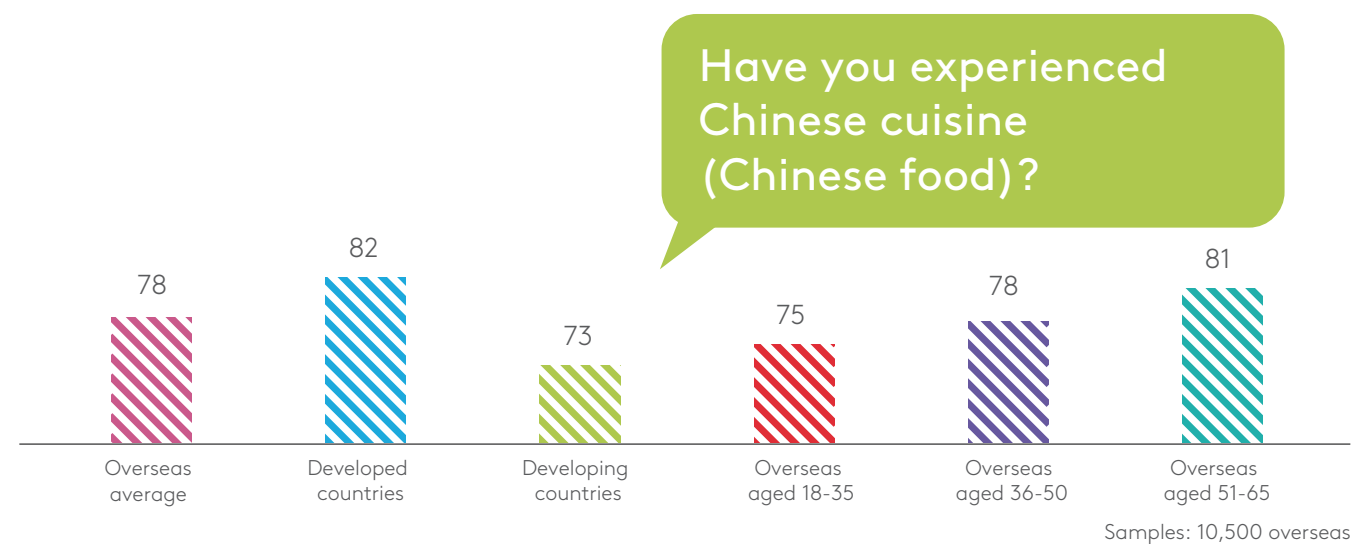
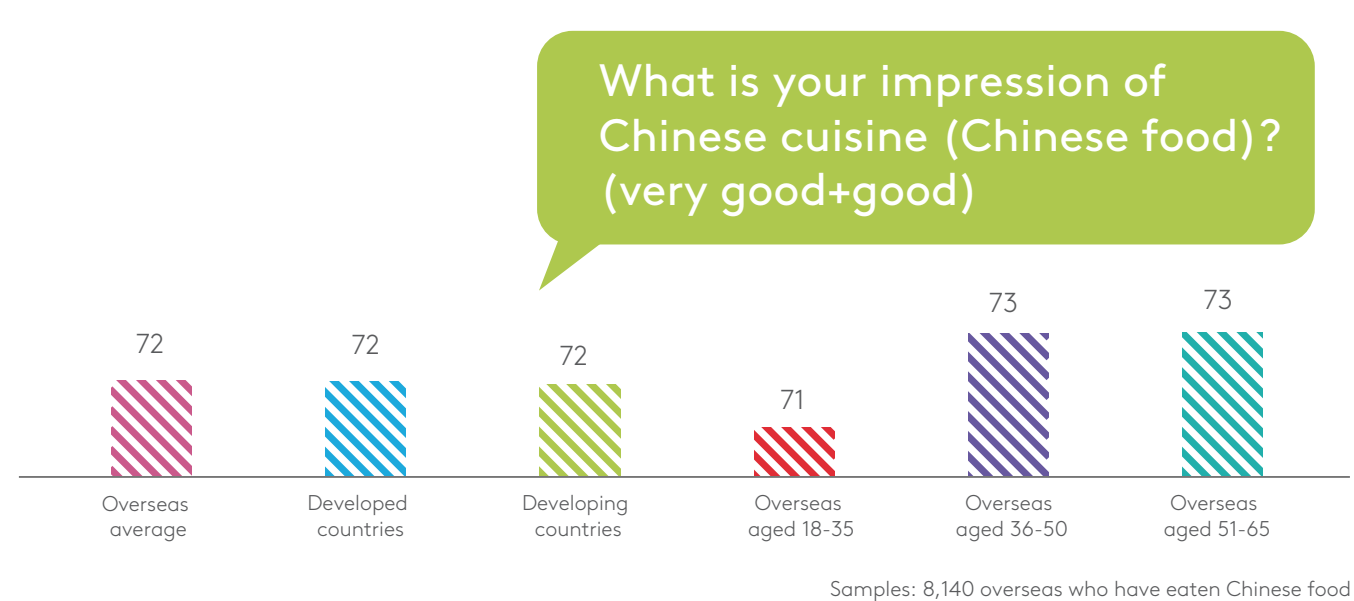


