

## Introduction

This report presents the findings from an Ipsos and UNHCR global survey for World Refugee Day 2024. It is one of the largest survey of its kind, capturing the views and attitudes of 33,197 adults across 52 countries. The research, released as part of UNHCR's Hope Away from Home campaign, aims to shed light on issues related to refugees and contribute to a better understanding of public attitudes towards, and policies affecting, refugees.

The survey takes place against a backdrop of unprecedented levels of forced displacement, with more than 120 million people forcibly displaced globally, by May 2024, as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, or events seriously disturbing public order. Of those, 43.3 million are refugees, with low- and middle-income countries hosting 75% of the world's refugees, and Least Developed Countries hosting 21% of the total [1].

Ipsos has conducted an online World Refugee Day survey annually since 2017. The countries surveyed change each year, so the Global Averages are not directly comparable for some years. The 2024 survey is our largest survey to-date.

## Public Understanding of "Refugees"

This year's survey sought to capture public understanding of the term "refugees". Overall, the large majority – 75% (global country average) – correctly understand the term "refugee" to mean someone who has left their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution or has sought and been granted asylum. However, a significant portion also believes the term applies to those escaping natural disasters or seeking better economic opportunities. It is important to appreciate these different interpretations and levels of understanding when analysing the findings.

[1] Source: UNHCR Global Trends report 2024. This includes 31.6 million refugees and people in a refugee-like situation and 5.8 million other people in need of international protection under UNHCR's mandate, as well as 6 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate.



## **Key findings**

### Attitudes Towards Refugees

The global survey found enduring support for refugees, with 73% (global country average) expressing support for offering refuge to those fleeing war and persecution. This support is highest in the countries surveyed in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, with backing particularly high in countries like Kenya (93%) and Uganda (92%).

As in previous years of the survey, the data reveals a complex picture, marked by both compassion and concern, with significant variations in sentiment across countries and regions.

Amidst widespread public support for people seeking safety from war or persecution, there is also scepticism about refugees' motives, with 61% (global country average) believing refugees are primarily seeking economic gain or taking advantage of social support systems. This

scepticism is coupled with concerns among 41% about refugees' ability to integrate successfully into a new society and 46% doubting their positive contribution to the host country. A substantial number – 44% – even believe their country should completely close their borders to refugees.

In terms of regional variations, while around three-quarters of people in the countries surveyed in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America agree refugees should be able to take refuge, this figure drops to 65% in Asia-Pacific. In Latin America and Asia-Pacific, concerns are also high, with over six-in-ten people in the countries surveyed worried that refugees are largely economic migrants seeking better opportunities and access to welfare systems instead of legitimate asylum. In the European countries surveyed, the public is most concerned about refugee integration and contribution, with over half (53%) thinking refugees will not successfully integrate into

their new society and doubting their positive contribution.

There are also differences in attitudes, mainly by age, with younger people tending to be more positive about refugees than older people.

Year-over-year tracking in select countries reveals declining support in many nations, indicating that while the principle of asylum retains majority support, this sentiment is eroding over time.

Despite the concerns and scepticism about refugees' impact on host societies, many people are still taking action to support refugees. A third have shown support for refugees by, for example, donating or through social media posts. However, more significant actions like volunteering, job assistance, or housing are less common. Countries like Egypt, Ecuador, Kenya, Nigeria, and India display higher rates of direct assistance to refugees in finding employment.





## **Key findings**

### Legal Pathways

Division exists regarding refugee entry policies. Over a third (36% global country average) believe existing legal pathways suffice, while three-in-ten (31%) advocate expanding authorised routes to promote lawful entry. A minority (14%) favours sealing borders entirely.

Views vary substantially across nations, with countries like Lithuania and Romania predominantly considering existing pathways adequate, while Kenya and Nigeria express the need to increase avenues facilitating access.

### Refugee Intake

Globally, half (49%) think their country has

accepted more refugees than it should, compared with 23% thinking the right amount and 14% saying less than it should. Sentiment on refugee intake contrasts significantly among countries.

### Impact of Refugees

While most people believe refugees have a positive or neutral impact on the labour market, national economies, way of life, and public services, concerns exist across these areas, particularly regarding national security.

Globally, around a third believe refugees will positively enrich their country's labour markets, national economies, and national identities, while another third anticipates adverse effects across these domains.

Concerns particularly concentrate on public services and national security, where more anticipate refugees having a negative than positive impact.

For example, approximately two-fifths (38%) anticipate a negative impact on public services such as hospitals, education, and housing, while a quarter each believe in a positive impact (26%) or minimal difference (26%).

Globally, two-in-five (41%) believe refugees will negatively impact national security, while a quarter (25%) anticipate no difference and a fifth (22%) foresee a positive impact. Saudi Arabia stands out as the least concerned, with a majority perceiving a positive impact.





## **Key findings**

# Openness to Rights and Resources

The survey reveals public openness to finding solutions that enable refugees to access their rights and resources to education, healthcare, job market, family reunification, and permanent residency or citizenship. However, while most people support refugees having access to key rights and resources, opinions differ on whether this access should be full or limited.

Globally, half (51%) endorse full inclusion into national education systems, and 44% support full healthcare access. A third (32%) approve direct paths to legal permanent residency or citizenship status currently. Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana consistently champion full access across domains, reflecting a more inclusive approach in these nations.

#### Aid to host countries

Globally, 37% believe that insufficient aid is being provided to countries hosting refugees. While 26% deem current aid levels adequate, another 22% consider them excessive.

Public sentiment in Ethiopia, Greece, and
Jordan leans towards inadequate aid. However,
Türkiye, despite hosting one of the world's
largest refugee populations, a third of its
residents perceive aid levels as excessive.
These varied perspectives highlight the
complexity of public opinion and underscore the
need for transparent communication regarding
aid allocation and its impact.

### Trusted information sources

While many people rely on traditional media and/or social media for information about refugees (60% and 45% respectively), a significant trust gap exists for both sources.

Half (48%) of those surveyed trust television, radio, newspapers, and online news websites, and three-in-ten (30%) trust social media - fewer than the proportion who rely on them as information sources about refugees.

Conversely, more people trust sources like personal experiences with refugees, teachers, and community or religious leaders than actually use them. However, only 6% to 15% of people utilise these sources.

Overall, the data from the Ipsos and UNHCR global survey for World Refugee Day 2024 reveals a complex picture of public attitudes towards refugees, marked by both compassion and concern. This rich evidence offers valuable insights that host countries and organisations working with refugees can draw on to formulate policy responses, fostering a more welcoming and inclusive environment for those seeking safety from war or persecution.







# Key insights

1

Global support for refugees endures but there is also notable scepticisms and concerns about refugees' impact

2

Public attitudes towards refugees are complex and vary across countries 3

A third have taken actions to support refugees with donations and social media support most common

# Q. Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Most people agree that individuals fleeing war or persecution should be able to seek safety in other countries.

However, many are also sceptical. They think a lot of people who say they are refugees are actually just looking for better jobs or to take advantage of social support systems.

This scepticism is coupled with concerns about refugees' ability to integrate successfully into a new society and their overall contribution to the host country.

A substantial number even believe their country should completely close their borders to refugees.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

#### **Global Country** Average Agree Disagree People should be able to take refuge in other countries, 73% 21% including in my country, to escape from war or persecution Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just 61% 31% want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services Most refugees who come to my 51% 41% country will successfully integrate into their new society Refugees make a positive 44% 46% contribution to my country.

We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time





Q. People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

While a significant majority supports offering refuge to those fleeing war or persecution, with Kenya and Uganda demonstrating particularly strong agreement, notable national variations exist. Countries like South Korea and Indonesia, for instance, exhibit a higher degree of disagreement or uncertainty.

Year-over-year tracking in select countries reveals declining support in many nations. This indicates that while the principle of being able to seek safety from war or persecution retains majority support, this sentiment is eroding over time in some countries.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

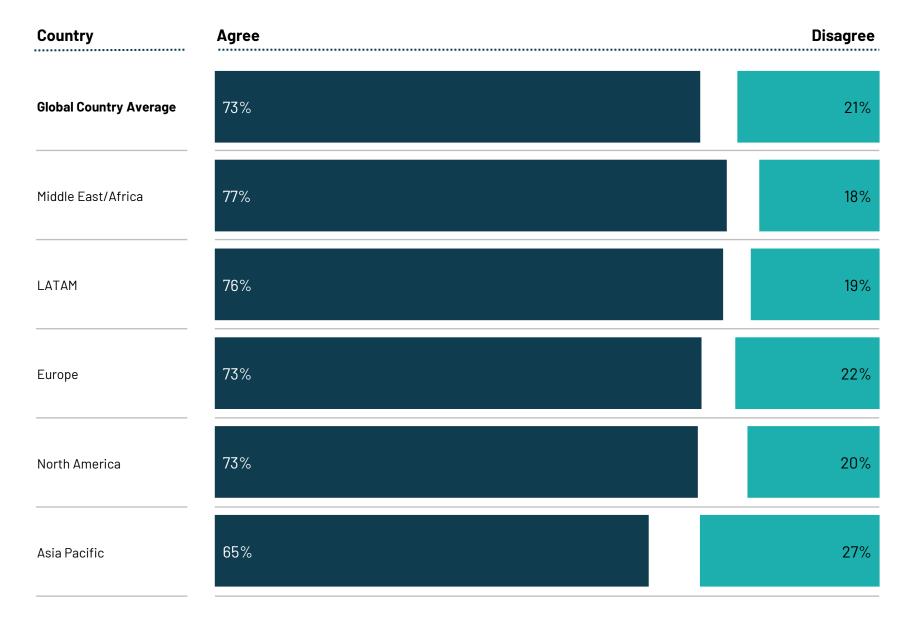
#### Country **Agree** Disagree ......... Global Country Average 93% 92% Uganda 90% Ghana Nigeria 88% Bangladesh 87% 83% New Zealand 12% 82% Brazil 12% Lithuania 81% Sweden 81% Ecuador 81% Greece 80% Argentina Romania 79% 78% Ireland 78% Morocco Bosnia And Herzegovina 78% 78% 12% Jordan 76% 20% Mexico 76% 17% Canada 76% Australia 76% Netherlands Spain 75% Italy 75% UK Peru 74% Germany Denmark 74% Colombia 23% Philippines 24% 72% Bulgaria 72% Lebanon 72% Thailand 71% Finland Egypt 70% South Africa 69% Saudi Arabia Switzerland 69% 26% Chile 68% 67% 24% Pakistan 67% Ethiopia 67% France 67% Japan 66% Belgium 63% Malaysia 62% 59% Singapore 57% Türkiye 56% 41% Hungary 31% 45% Poland Indonesia South Korea



Q. People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

At the regional level, support for offering refuge to people seeking safety from war or persecution is particularly strong in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

While support is lower in Asia Pacific countries, a majority still agree.





Q. Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

There are widespread doubts over the authenticity of refugees, with citizens across many countries believing that most foreigners who want to get into their countries as a refugee are actually seeking better economic opportunity or to take advantage of welfare services. This belief is particularly strong in Peru and Lithuania, while Ethiopia stands out as the country where this belief is least common.