Figure 22 Impression of Chinese cuisine (%)



### Traditional Chinese medicine is winning positive comment.

Nearly 30% of the overseas respondent have experienced traditional Chinese medicine. The proportion was higher in developing countries than in developed countries. Of those who had such experience, 64% made positive comment, and the figure was 73% in developing countries, and 70% among senior citizens.

Figure 23 Experience with traditional Chinese medicine (%)

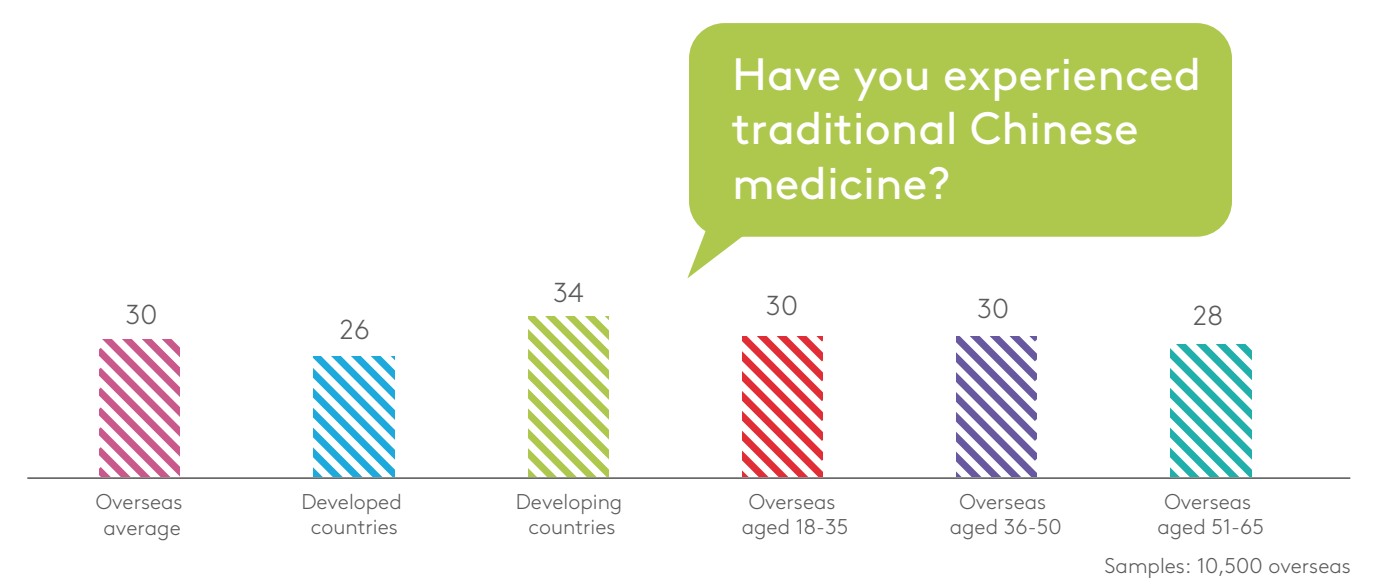
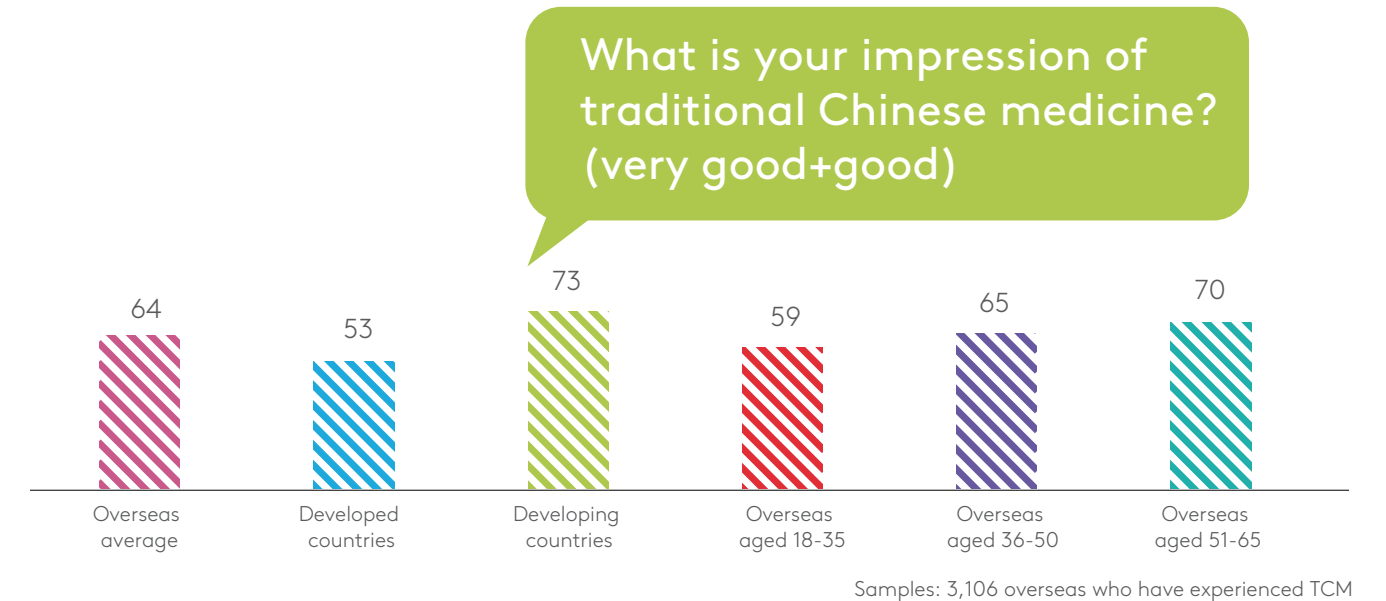