This scepticism is on the rise, with more countries showing increased doubt about the motivations of people coming into their countries and seeking asylum or refugee status, compared to last year.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

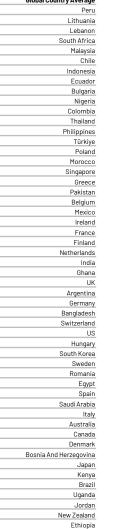
 Country
 Agree
 Disagree

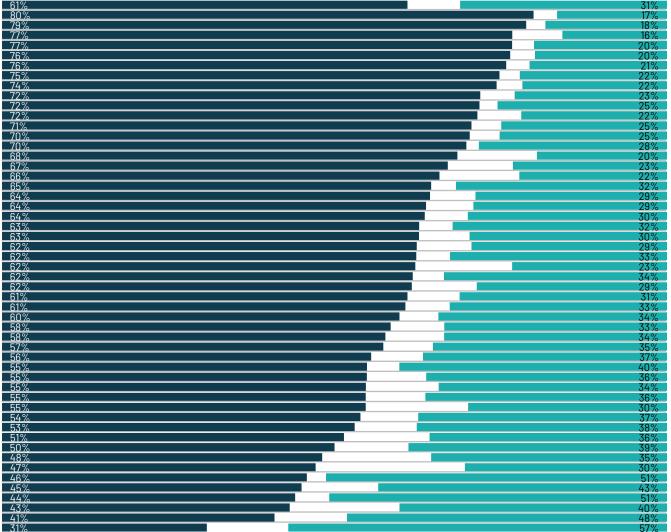
 Global Country Average
 61%
 31%

 Peru
 80%
 17%

 Lithuania
 79%
 18%

 Liebanon
 779
 18%



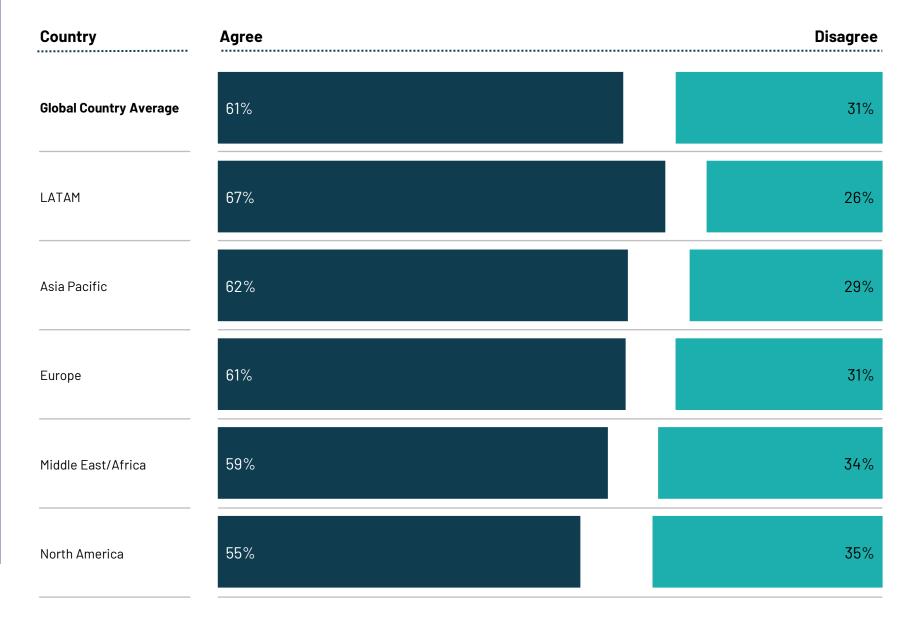




Q. Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

People in Latin American countries are more likely to doubt that most foreigners coming to their country as refugees are actually refugees, believing instead that they are primarily seeking economic opportunities or welfare benefits.

Conversely, scepticism about the legitimacy of refugees is less pronounced in North American countries.



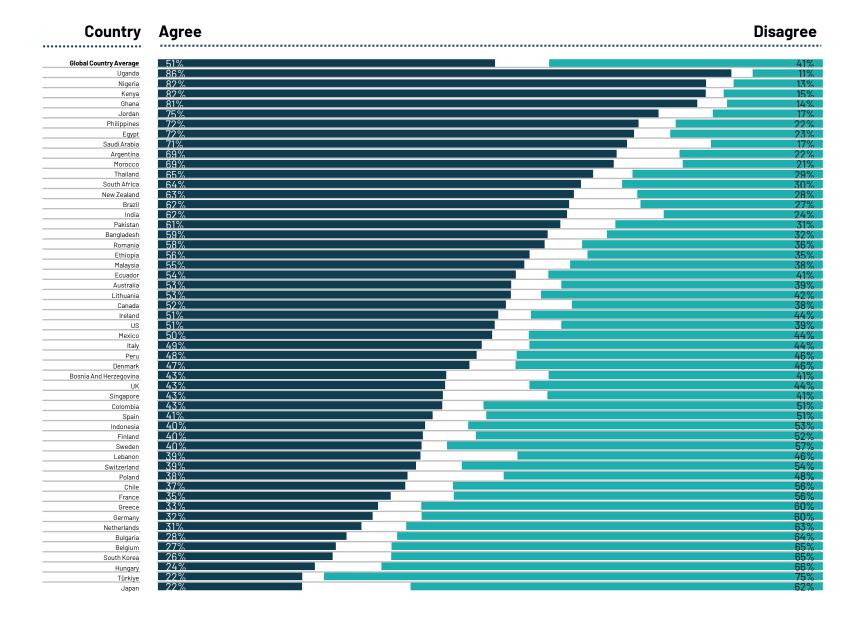


## Q. Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

Across the countries surveyed, there's a slightly more optimistic outlook on refugee integration, with half of respondents believing that most refugees can successfully integrate into their new society.

However, this view varies significantly across countries. For instance, Uganda expresses the highest confidence in successful integration, while Japan demonstrates the least.

Furthermore, some countries have experienced shifts in attitudes since last year. Thailand, Canada, and the Netherlands show decreased optimism towards successful integration, while Brazil displays increased confidence in refugees' ability to integrate.

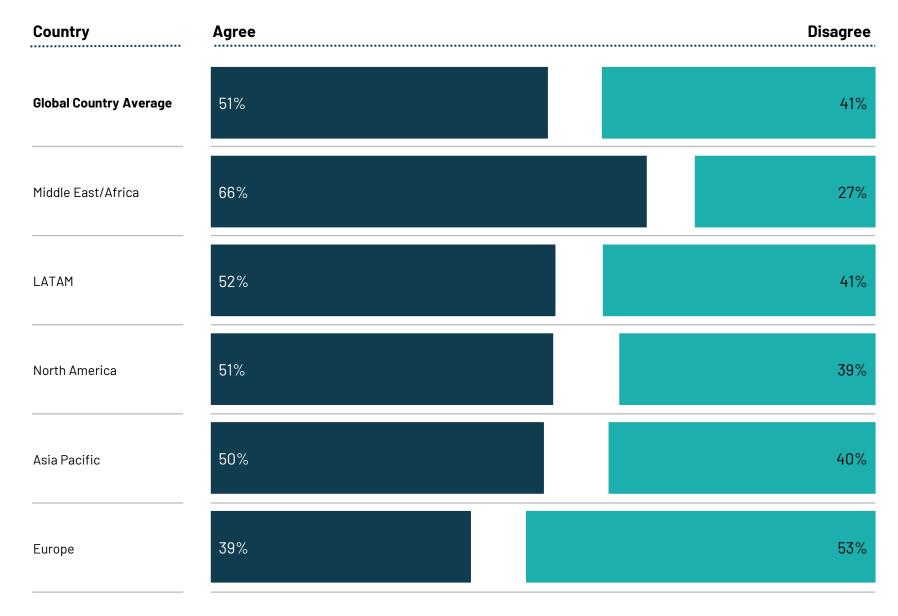




## Q. Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

Two-thirds of people in Middle Eastern and African countries believe that most refugees who come to their country will successfully integrate into society. This is 15 percentage points higher than the global average.

In contrast, Europeans are less likely to agree, with around two in five of those surveyed agreeing with this statement and over half disagreeing.





# Q. Refugees make a positive contribution to my country

Opinions on the contributions of refugees are mixed. While some countries, like Uganda, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia, view the impact of refugees more favourably, others, such as Türkiye, Hungary, and Bulgaria, hold a more negative perspective. This negativity is evident in the higher proportion of people who disagree that refugees make positive contributions to their country.

Data from several countries reveals a decline in positive sentiment towards refugees' contributions compared to the previous year. This suggests a growing negativity surrounding the perceived impact of refugees on their host countries.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

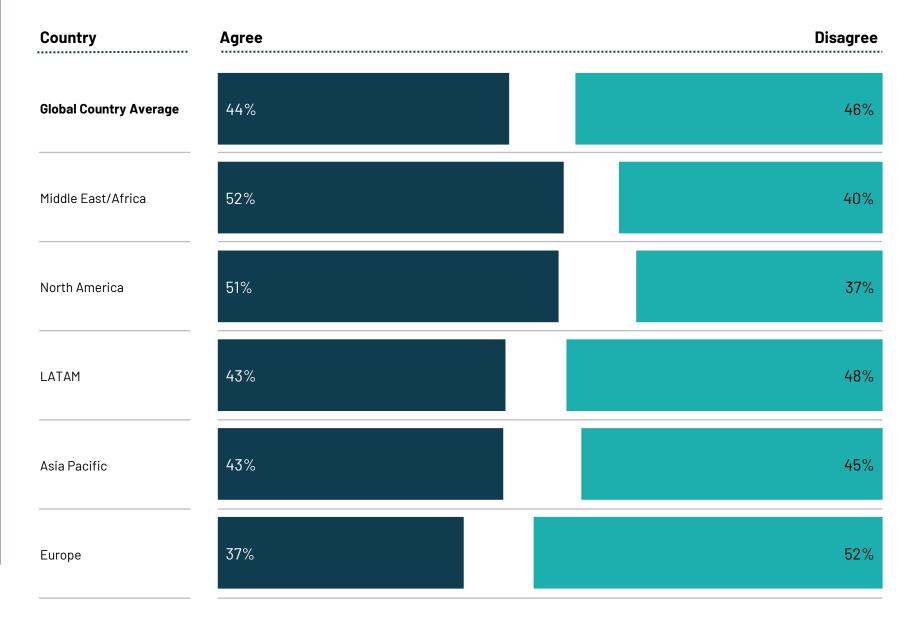
#### Country Agree Disagree ..... **Global Country Average** 73% 69% Kenya 66% Saudi Arabia 20% New Zealand 63% 27% 59% Sweden 38% 58% 33% Australia 58% 28% India Philippines 57% 35% 57% 33% Jordan 56% 38% Nigeria 56% Brazil Bangladesh 56% 37% 53% Ghana 39% 52% Canada 35% Pakistan 52% 40% 51% 40% Egypt 50% 42% Ireland 50% 39% US 50% 36% Morocco 49% Thailand 39% 36% 47% 49% 49% Ethiopia 47% Ecuador 37% 45% 45% 47% Argentina 46% Denmark 44% 44% Romania 44% 41% Italy 46% 41% 53% Lebanon 41% Mexico 40% Finland 40% Peru 38% France 38% Switzerland South Africa 38% 38% Chile 37% Singapore Greece 36% 35% Colombia 35% Germany 33% Netherlands 62% 56% 62% 32% Lithuania 31% Poland 31% Malaysia 27% South Korea 62% 52% 53% 70% 68% 27% Belgium Bosnia And Herzegovina 25% 24% Indonesia Bulgaria Hungary Türkiye



# Q. Refugees make a positive contribution to my country

People in Middle Eastern, African and North American countries are more likely than the global average to believe that refugees make a positive contribution to their country, with half agreeing with this sentiment.

However, Europeans are less inclined to recognise that refugees make a positive contribution, with half of those surveyed disagreeing with the statement.





# Q. We must close ourborders to refugees entirelywe can't accept any at this time

Sentiment is mixed towards closing borders to refugees, with views varying greatly from country to country. For example, Türkiye, Malaysia, and Indonesia show strong support for closing borders, while Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia show strong opposition.

Many countries, including Indonesia, United States, and United Kingdom, have seen an increase in support for closed borders compared to last year, indicating a rise in protectionist attitudes.

However, there are exceptions to this trend. Both Peru and Italy, for instance, have become less supportive of closing borders.

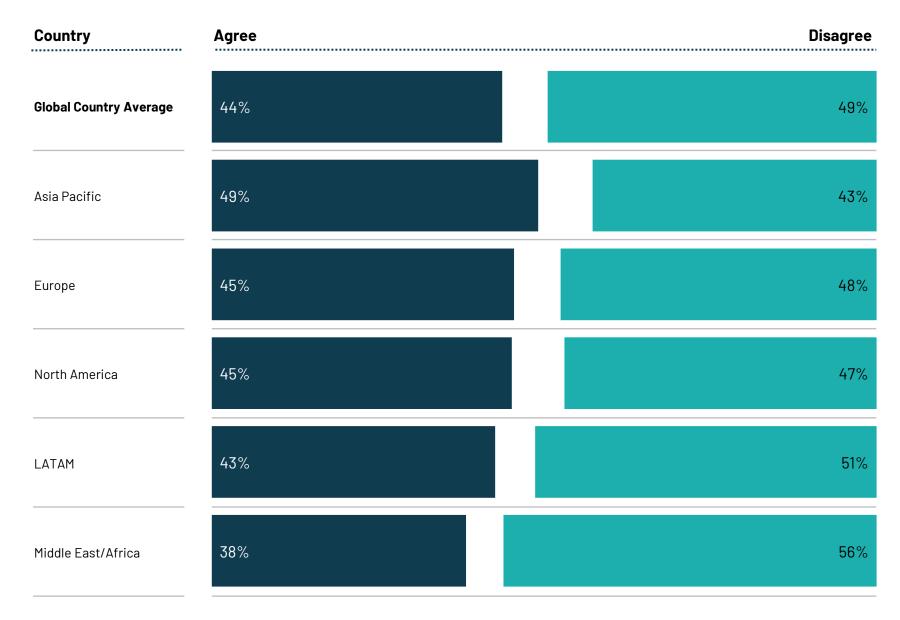
Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

#### Country Agree Disagree ..... Global Country Average 77% Türkiye 75% Malaysia 70% Indonesia Bangladesh 69% 28% 64% Chile 32% 62% India 25% 58% 36% Lithuania 56% 40% South Africa 56% 37% Lebanon 56% Bulgaria 43% 54% Peru 53% 43% Ireland 52% Thailand 40% 50% Pakistan 44% Belgium 50% 42% 50% Germany 43% 50% 39% 49% Singapore 49% Netherlands 49% 42% Hungary 49% 49% Greece 45% 45% 45% 48% 46% Finland 46% France 46% 51% Sweden 48% 48% 52% 45% Switzerland 44% 44% Ecuador 42% 49% Canada Mexico 41% 53% 41% Morocco 40% Colombia 39% Poland 39% South Korea 39% 38% Australia 38% Philippines 38% Denmark 36% Japan Spain 36% 36% 61% Nigeria 59% 54% 57% 64% 35% Egypt 34% Bosnia And Herzegovina 32% Argentina 31% New Zealand 30% Romania 29% Saudi Arabia 24% Brazil 23% Jordan 23% Ghana Ethiopia Uganda



# Q. We must close ourborders to refugees entirelywe can't accept any at thistime

While half of those surveyed in Asia Pacific countries believe that their countries should close their borders to refugees, over half of those surveyed in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America disagree.



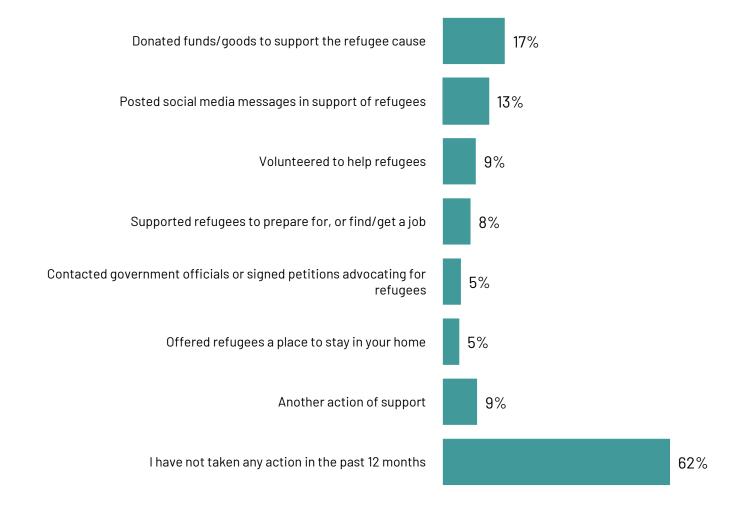


# Q. In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

While a third of people across the countries surveyed have shown support for refugees through actions like donating money or goods and posting on social media, fewer have taken more direct steps such as volunteering, helping refugees prepare for jobs, or offering them housing.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

#### **Global Country Average**





# Q. In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

Actions taken to support refugees vary significantly by country. Kenya and Nigeria demonstrate the greatest level of engagement, with approximately three in four people reporting taking action to support refugees in the past year. Conversely, one-in ten respondents in Japan reported providing support to refugees.

Popular methods of support include donating food or goods and engaging on social media; however, some countries, such as Egypt, Ecuador, Kenya, Nigeria, and India, show higher rates of helping refugees find employment.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
Donated funds/goods to support the refugee cause	17%	5%	13%	6%	10%	8%	13%	12%	20%	13%	14%	25%	21%	10%	4%	12%	15%	21%	23%	23%	16%	17%	8%	12%	16%	27%	6%
Posted social media messages in support of refugees	13%	11%	9%	5%	14%	7%	9%	7%	15%	2%	17%	17%	12%	8%	2%	14%	3%	26%	8%	16%	10%	17%	7%	11%	9%	19%	3%
Volunteered to help refugees	9%	1%	5%	5%	6%	4%	9%	8%	9%	1%	15%	6%	10%	6%	1%	8%	4%	13%	5%	15%	8%	12%	4%	7%	3%	8%	3%
Supported refugees to prepare for, or find/get a job	8%	3%	6%	5%	4%	4%	9%	5%	8%	2%	16%	4%	8%	4%	1%	8%	3%	11%	5%	12%	8%	13%	4%	6%	5%	11%	5%
Contacted government officials or signed petitions advocating for refugees	5%	2%	5%	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%	4%	3%	17%	6%	7%	5%	2%	4%	4%	9%	4%	9%	7%	5%	4%	7%	5%	9%	3%
Offered refugees a place to stay in your home	5%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	4%	14%	4%	7%	2%	1%	3%	2%	6%	2%	8%	5%	7%	5%	3%	2%	8%	4%
Another action of support	9%	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%	5%	7%	7%	6%	10%	6%	6%	2%	13%	5%	22%	10%	8%	5%	11%	4%	6%	10%	19%	8%
I have not taken any action in the past 12 months	62%	77%	74%	80%	70%	80%	70%	74%	61%	78%	59%	60%	60%	71%	91%	62%	77%	45%	63%	53%	67%	59%	77%	70%	67%	48%	81%
	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Donated funds/goods to support the refugee cause	Global Country Average	%91 Kingdom	%II United States	Malaysia	Linland 16%	Egypt	%Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand		% Romania	Chile	36% Nigeria	%eru	Ecuador 16%	Kenya	Cithuania	Pakistan Pakistan		%II Bulgaria		22% Worocco	Ghana % 61		% Bangladesh		Bosniaand % Herzegovina
																										7%	
the refugee cause Posted social media messages in	17%	16%	11%	11%	16%	24%	13%	17%	13%	7%	20%	6%	36%	9%	16% 17%	52% 31%	36%	23%	27%	11%	20%	22%	19%	27%	20%	7% 5%	33%
the refugee cause Posted social media messages in support of refugees	17% 13%	16%	11% 9%	11%	16% 7%	24% 28%	13%	17% 7%	13%	7% 10%	20%	6% 7%	36% 30%	9% 11% 5%	16% 17%	52% 31% 34%	36% 8%	23% 27%	27% 23% 19%	11%	20%	22% 17% 15%	19%	27%	20%	7% 5%	33% 9%
the refugee cause  Posted social media messages in support of refugees  Volunteered to help refugees  Supported refugees to prepare for,	17% 13% 9%	16% 10% 6%	11% 9% 5%	11% 8% 6%	16% 7% 6%	24% 28% 14%	13% 10% 6%	17% 7% 5%	13% 8% 6%	7% 10% 5%	20% 15% 8%	6% 7% 2%	36% 30% 22%	9% 11% 5%	16% 17% 10%	52% 31% 34%	36% 8% 9%	23% 27% 18%	27% 23% 19%	11% 7% 5%	20% 13% 18%	22% 17% 15%	19% 16% 12%	27% 12% 12%	20% 30% 24%	7% 5% 6%	33% 9% 14%
the refugee cause  Posted social media messages in support of refugees  Volunteered to help refugees  Supported refugees to prepare for or find/get a job  Contacted government officials or signed petitions advocating for	17% 13% 9% 8%	16% 10% 6% 7%	11% 9% 5% 5%	11% 8% 6% 6%	16% 7% 6% 6%	24% 28% 14% 15%	13% 10% 6% 7%	17% 7% 5%	13% 8% 6% 4%	7% 10% 5% 12%	20% 15% 8% 6%	6% 7% 2% 6%	36% 30% 22% 18%	9% 11% 5% 10%	16% 17% 10% 15%	52% 31% 34% 16%	36% 8% 9% 4%	23% 27% 18% 10%	27% 23% 19% 12%	11% 7% 5% 5%	20% 13% 18% 7%	22% 17% 15% 13%	19% 16% 12% 10%	27% 12% 12% 6%	20% 30% 24% 9%	7% 5% 6% 7%	33% 9% 14% 3%
the refugee cause  Posted social media messages in support of refugees  Volunteered to help refugees  Supported refugees to prepare for, or find/get a job  Contacted government officials or signed petitions advocating for refugees  Offered refugees a place to stay in	17% 13% 9% 8% 5%	16% 10% 6% 7% 6%	11% 9% 5% 5%	11% 8% 6% 6%	16% 7% 6% 6% 5%	24% 28% 14% 15% 8%	13% 10% 6% 7% 5%	17% 7% 5% 6% 7%	13% 8% 6% 4%	7% 10% 5% 12%	20% 15% 8% 6% 3%	6% 7% 2% 6% 2%	36% 30% 22% 18%	9% 11% 5% 10% 2%	16% 17% 10% 15% 3%	52% 31% 34% 16% 9%	36% 8% 9% 4% 3%	23% 27% 18% 10%	27% 23% 19% 12% 3%	11% 7% 5% 5% 3%	20% 13% 18% 7% 2%	22% 17% 15% 13%	19% 16% 12% 10%	27% 12% 12% 6% 2%	20% 30% 24% 9%	7% 5% 6% 7%	33% 9% 14% 3%

#### Top three actions:

#1 opinion in Country
#2 opinion in Country
#3 opinion in Country





# Key insights

1

Global opinions are divided on refugee entry policies and intake 2

But there is openness, to varying degrees, to giving refugees access to their rights and resources

3

Public opinion on the amount of aid provided to countries hosting refugees is divided but leans towards it not being sufficient

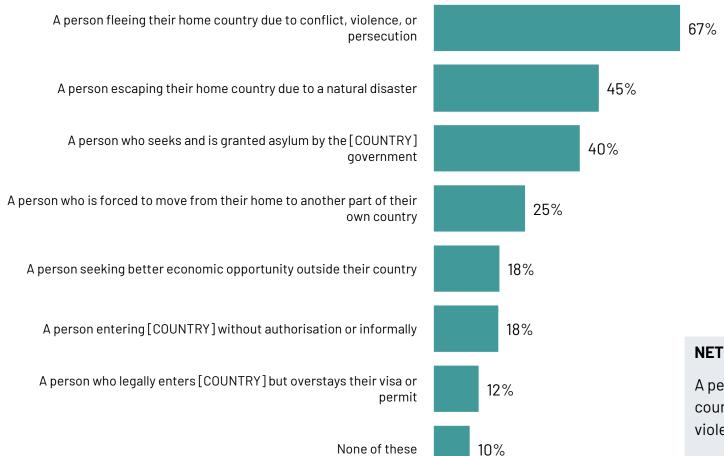
# Q. For each of the following scenarios, please indicate whether you would classify the individual as a 'refugee'.

While many people understand the term "refugee" to mean someone who has fled their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution, 40% also understand that it includes people who have been granted asylum too.