Figure 24 Impression of traditional Chinese medicine (%)



## Part 6: China's Images in Culture, Science and Technology

### China's technological innovation capacity is widely appreciated.

About 59% of the overseas respondents made a positive assessment of China's technological innovation capacity, and the proportion was as high as 71% in developing countries.

High-speed rail (36%) was China's best known technological achievement among overseas respondents, followed by manned space flight (19%) and supercomputer (16%).

Developing countries generally had a better awareness, than developed countries, of China's scientific and technological accomplishments. The older overseas respondents had a better awareness of its high-speed rail and manned space flight, while the young knew more of its supercomputer and Beidou navigation satellite system.

Figure 25 Awareness of China's scientific and technological achievements (%)

Do you know the following Chinese scientific and technological achievements since 2016?

	Overseas average	Developed countries	Developing countries	Overseas aged 18-35	Overseas aged 36-50	Overseas aged 51-65
High-speed rail	36	31	41	32	37	42
Manned space flight	19	19	19	17	19	23
The world's fastest supercomputer	16	13	20	18	15	14
Mozi, the world's first quantum science satellite	13	11	16	13	13	13
FAST, the 500-meter aperture spherical telescope	12	9	16	13	11	13
The world's largest liftboat	11	9	13	12	10	10
Beidou navigation satellite system	10	7	13	11	10	9

Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 7: Channels for Overseas People to Know about China