A significant portion of people incorrectly believe the term applies to those escaping natural disasters or seeking better economic opportunities.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

#### **Global Country Average**



#### **NET Refugee: 75%**

A person fleeing their home country due to conflict violence, or persecution

A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the [COUNTRY] government



Q. For each of the following scenarios, please indicate whether you would classify the individual as a 'refugee'.

In most of the countries surveyed, a refugee is commonly understood to be someone who has fled their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution.

India and Pakistan deviate from this trend, with the most common understanding of a refugee in these countries being someone who has been granted asylum by the government.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
A person fleeing their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution	67%	66%	75%	74%	68%	77%	66%	70%	66%	64%	26%	73%	70%	70%	63%	67%	77%	70%	72%	49%	60%	66%	56%	64%	87%	53%	58%
A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster	45%	46%	51%	50%	43%	54%	48%	49%	47%	50%	25%	48%	45%	40%	42%	43%	49%	51%	46%	35%	44%	48%	37%	40%	57%	33%	30%
A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the {COUNTRY} government	40%	38%	57%	39%	33%	52%	36%	43%	44%	38%	30%	31%	46%	37%	39%	47%	35%	34%	39%	41%	29%	36%	34%	41%	45%	37%	37%
A person who is forced to move from their home to another part of their own country	25%	25%	30%	27%	26%	26%	28%	27%	21%	18%	25%	30%	25%	17%	25%	25%	30%	26%	18%	13%	36%	29%	19%	21%	26%	20%	27%
A person seeking better economic opportunity outside their country	18%	19%	18%	20%	25%	15%	18%	13%	22%	11%	24%	11%	15%	12%	7%	33%	11%	22%	13%	18%	15%	26%	9%	16%	8%	11%	27%
A person entering {COUNTRY} without authorisation or informally	18%	10%	19%	29%	19%	14%	21%	15%	17%	14%	18%	24%	16%	10%	8%	20%	14%	25%	18%	14%	22%	22%	11%	12%	20%	18%	36%
A person who legally enters {COUNTRY} but overstays their visa or permit	12%	10%	8%	16%	10%	9%	13%	8%	15%	11%	20%	16%	12%	8%	8%	13%	8%	15%	13%	17%	13%	19%	10%	10%	14%	17%	26%
None of these	10%	10%	8%	12%	10%	11%	12%	14%	9%	20%	38%	4%	5%	11%	22%	6%	12%	8%	12%	15%	10%	7%	15%	12%	4%	19%	9%
	$\rightarrow$																										
	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
A person fleeing their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution		Volited Kingdom					88 Switzerland	Denmark %87		% Colombia	71% Romania	Chile		n.ad 54%				Sakistan Pakistan			81%	Morocco					
,	67%		71%	54%	74%	65%	68%	78%	81%	66%	71%	57%	70%	54%	67%	91%	72%	35%		69%	81%	61%	84%	72%	50%	72%	76%
to conflict, violence, or persecution A person escaping their home country	67% 45%	76% 54%	71% 50%	54% 25%	74% 46%	65% 42%	68%	78% 50%	81% 55%	66% 39%	71% 56%	57% 33%	70%	54% 28%	67% 42%	91%	72% 48%	35% 31%	78%	69% 35%	81%	61%	84%	72% 58%	50%	72% 40%	76% 42%
to conflict, violence, or persecution A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster A person who seeks and is granted	67% 45% 40%	76% 54% 45%	71% 50% 49%	54% 25% 18%	74% 46% 52%	65% 42% 46%	68% 41% 37%	78% 50% 49%	81% 55% 62%	66% 39% 48%	71% 56% 40%	57% 33% 42%	70% 60% 34%	54% 28% 39%	67% 42% 39%	91% 74% 31%	72% 48% 33%	35% 31% 42%	78% 45%	69% 35% 38%	81% 55% 47%	61% 46% 41%	84% 63% 39%	72% 58% 43%	50% 31% 26%	72% 40% 40%	76% 42% 30%
to conflict, violence, or persecution A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the {COUNTRY} government A person who is forced to move from their home to another part of their own	67% 45% 40%	76% 54% 45% 27%	71% 50% 49%	54% 25% 18% 22%	74% 46% 52% 21%	65% 42% 46%	68% 41% 37% 23%	78% 50% 49% 31%	81% 55% 62% 33%	66% 39% 48% 33%	71% 56% 40% 31%	57% 33% 42% 17%	70% 60% 34%	54% 28% 39%	67% 42% 39% 29%	91% 74% 31% 34%	72% 48% 33%	35% 31% 42% 23%	78% 45% 46%	69% 35% 38% 16%	81% 55% 47% 23%	61% 46% 41%	84% 63% 39% 28%	72% 58% 43% 27%	50% 31% 26% 20%	72% 40% 40% 12%	76% 42% 30%
to conflict, violence, or persecution A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the {COUNTRY} government A person who is forced to move from their home to another part of their own country A person seeking better economic	67% 45% 40% 25%	76% 54% 45% 27%	71% 50% 49% 29% 26%	54% 25% 18% 22%	74% 46% 52% 21%	65% 42% 46% 13%	68% 41% 37% 23%	78% 50% 49% 31%	81% 55% 62% 33%	66% 39% 48% 33%	71% 56% 40% 31%	57% 33% 42% 17%	70% 60% 34%	54% 28% 39% 19%	67% 42% 39% 29%	91% 74% 31% 34%	72% 48% 33% 33%	35% 31% 42% 23%	78% 45% 46% 17%	69% 35% 38% 16% 20%	81% 55% 47% 23%	61% 46% 41% 16%	84% 63% 39% 28%	72% 58% 43% 27%	50% 31% 26% 20%	72% 40% 40% 12%	76% 42% 30% 41%
to conflict, violence, or persecution A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the {COUNTRY} government A person who is forced to move from their home to another part of their own country A person seeking better economic opportunity outside their country A person entering {COUNTRY} without	67% 45% 40% 25% 18%	76% 54% 45% 27% 14%	71% 50% 49% 29% 26% 26%	54% 25% 18% 22%	74% 46% 52% 21% 8% 9%	65% 42% 46% 13%	68% 41% 37% 23% 13% 17%	78% 50% 49% 31%	81% 55% 62% 33%	66% 39% 48% 33%	71% 56% 40% 31%	57% 33% 42% 17% 23%	70% 60% 34% 34% 20%	54% 28% 39% 19% 26%	67% 42% 39% 29% 31% 15%	91% 74% 31% 34% 8%	72% 48% 33% 33% 15% 22%	35% 31% 42% 23% 26%	78% 45% 46% 17% 12% 14%	69% 35% 38% 16% 20%	81% 55% 47% 23%	61% 46% 41% 16%	84% 63% 39% 28% 12%	72% 58% 43% 27% 42% 33%	50% 31% 26% 20% 15% 12%	72% 40% 40% 12%	76% 42% 30% 41% 20% 21%

24

#### Top three actions:

#1 opinion in Country
#2 opinion in Country
#3 opinion in Country



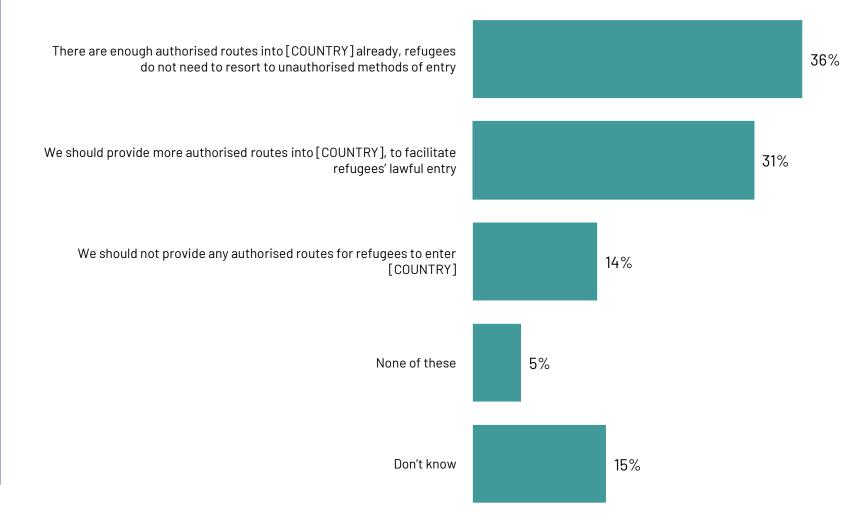
## Q. Which of these statements, if any, do you most agree with regarding refugees' routes of entry into [COUNTRY]?

Opinions on refugee entry routes are sharply divided. While some find existing authorised pathways sufficient, others advocate for expanding these routes to facilitate lawful entry.

A smaller group opposes providing any authorised entry routes for refugees. Notably, a minority remains undecided on this issue.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

#### **Global Country Average**





Q. Which of these statements, if any, do you most agree with regarding refugee's routes of entry into [Country]?

While opinions on authorised entry routes for refugees are divided, a nuanced perspective emerges when examining individual countries, reflecting variations observed in previous questions.

Certain nations, including Lithuania and Romania, predominantly believe existing pathways are sufficient for refugees, negating the need for unauthorised entry. Conversely, countries like Kenya and Nigeria express a stronger need for expanded legal routes.

Respondents in Türkiye and Malaysia are most supportive of not providing any authorised routes.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

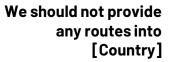
### Country

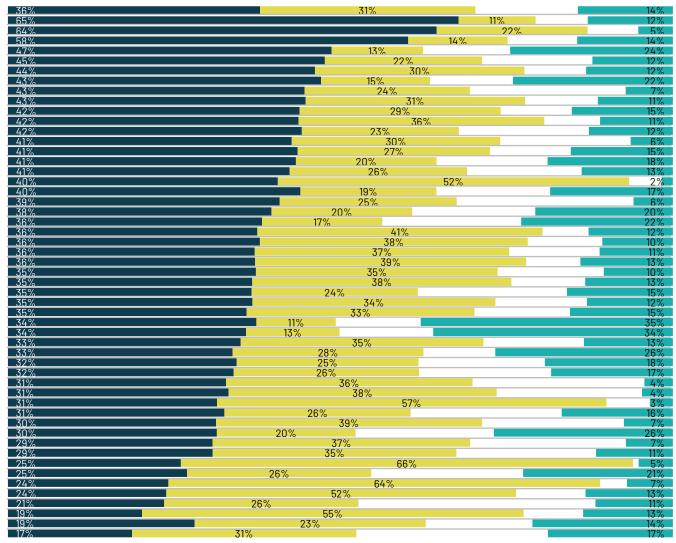
Global Country Average	
Lithuania	
Romania	
Finland	
Bulgaria	
Colombia	
Ecuador	
Chile	
Argentina	
Mexico	
Ireland	
Greece	
Canada	
New Zealand	
France	
Switzerland	
Sweden	
Uganda	
Netherlands	
Jordan	
Belgium	
Poland	
Philippines	
Italy	
Spain	
South Africa	
Australia	
UK	
Denmark	
Thailand	
Egypt	
Türkiye	
Malaysia	
US	
Bangladesh	
Germany	
Peru	
Saudi Arabia	
Ethiopia	
Ghana	
South Korea	
Morocco	
Hungary	
Brazil	
Bosnia And Herzegovina	
Kenya	
Singapore	
Nigeria	
Pakistan	
Japan	
Indonesia	

Lebanon

## Enough routes into West [Country]







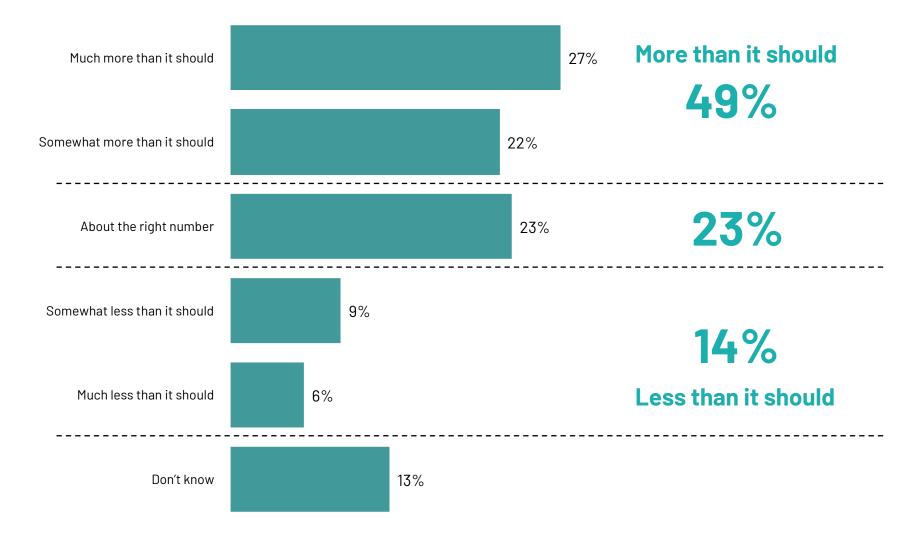


Q. Compared to other countries around the world, would you say that my country has accepted more refugees than it should, less than it should, or about the right number of refugees?

Public opinion is divided on whether their nation has exceeded its capacity to accept refugees, though half believe it has, outweighing those who believe the number is appropriate or even too low.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

#### **Global Country Average**

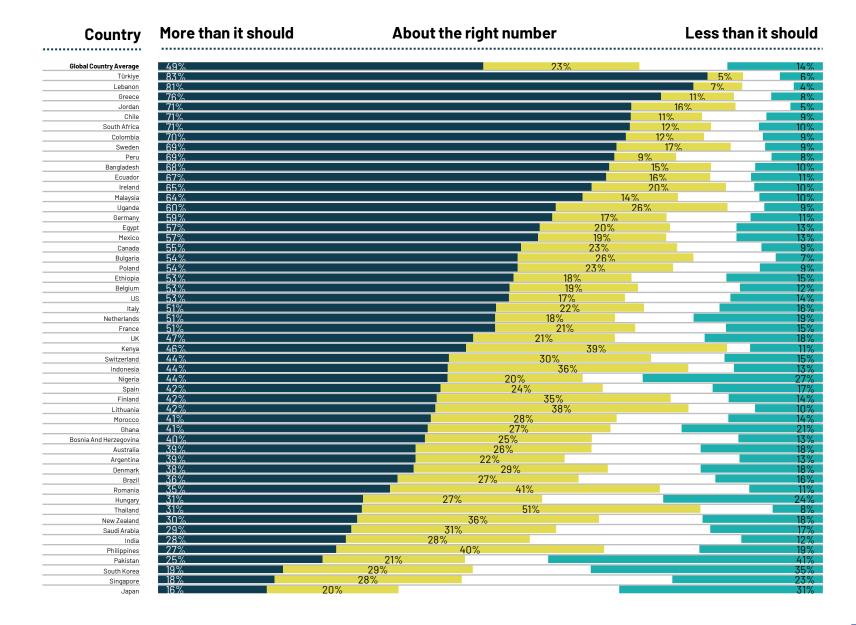




Q. Compared to other countries around the world, would you say that my country has accepted more refugees than it should, less than it should, or about the right number of refugees?

Public opinion on refugee intake varies significantly across countries. The dominant view, particularly in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Greece, is that their nation has already exceeded its capacity in accepting refugees. This sentiment outweighs the perspectives of those who believe their country has taken in an appropriate number or too few.

Nations like Pakistan, Japan, and South Korea hold a contrasting view, believing they have the capacity to accept more refugees.



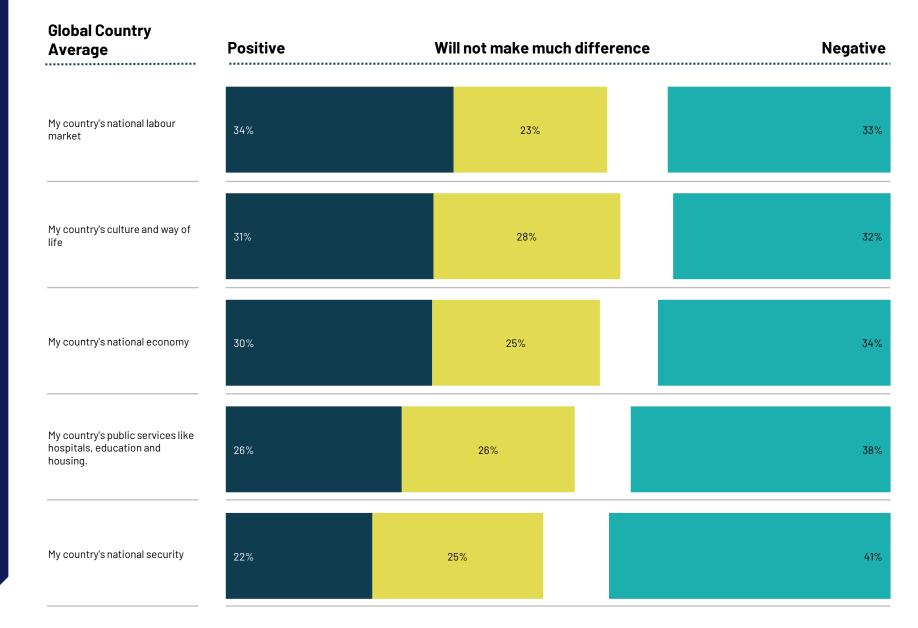


Q. Over the next few years, do you think refugees in [COUNTRY] are likely to have a positive or negative impact on each of the following, or not make much difference to:

Public opinion on the impact of refugees is divided.

While a third believes refugees will positively contribute to their country's labour market and culture, another third holds the opposite view, anticipating negative consequences.

Concerns outweigh optimism regarding refugees' impact on public services and national security.



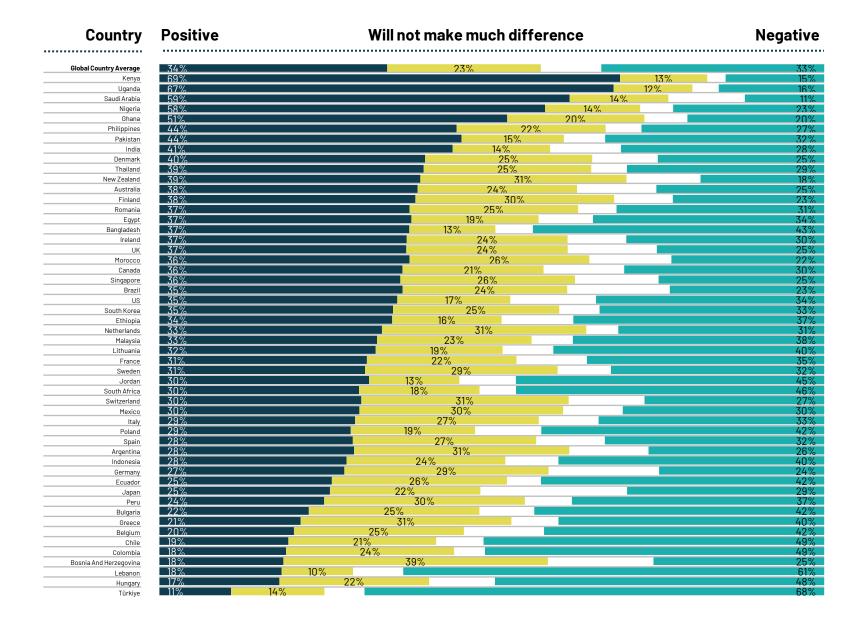


## Q. My country's national labour market

Public opinion on the impact of refugees on national labour markets is divided.

While a majority in Kenya, Uganda, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria believe refugees will have a positive impact, the opposite is true in Türkiye and Lebanon, where most people anticipate a negative impact.

Notably, Bosnia and Herzegovina stands out with the more people believing refugees will have minimal impact.



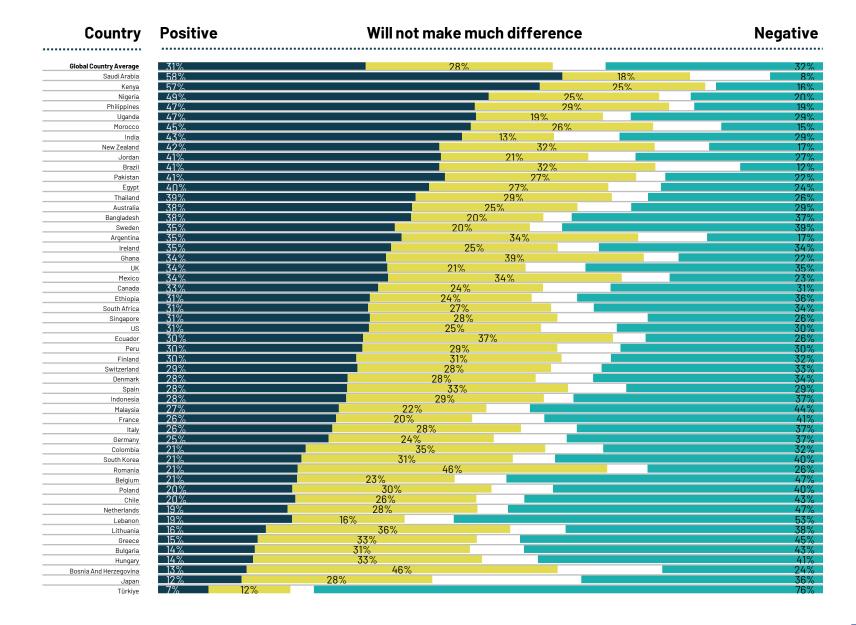


## Q. My country's culture and way of life

Public opinion on refugees' impact on national culture and way of life is also divided.

While Saudi Arabia and Kenya predominantly view this impact positively, a stark contrast exists in Türkiye, where three-quarters anticipate negative consequences.

Notably, nearly half of the population in Romania and Bosnia and Herzegovina believe refugees will have a negligible effect.

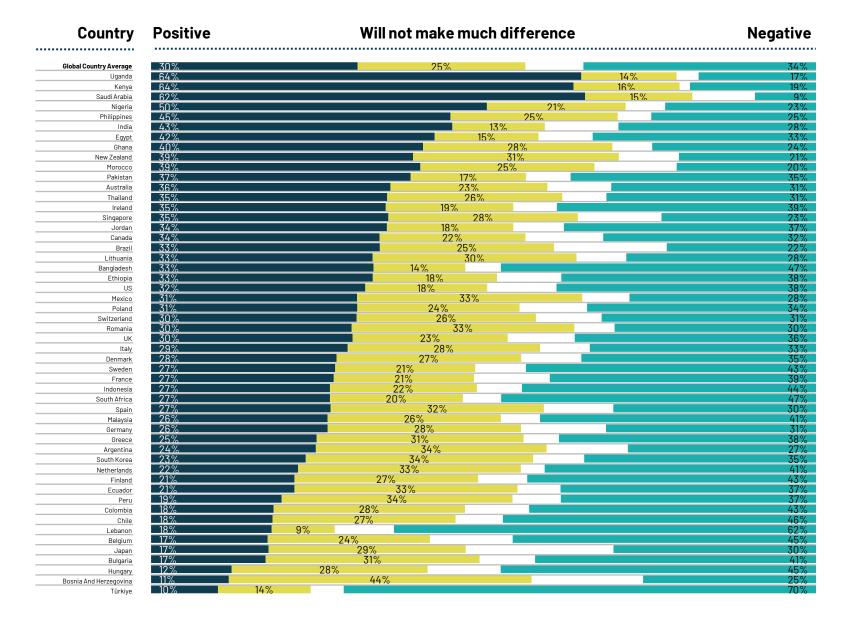




## Q. My country's national economy

Public opinion on refugees' impact on national economies is divided, with a slight inclination towards a negative outlook.

While a majority in Uganda, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia believe in a positive impact, Türkiye and Lebanon predominantly anticipate negative consequences.