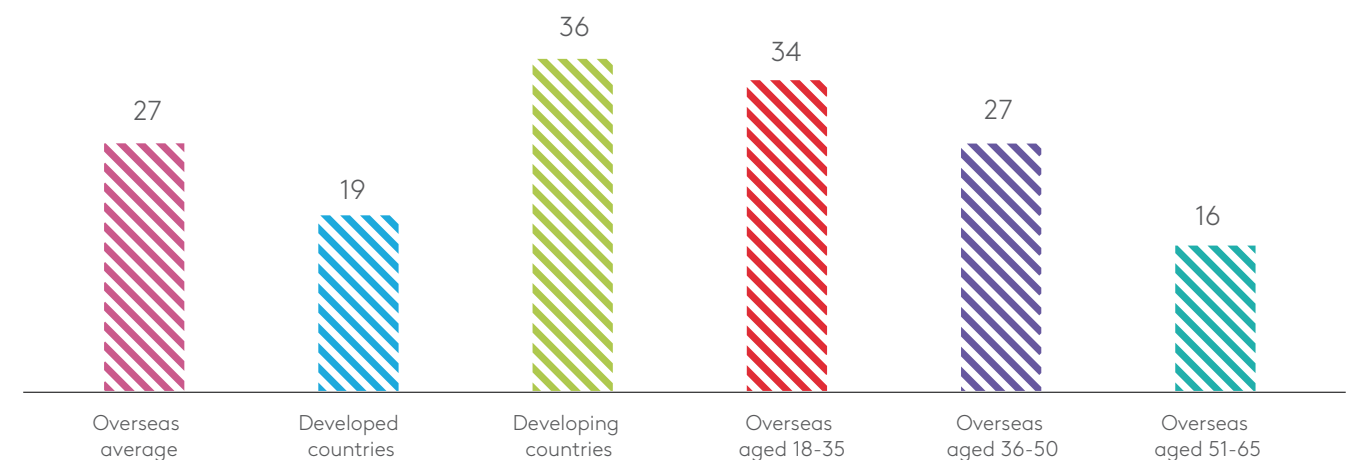
### Part 7: Channels for Overseas People to Know about China

#### Developing countries know more about China.

Speaking of their knowledge about China, 27% of the overseas respondents said they know much about China, which was 36% or 7 percentage points higher year on year in developing countries. Many of them were young people.

Figure 26 Knowledge about China (%)

How much do you know about China? (much+a lot)



Samples: 10,500 overseas



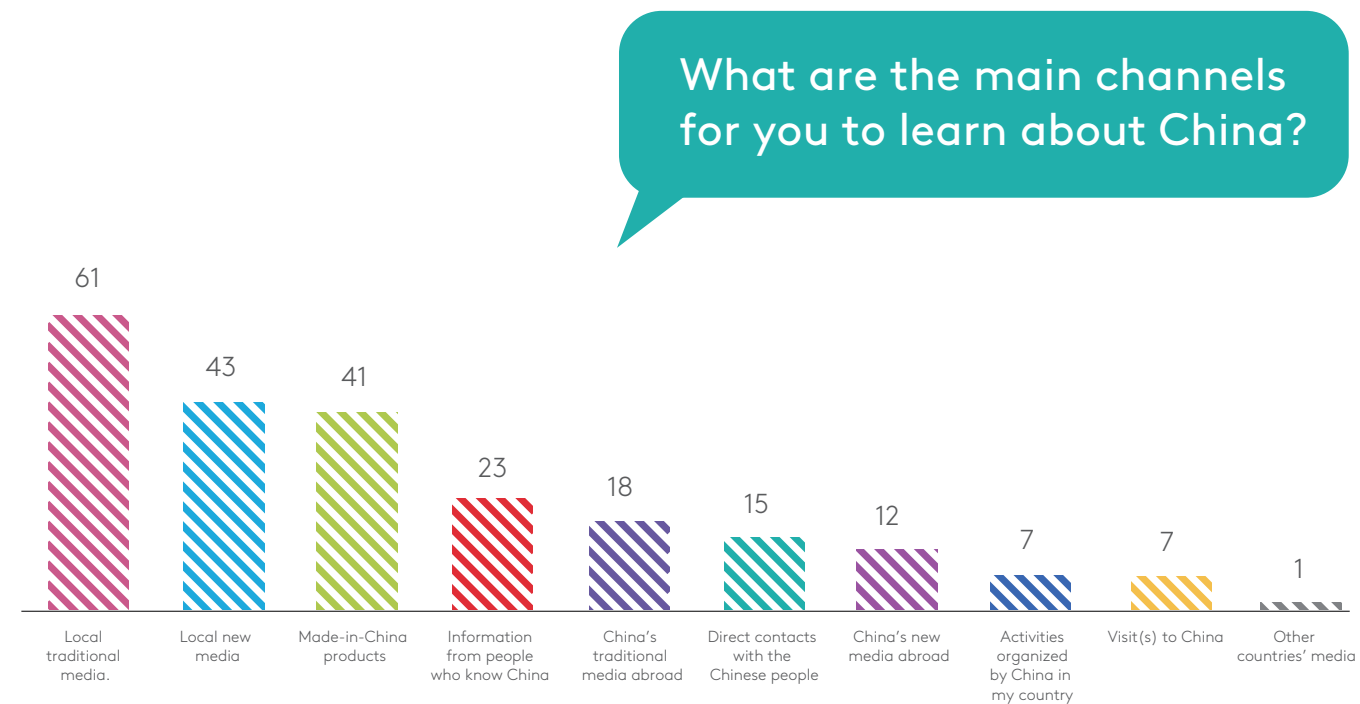
## Part 7: Channels for Overseas People to Know about China

### An increasing number of people are getting to know China through Chinese products.

As in 2015, local traditional (61%) and new (43%) media and Chinese products (41%) were the main channels for overseas respondents to know about China. The use of Chinese products increased by 6 percentage points year on year.