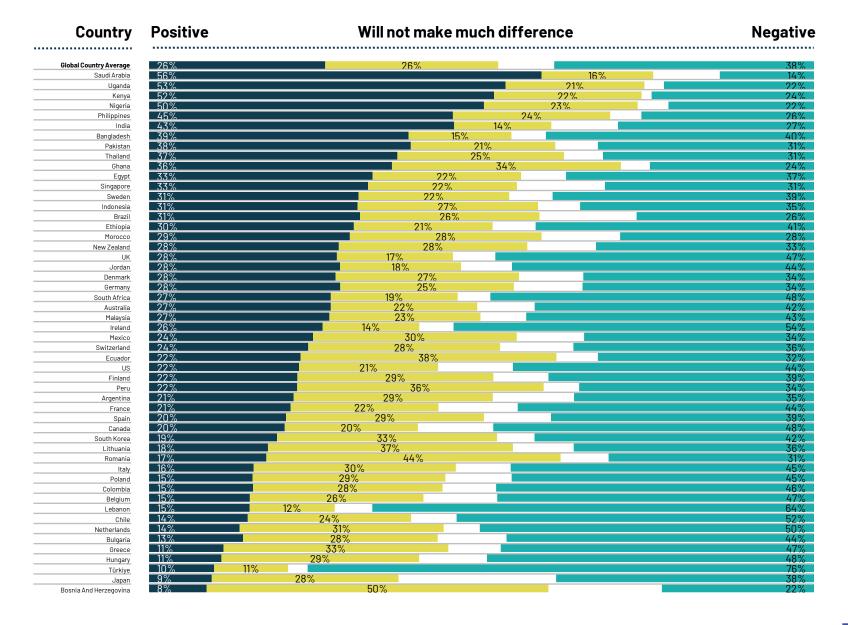




# Q. My country's public services like hospitals, education and housing

Public sentiment leans towards a negative outlook on the impact of refugees on public services such as hospitals, education, and housing. Approximately two in five individuals anticipate a negative impact, while a quarter each believe in a positive impact or minimal difference.

Examining individual countries reveals a contrasting picture. Over half of respondents in Saudi Arabia, Uganda, and Kenya believe refugees will positively impact public services. Conversely, a majority in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Ireland anticipate negative consequences.



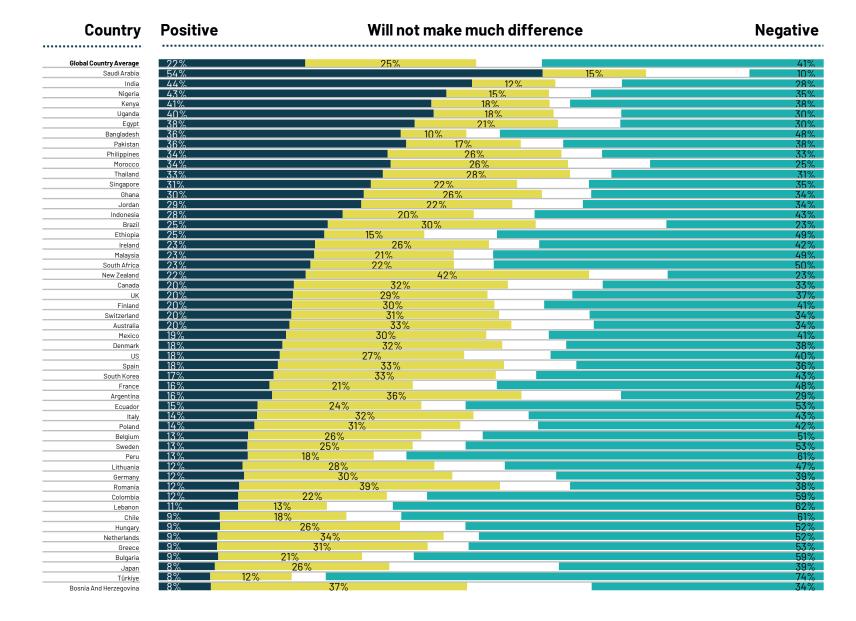


## Q. My country's national security

Public concern regarding the impact of refugees is most pronounced in the area of national security.

Across the countries surveyed, two in five individuals believe refugees will negatively impact national security, while a quarter anticipate no difference and one in five foresee a positive impact.

Saudi Arabia stands out as the least concerned, with a majority perceiving a positive impact. Conversely, Türkiye, Chile, Lebanon, and Peru exhibit the highest levels of concern, with a majority expecting a negative impact on national security.

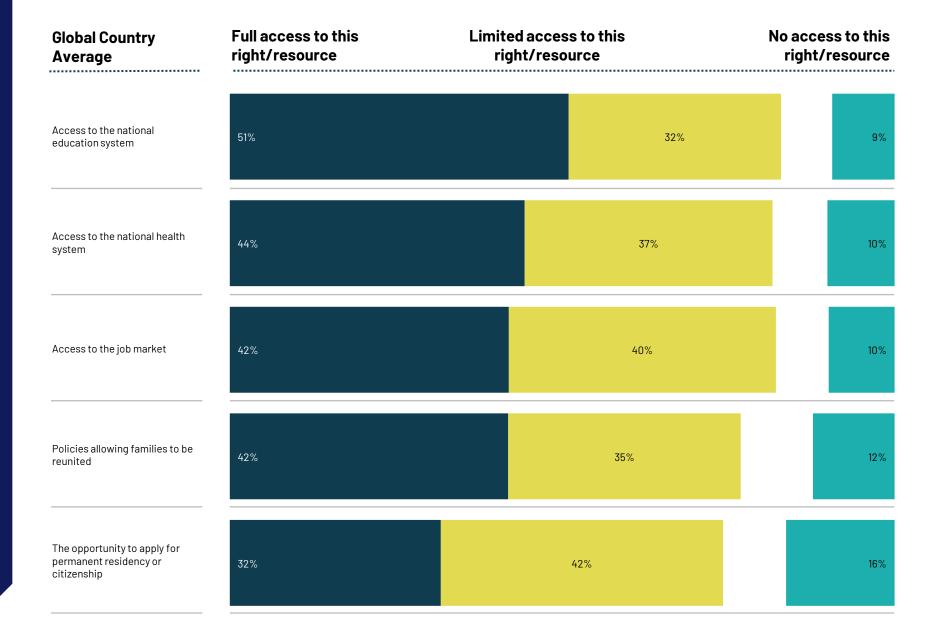




Q. In your opinion, to what extent should refugees in your country have access to the following rights and resources?

While most people support refugees having access to key rights and resources, opinions differ on whether this access should be full or limited.

Support for full access is highest regarding the national education system (51%), while only a third believe refugees should have full access to permanent residency or citizenship.





# Q. Access to the national education system

While half of those surveyed believe refugees should have full access to national education systems, a third support limited access.

This division of opinion aligns with previously observed variations in public sentiment towards refugees across different countries.

Strong support for access is evident in Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana.
However, opinions are more divided in countries like Malaysia, Türkiye, India, and Hungary, where opposition to refugee access to education is highest.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

### Country

Global Country Average
Uganda
Kenya
Ghana
New Zealand
Ecuador
Brazil
Ethiopia
Pakistan
Nigeria
Romania
Bosnia And Herzegovina
Italy
Jordan
Lithuania
Peru
Greece
Colombia
Morocco
Ireland
Mexico
Netherlands
Australia
Philippines
Bulgaria
Finland
Canada
Spain
Sweden
Germany
Poland
Switzerland
Belgium
Chile
Denmark
France
Argentina
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
US
UK
Lebanon
Egypt
Bangladesh
South Korea

Thailand

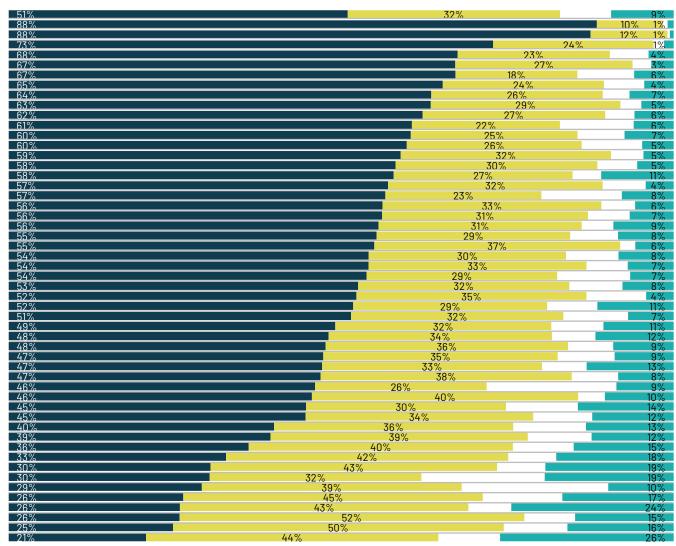
Türkiye

Singapore Malaysia

## Full access to this Limiting right/resource









# Q. Access to the national health system

Public opinion overwhelmingly favours granting refugees access to national health systems, though opinions differ on the extent of access.

Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana show the strongest support for providing healthcare to refugees.

While a larger proportion of respondents in Lebanon and Malaysia believe refugees should not have access to national health systems, most people in these countries still support some degree of access.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## Country

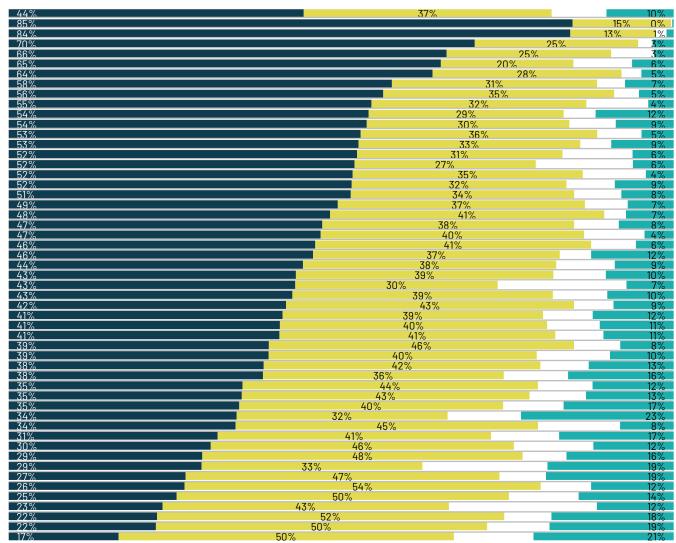
Full access to this

right/resource

,
Global Country Average
Kenya
Uganda
Ghana
Ethiopia
Brazil
Nigeria
Pakistan
Ecuador
Bosnia And Herzegovina
Greece
Denmark
New Zealand
Netherlands
Jordan
Morocco
Sweden
Italy
Romania
Peru
Philippines
Mexico
Colombia
Lithuania
South Africa
Spain
Australia
Saudi Arabia
Bulgaria
Ireland
Chile
Switzerland
Argentina
Finland
Canada
Bangladesh
Egypt
Germany
Belgium
UK
Lebanon
Poland
US
Thailand
France
India
Türkiye
Indonesia
Singapore
i i

## Limited access to this right/resource







## Q. Access to the job market

While public opinion generally supports granting refugees' access to the job market, there's a clear divide on whether this access should be full or limited.

This perspective varies across countries. Kenya, Uganda and New Zealand show strong support for full access to employment for refugees. Conversely, Türkiye, Malaysia, and Lebanon have a higher proportion of people who oppose any access to the job market for refugees, although a majority in these countries still believe in providing some form of access.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## Country

......... Global Country Average Uganda New Zealand Brazil Finland Denmark Australia Canada Lithuania Ghana Romania Nigeria Argentina Germany Bosnia And Herzegovina Spain Ireland Greece Netherlands Belgium Mexico Bulgaria Sweden Poland France Morocco Ecuador Pakistan Philippines Ethiopia Chile Switzerland Colombia Saudi Arabia Jordan Peru Egypt South Africa Thailand

South Korea

Bangladesh

Hungary

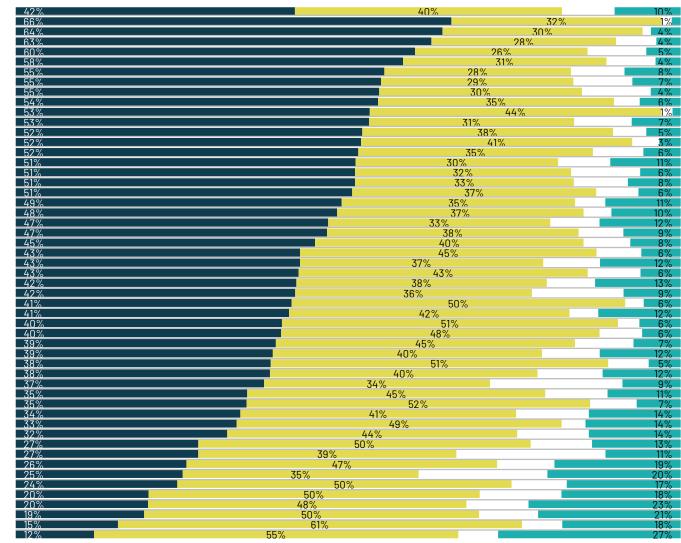
Singapore Malaysia

Lebanon Indonesia Türkiye

# Full access to this right/resource

# Limited access to this right/resource

# No access to this right/resource





# Q. Policies allowing families to be reunited

Public opinion largely favours granting refugees at least some access to family reunification policies, with around three-quarters of people expressing support.

However, significant variations in attitudes exist across different countries. While Uganda and Kenya demonstrate near-unanimous approval, opposition is more pronounced in nations like France, Lebanon, the Netherlands, and Belgium where approximately three in ten people disagree with refugees having access to family reunification.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## Country

Full access to this

right/resource

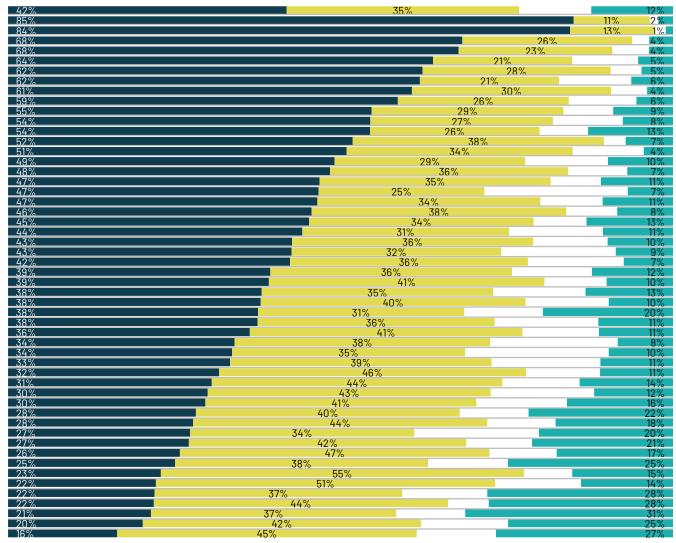
Global Country Average
Uganda
Kenya
Ghana
Ethiopia
Argentina
Nigeria
Brazil
Ecuador
Bosnia And Herzegovina
Romania
Mexico
Greece
Philippines
Colombia
US
New Zealand
Pakistan
Saudi Arabia
Italy
Peru
South Africa
Jordan
Australia
Morocco
Canada
Egypt
Ireland
Bulgaria
Chile
UK
Poland
Spain
Sweden
Japan Thailand
Finland
Bangladesh
Singapore
South Korea
Türkiye
Hungary
India
Denmark
Switzerland
Germany
Lithuania
Indonesia
Lebanon

Netherlands

Belgium

# Limited access to this right/resource

# No access to this right/resource





# Q. The opportunity to apply for permanent residency or citizenship

While three-quarters of people support refugees having the opportunity to apply for permanent residency or citizenship, there is a preference for limited rather than full access.

Kenya and Uganda, which also showed strong support for family reunification, are most likely to support granting full access. Conversely, Chile, Ethiopia, and Finland lean towards limited access.

Opposition to granting any access is highest in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Malaysia, with half of those surveyed in Türkiye opposing.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## Country

Full access to this

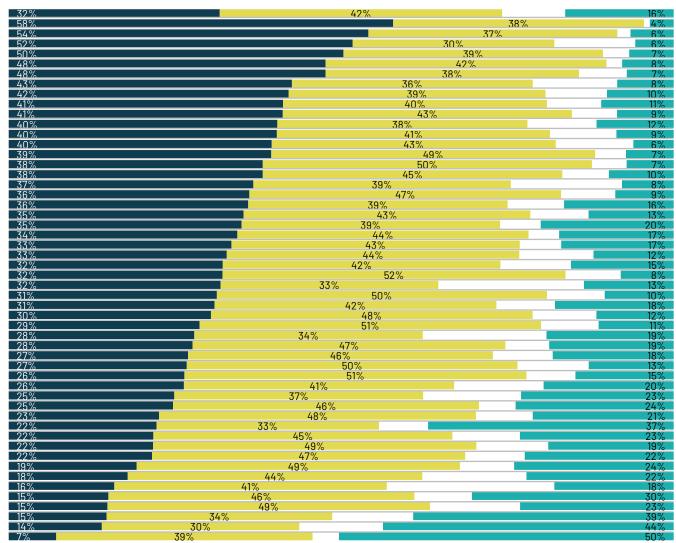
right/resource

Global Country Average
Kenya
Uganda
Brazil
Nigeria
Ghana
New Zealand
Canada
Argentina
Australia
Romania
US
Bosnia And Herzegovina
Sweden
Philippines
Ecuador
Mexico
Morocco
Colombia
Denmark
Italy
Pakistan
South Africa
Greece
Spain UK
Ethiopia Saudi Arabia
Peru
Ireland
Bulgaria
Finland
India
Lithuania
Germany
Poland
Chile
Egypt
Jordan
Netherlands
France
Bangladesh
Belgium
South Korea
Switzerland
Indonesia
Thailand
Japan
Hungary
Singapore

Türkiye

# Limited access to this right/resource





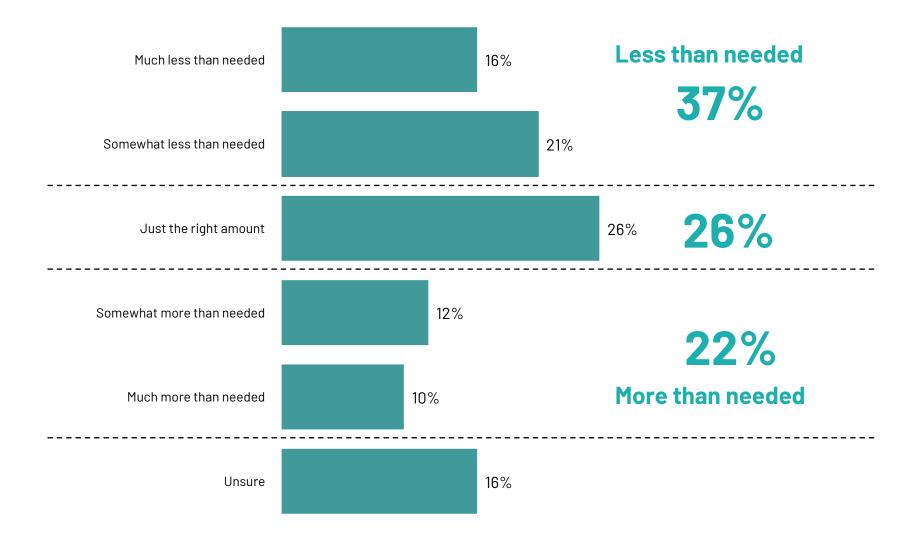


Q. The majority of refugees worldwide reside in developing countries near their original homes, not in wealthy developed countries. Thinking about the international aid provided to countries where refugees are based, how would you rate the efforts being made?

Public opinion leans towards international aid for countries hosting refugees being insufficient, with nearly two in five individuals holding this view. Another quarter believe aid is adequate, while a fifth think it surpasses the need.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## **Global Country Average**





Q. The majority of refugees worldwide reside in developing countries near their original homes, not in wealthy developed countries. Thinking about the international aid provided to countries where refugees are based, how would you rate the efforts being made?

The view that aid is insufficient is particularly strong in Ethiopia, Greece, and Jordan. In Thailand, half believe aid levels are appropriate. Conversely, in Türkiye, host to the highest number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate in 2023, a third believe aid exceeds the need.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

#### Less than needed More than needed Country Just the right amount ....... ...... Global Country Average 72% 57% Greece 56% Jordan Uganda 51% Bangladesh 51% 17% 25% 51% Bosnia And Herzegovina 49% 24% 47% 17% Lebanon 47% Ghana 46% Philippines 45% Ecuador 44% Egypt 44% Morocco 44% 19% Brazil 12% Türkiye 43% 21% 25% 43% 30% Nigeria 42% 20% Colombia 22% 26% 40% 19% Spain 40% 17% Italy 39% Chile 39% Sweden 38% Finland 38% Peru 38% New Zealand 37% South Africa 36% Mexico 35% Indonesia 23% 35% Argentina 15% 34% Netherlands 33% Bulgaria 33% Romania 33% Ireland 32% Pakistan 32% France 32% Australia 31% Germany South Korea 30% Japan 30% 30% 35% 23% Switzerland 26% 29% Denmark 29% 26% Belgium 28% Poland 28% Malaysia 28% Saudi Arabia 26% 26% 24% Canada 24% Hungary 22% Singapore Lithuania Thailand





# Key insights

1

Traditional and social media are the most common sources of information about refugees for the public

2

But there is a trust gap among the public for both sources (traditional and social media) 3

Sources like personal experiences with refugees, teachers, and community or religious leaders are more trusted but fewer use them

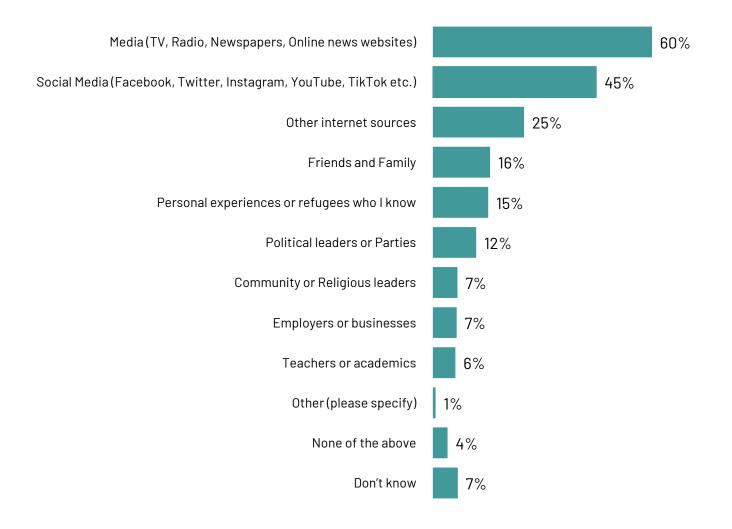
# Q. From which two or three of the following, if any, do you get most of your information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

Most people get their information about refugees from media sources, including TV, radio, newspapers, and online news websites. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok are also common sources.

Other sources, including friends and family, personal experiences with refugees, and local key figures play a lesser role in shaping people's perspectives.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## **Global Country Average**





# Q. From which two or three of the following, if any, do you get most of your information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

While traditional media remains a primary source of information on refugees for many, social media takes precedence in countries like Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Mexico, and Malaysia.

Jordan, Lebanon, and Sweden stand out for a higher reliance on personal experiences with refugees as a source of information.

Notably, in Ireland, a quarter of the population relies on friends and family for information on this topic.