Young people preferred new media, while older people favored traditional media to learn about China.

Figure 27 Main channels to learn about China (%)

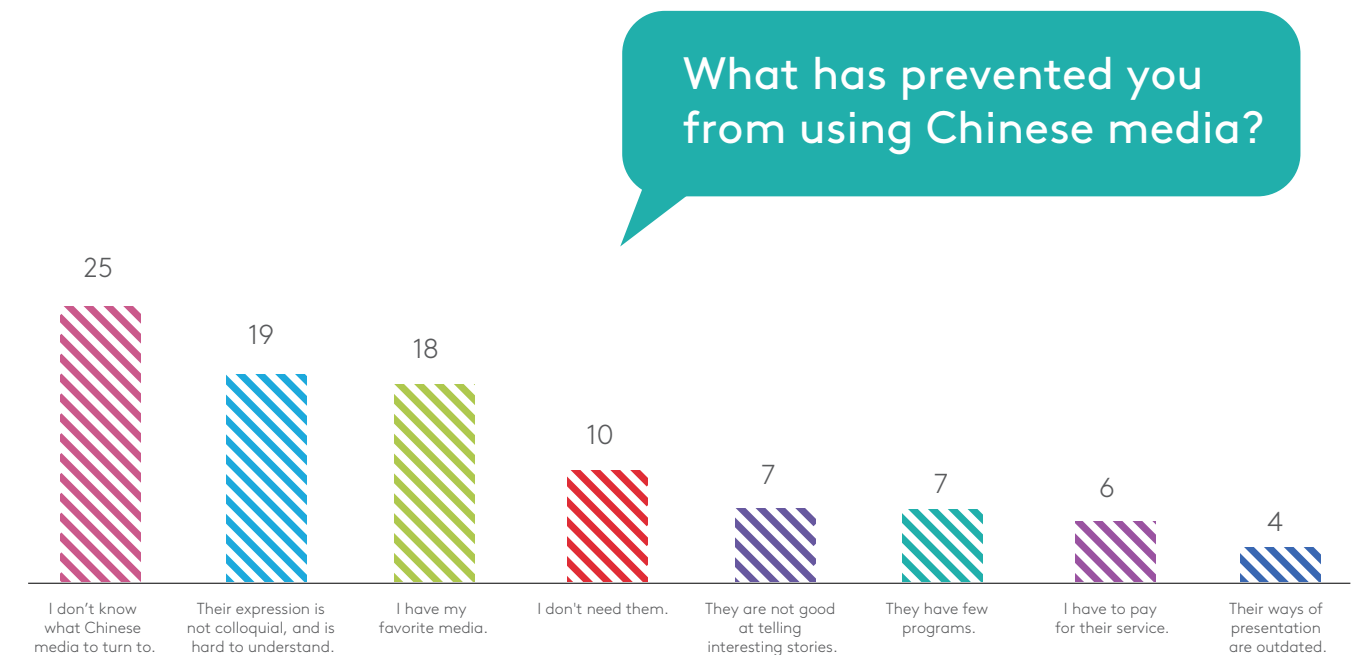


Samples: 10,500 overseas

### "I don't know what Chinese media to turn to": a major obstacle to overseas communication of Chinese media

The top three factors that prevented overseas respondents from using Chinese media: "I don't know what Chinese media to turn to" (25%), "Their expression is not colloquial, and is hard to understand" (19%), and "I have my favorite media" (18%).

Figure 28 Factors hindering overseas communication of Chinese media (%)



Samples: 7,840 overseas with no contact with Chinese media



## Part 7: Channels for Overseas People to Know about China

### China's culture, science and technology are what overseas people want to learn the most.

Overseas people wanted to learn about China's science and technology (38%) and culture (37%) through Chinese media. Developing countries had more interest in the information provided by Chinese media.

Young people were more interested in China's entertainment and education, while older people were more attracted by China's history and life of its people.

Figure 29 Information about China to learn through Chinese media (%)

What do you want to know more about China through Chinese media?

	Overseas average	Developed countries	Developing countries	Overseas aged 18-35	Overseas aged 36-50	Overseas aged 51-65
Science and technology	38	24	54	39	39	35
Culture	37	31	42	35	38	36
Economy	29	22	37	30	30	27
History	28	26	31	26	30	31
People's life	25	23	27	22	25	28
Politics	19	18	20	19	18	20
Entertainment	17	12	22	21	16	12
Education	17	11	24	21	16	14
Hot social topics	16	17	15	15	16	18
Military affairs	13	12	15	14	12	13
Sports	12	9	14	13	11	10

Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 8: Interest in Visiting China

### Part 8: Interest in Visiting China

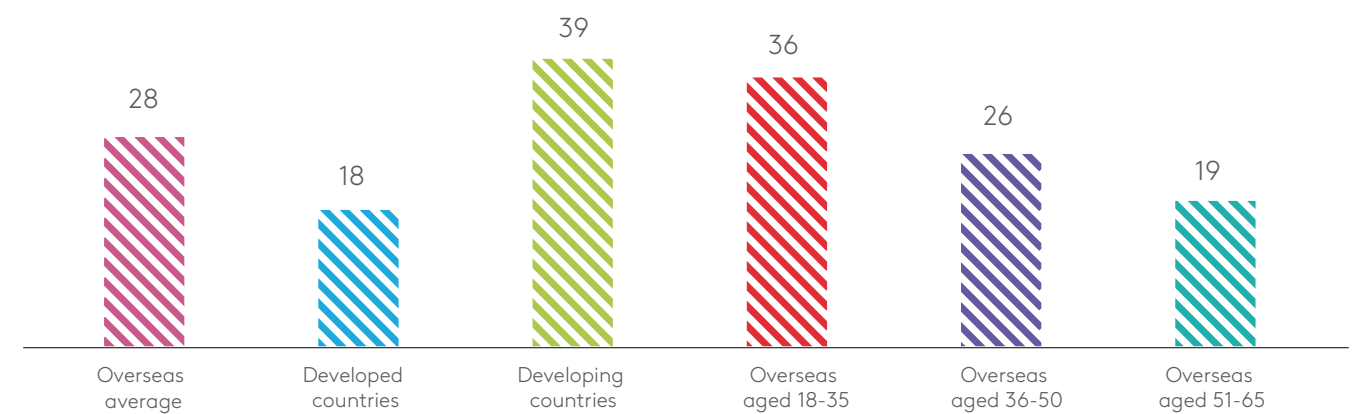
### Young people and people of developing countries have a strong interest in visiting China.

Of the overseas respondents, nearly 30% planned to study, work or travel in China in the next three years. The proportion was nearly 40% in developing countries, with the top four being Indonesia (60%), Saudi Arabia (52%), India (51%) and Russia (41%).

Young people had more interest than older people in visiting China.

Figure 30 Plan to visit China in the next three years (%)

Do you plan to study, work or travel in China in the next three years?



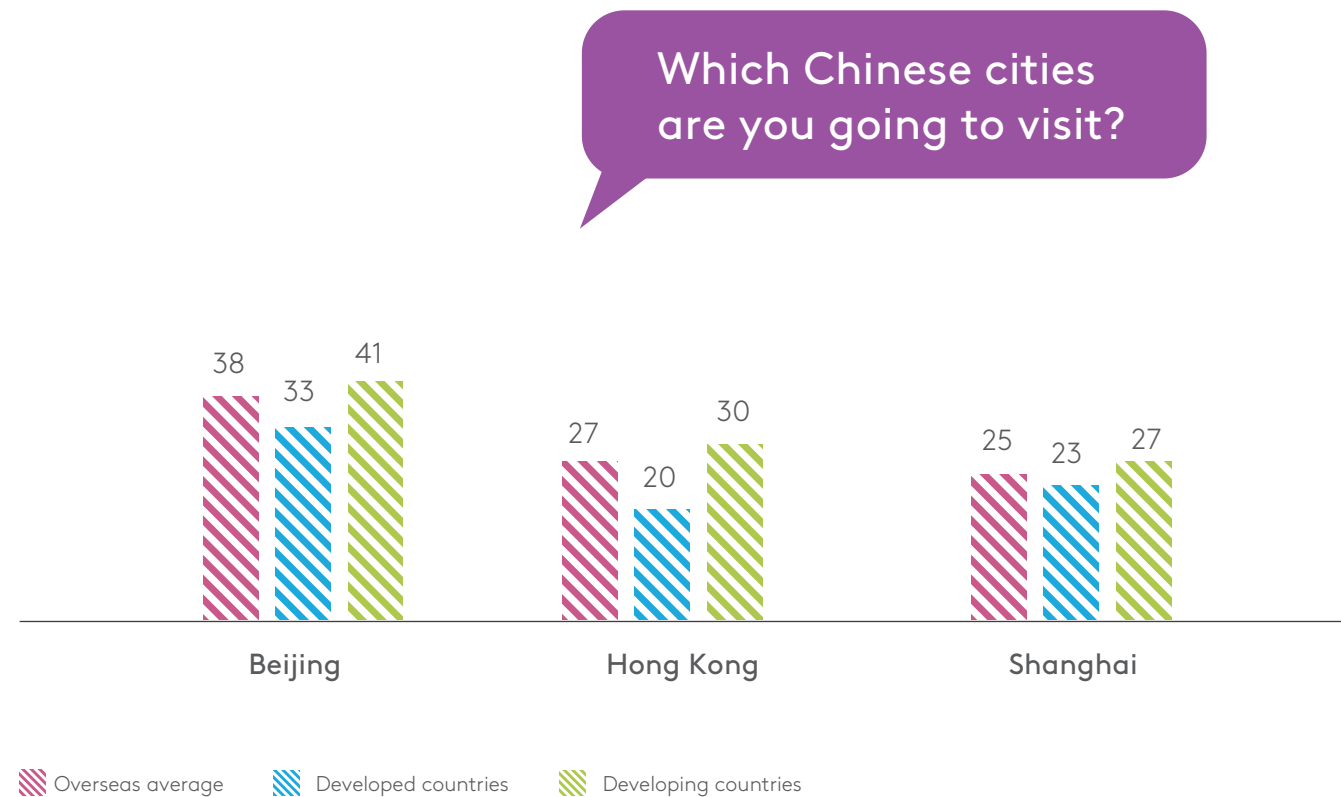
Samples: 10,500 overseas

## Part 8: Interest in Visiting China

### More destinations to visit

Beijing (38%), Hong Kong (27%) and Shanghai (25%) were the three most favored Chinese cities among the overseas people. This was generally the same as in 2015. Meanwhile, other cities were gaining potential visitors, showing an increasing diversity in their destinations.

Figure 31 Top three destination Chinese cities to visit (%)



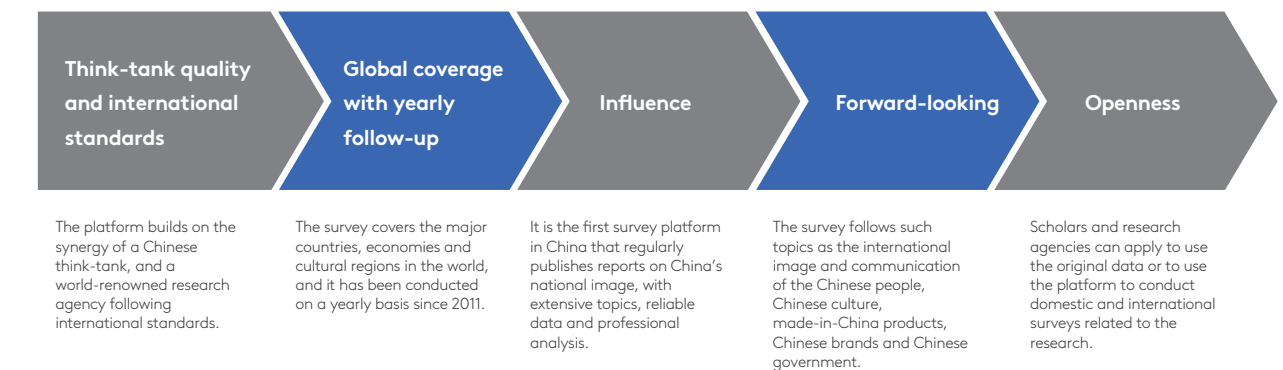
Samples: 2,963 overseas respondents planning to visit China in three years

## Part 9: About the Platform of China's National Image Survey

# Party 9: About the Platform of China's National Image Survey

The platform of China's national image survey is jointly developed by the Center for International Communication Studies under the China Foreign Languages Publishing Administration, and Kantar Millward Brown, with the aim of gauging the opinions of the international community toward China through a well-conceived, objective, systemic and comprehensive survey, seeking the feedbacks of foreign nationals to the international communication on China's national image, and providing targeted, comparable and viable recommendations for boosting the effect of China's international communication activities. Since 2011, the platform has conducted research on China's national image on a yearly basis, and all the findings have been made public.

### 1. Special features of the platform



### 2. Content of the survey

#### Basic topics:

Global survey of China's national image and its image in politics, economy and culture, the image of the Chinese people

Overseas surveys of the images of Chinese brands: recognition and popularity

#### Optional topics:

Omnibus surveys on the hot topics of the year

Commissioned surveys for scientific or marketing research purposes

## Part 9: About the Platform of China's National Image Survey

### 3. Methodology of the survey

The survey is conducted online, using Lightspeed Research's global sample base and in strict compliance with international standards. According to the needs of the clients, the survey can target specific age, gender and income groups based on the demographic pattern of the countries.

### 4. Institutions involved

#### Center for International Communication Studies China Foreign Languages Publishing Administration

[www.chinacics.org](http://www.chinacics.org)

The Center for International Communication Studies under the China Foreign Languages Publishing Administration was established in 2004. It is a state-level think-tank specializing in studies of international communication and China-related international news, with nearly 100 Chinese researchers and foreign experts.

**Main offices:** Communication Strategy Research Office, General Information Research Office, International Media Research Office, Translation Research Office, Secretariat of the Translators Association of China, Research Office of National Image Communication and Evaluation, Research Office of the "China Threat", Research Office of the Image of the Communist Party of China in the International Media, Center for the Monitoring and Assessment of China-related International News, and Research Office of Overseas Publications and Related Literature.

**Research focus:** The center is renowned for its studies on practical subjects and corresponding suggestions. It is competitive in designing global communication strategy and policy planning, assessment of international opinions, respondent survey and evaluation of communication effects. It provides policy advice and strategic research services for the central government, business community, public service institutions and non-governmental organizations. It has undertaken a number of major projects and key research programs funded by the National Social Science Foundation, including "Research on the 'China Threat' in the Global Media and Countermeasures", "Studies on the Designing of China's Image in International Communication", "Strategic Studies on Enhancing China's International Communication Capability", "Studies on China's National Image and Influence in Africa", and "Studies on Reversing China's Disadvantage in World Opinion".

**Publications:** The center is a key member of the media opinion evaluation mechanism of the information and publicity departments of the central government. Based on its multilingual database of international media opinions covering over 8,000 media organizations, major think-tanks and public opinion research agencies worldwide, the center produces more than 20 dynamic research products, including Publicity Studies and Guidance Information and China-related News in Overseas Media. It is also the editor of the book series "Studies of International Communication Theories and Practices", and the sponsor of several national journals such as *International Communications* and *Chinese Translators Journal*.

**Regular events:** The center is the organizer of such high-end academic conferences as "Seminar on International Communication", "National Workshop on Translation and Interpretation", "Seminar on the Communication of China's Political Discourse" and "International Seminar on the Chinese Dream". It works with other Chinese and international professional agencies to build joint research bases and collaborative innovation centers. It publishes an annual report on the global survey of China's national image.

#### Kantar Millward Brown

[www.millwardbrown.com](http://www.millwardbrown.com)

Kantar Millward Brown is a leading global research agency specialising in advertising effectiveness, strategic communication, media and digital, and brand equity research. The company helps clients grow great brands through comprehensive research-based qualitative and quantitative solutions. Kantar Millward Brown operates in more than 55 countries and is part of WPP's Kantar group, one of the world's leading data, insight and consultancy companies

#### Lightspeed

[www.lightspeedresearch.com](http://www.lightspeedresearch.com)

Lightspeed is a leading digital data collection specialist on a mission to help clients discover truth through data. Our clients rely on us as trusted advisers, helping them gain valuable market insights that improve business results. At Lightspeed, we are committed to reaching unparalleled heights of innovation, quality and service. In every department, in every corner of the world, and at every professional level .

Blending a wide range of experience in marketing research, consumer marketing, B2B marketing, and business information management, our leadership team of experts is dedicated to providing the best value for your online research spend. From modernizing surveys via our Programmatic Gravity Network and LifePoints mobile app, to amplifying the voice of the millennial through VICE Voices, or leveraging our first party panel relationships and uniquely patented Honesty Detector Service to find the quality in the quantity of data out there, we are delivering the 'buy and why' insights that power today's marketing decisions.