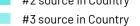
Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	60%	51%	61%	64%	56%	59%	58%	61%	59%	53%	52%	67%	64%	65%	54%	58%	72%	66%	63%	35%	47%	61%	52%	58%	69%	51%	60%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	45%	49%	35%	23%	48%	29%	22%	26%	48%	42%	51%	79%	39%	26%	19%	60%	20%	70%	34%	36%	40%	55%	18%	28%	31%	62%	53%
Other internet sources	25%	25%	22%	13%	30%	19%	17%	13%	28%	36%	23%	49%	20%	30%	24%	27%	19%	37%	25%	25%	24%	23%	18%	6%	13%	36%	25%
Friends and Family	16%	12%	20%	12%	10%	19%	12%	22%	16%	13%	23%	11%	26%	12%	5%	14%	11%	10%	20%	24%	12%	16%	5%	20%	16%	10%	21%
Personal experiences or refugees who l know	15%	8%	12%	13%	7%	16%	12%	23%	21%	6%	7%	3%	19%	12%	3%	10%	14%	9%	22%	18%	5%	20%	5%	15%	27%	9%	26%
Political leaders or Parties	12%	5%	18%	19%	6%	14%	15%	12%	11%	16%	14%	4%	20%	8%	4%	7%	19%	11%	10%	8%	11%	20%	5%	12%	25%	14%	24%
Community or Religious leaders	7%	5%	5%	2%	7%	5%	6%	3%	3%	6%	6%	8%	6%	4%	2%	6%	1%	10%	3%	10%	7%	10%	7%	6%	4%	8%	6%
Employers or businesses	7%	5%	4%	5%	4%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	3%	7%	3%	2%	6%	4%	6%	4%	11%	7%	14%	6%	4%	3%	9%	13%
Teachers or academics	6%	5%	6%	6%	9%	5%	9%	4%	8%	5%	8%	3%	6%	5%	2%	8%	4%	10%	5%	9%	5%	10%	4%	7%	9%	4%	5%
Other	1%	-	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	-	-	1%	2%	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	3%	-	1%
None of the above	4%	8%	5%	8%	5%	8%	8%	6%	4%	6%	8%	-	2%	4%	11%	3%	5%	1%	4%	3%	11%	2%	8%	7%	2%	3%	2%
Don't know	7%	12%	7%	12%	8%	9%	9%	8%	3%	10%	9%	2%	3%	7%	21%	5%	7%	4%	7%	17%	9%	3%	13%	10%	5%	6%	4%
					0.70			0.70			0 70	270	0 70	7.70													
	Global Country Average		es	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh		Bosnia and Herzegovina
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	Global Country Average	United Kingdom				Egypt	Switzerland			Colombia		Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador		Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	%29 Bulgaria			Ghana			Lebanon	_
	60%	United Kingdom	%29 United States	Malaysia	Einland	td%	% Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	olile	Nigeria	had 47%	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan		70%	00000W	9 Plana	Ethiopia	70%	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,	60% 45%	United 70% Kingdom	62%	Malaysia	68%	td/63 46%	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	53% 44%	ejuewo8 62%	9i; 54% 43%	Nigeria	n.ad 47% 51%	Ecnador 60%	84% 72%	rithuania 69%	48% 58%	up 70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67% 42%	repuebn 70% 52%	0000 W 45%	eueu9 76%	Ethiopia	70%	Lebanon 252%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	60% 45%	70% 28% 17%	sates States 37% 20%	eiskeleM	68% 31% 23%	td/63 46%	puplassisses 22% 22% 13%	67% 26% 15%	New Zealand 34% 19%	53% 44% 26%	eiuewo2 62% 46% 31%	9j 54% 43% 27%	66% 66%	47% 51% 28%	Ecnador 58% 29%	84% 72% 29%	rithuania 69%	48% 58% 36%	up 70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67% 42% 30%	repuebn 70% 52%	9999 45% 53% 27%	76% 68% 27%	Ethiopia	70% 69% 45%	52% 52% 18%	Bosnia and Herzegovina
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources	60% 45% 25%	70% 28% 17%	sates States 37% 20%	eiskeleW 53% 62% 37%	90 pului. 68% 31% 23% 10%	td/63 46% 54% 26%	22% 23% 23%	67% 26% 15%	New Zealand 34% 19%	53% 44% 26%	eiuewo2 62% 46% 31% 16%	9j 54% 43% 27%	67% 66% 28%	47% 51% 28%	Ecnador 58% 29%	84% 72% 29%	eiunuia 69% 48% 30%	48% 58% 36% 18%	uepoor 51% 49% 19%	67% 42% 30% 14%	repuebn 70% 52% 21%	03300 ¥ 45% 53% 27% 17%	reuel9 76% 68% 27% 13%	eidojuta 68% 67% 22%	70% 69% 45%	52% 52% 18%	Bosnia and Herzegovina Herzegovina
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources Friends and Family Personal experiences or refugees who I	60% 45% 25% 16%	70% 28% 17% 16%	62% 37% 20% 23%	eiskelek 53% 62% 37% 12%	90 pului. 68% 31% 23% 10%	46% 54% 26% 26%	22% 23% 23%	67% 26% 15% 20%	New Zealand 34% 19% 20% 12%	eiquolo) 53% 44% 26% 19%	eiuewo2 62% 46% 31% 16%	9 54% 43% 27% 19%	eilering Name 1988 14%	47% 51% 28% 16%	58% 29% 23%	84% 72% 29% 9%	rithuania 69% 48% 30%	48% 58% 36% 18%	uepoo 51% 49% 19%	67% 42% 30% 14%	epuebn 70% 52% 21% 11%	03300 ¥ 45% 53% 27% 17%	reuel9 76% 68% 27% 13%	eidoiuta 68% 67% 13% 12%	70% 69% 45% 12%	52% 52% 18%	Bosnia and Herzegovina Herzegovina
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources Friends and Family Personal experiences or refugees who I know	60% 45% 25% 16% 15%	70% 28% 17% 16% 10%	62% 37% 20% 23% 8%	eis/felew 53% 62% 37% 12%	68% 31% 23% 10% 19%	1d/63 46% 54% 26% 26% 20%	pulsasing 54% 22% 13% 23% 18%	67% 26% 15% 20% 19%	90% Jay 20% Jay 20%	53% 44% 26% 19% 26%	eiuewo2 62% 46% 31% 16% 12%	引 54% 43% 27% 19% 17%	.ei .ei .ei .ei .ei .ei .ei .ei .ei .ei	47% 51% 28% 16% 18%	60% 58% 29% 23% 21%	84% 72% 29% 9% 17%	ejunauja 69% 48% 30% 16% 12%	48% 58% 36% 18%	Lepuop 51% 49% 19% 19% 38%	67% 42% 30% 14% 8%	epuebn 70% 52% 21% 11% 24%	99 45% 53% 27% 17% 19%	76% 68% 27% 13% 19%	68% 67% 22% 13% 12% 8%	70% 69% 45% 12% 7%	52% 52% 18% 37%	Bosuia and 48% 48% 48% 9% 11%
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources Friends and Family Personal experiences or refugees who I know Political leaders or Parties	60% 45% 25% 16% 15%	70% 28% 17% 16% 10%	62% 37% 20% 23% 8% 17%	53% 62% 37% 12% 12%	908 68% 31% 23% 10% 19% 15%	td/69 46% 54% 26% 26% 20% 15%	54% 22% 13% 23% 18%	67% 26% 15% 20% 19% 24%	pueles Z MeN Zealand 19% 20% 12% 16%	53% 44% 26% 19% 26% 5%	.euueuo2 62% 46% 31% 16% 12% 5%	54% 43% 27% 19% 17% 8%	67% 66% 28% 14% 11% 7%	151% 28% 16% 18% 6%	60% 58% 29% 23% 21% 6%	84% 72% 29% 9% 17% 14%	69% 48% 30% 16% 12%	48% 58% 36% 18% 15% 9%	uepuon 51% 49% 19% 19% 38% 8%	67% 42% 30% 14% 8% 9%	epuebn 70% 52% 21% 11% 24% 18%	99020W 45% 53% 27% 17% 19% 8%	76% 68% 27% 13% 19%	68% 67% 22% 13% 12% 8%	70% 69% 45% 12% 7% 5%	52% 52% 18% 15% 37% 10%	Bosuia and 48% 48% 9% 11% 7%
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources Friends and Family Personal experiences or refugees who I know Political leaders or Parties Community or Religious leaders	60% 45% 25% 16% 15% 12% 7%	70% 28% 17% 16% 10%	52% 62% 20% 23% 8% 17% 6%	.esskeleW 53% 62% 37% 12% 11% 6%	68% 31% 23% 10% 19% 15% 4%	46% 54% 26% 26% 20% 15% 8%	22% 3% 13% 15% 5%	67% 26% 15% 20% 19% 24% 5%	90 puelee Z may 20% 12% 16% 6%	eiquoloo 53% 44% 26% 19% 26% 5% 9%	.eiuewo2 62% 46% 31% 16% 12% 5% 4%	54% 43% 27% 19% 17% 8% 5%	eileil 67% 66% 28% 14% 11% 7% 22%	47% 51% 28% 16% 18% 6% 5%	58% 29% 23% 21% 6% 7%	84% 72% 29% 9% 17% 14% 21%	eithuania 69% 48% 30% 16% 10% 3% 7%	48% 58% 36% 15% 9% 11%	51% 49% 19% 19% 38% 8% 10%	67% 42% 30% 14% 8% 9% 2%	epuebn 70% 52% 21% 11% 24% 18% 16%	45% 53% 27% 17% 19% 8% 5%	27% 68% 27% 13% 19% 11%	68% 67% 22% 13% 12% 8% 9% 2%	70% 69% 45% 12% 7% 5% 7%	52% 52% 18% 15% 37% 10% 7%	Bosuigand 48% 48% 48% 7% 48%
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources Friends and Family Personal experiences or refugees who I know Political leaders or Parties Community or Religious leaders Employers or businesses	60% 45% 25% 16% 15% 12% 7%	70% 28% 17% 16% 10% 3%	62% 37% 20% 8% 17% 6% 5%	.ess/epay. 53% 62% 37% 12% 11% 6% 12%	puelui. 688% 311% 23% 10% 15% 4% 4%	ta/6% 46% 54% 26% 26% 15% 8% 10%	54% 22% 13% 23% 15% 5% 8%	67% 26% 15% 20% 19% 24% 5% 6%	67% 34% 19% 20% 16% 6% 6%	eiquoloo 53% 44% 26% 19% 5% 9% 8%	.euewo2 62% 46% 31% 16% 12% 5% 4% 13%	9i45 54% 43% 27% 19% 17% 8% 5%	.eu.j.biN 66% 66% 28% 14% 11% 7% 22% 6%	47% 51% 28% 16% 6% 5% 9%	60% 58% 29% 21% 6% 7% 10%	84% 72% 29% 9% 17% 14% 21% 6%	eithuania 69% 48% 30% 16% 10% 3% 7%	48% 58% 36% 18% 9% 11%	51% 49% 19% 19% 38% 8% 10% 15%	67% 42% 30% 14% 8% 9% 2% 8%	70% 52% 21% 11% 24% 18% 16% 5%	45% 53% 27% 17% 19% 8% 5% 7%	76% 68% 27% 13% 19% 11% 3%	68% 67% 22% 13% 12% 8% 9% 2%	70% 69% 45% 12% 7% 5% 7% 2%	52% 52% 18% 15% 37% 10% 7% 11%	Bosuigand 48% 24% 9% 11% 7% 4% 2%
news websites) Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.) Other internet sources Friends and Family Personal experiences or refugees who I know Political leaders or Parties Community or Religious leaders Employers or businesses Teachers or academics	60% 45% 25% 16% 15% 12% 7% 7% 6%	70% 28% 17% 16% 10% 3% 7%	62% 37% 20% 8% 17% 6% 5%	53% 62% 37% 12% 11% 6% 6%	68% 31% 23% 10% 15% 4% 6%	46% 54% 26% 20% 15% 8% 10% 5%	54% 22% 13% 23% 15% 5% 8% 5%	67% 26% 15% 20% 19% 24% 6% 6%	90 Jense Z Men Z M	53% 44% 26% 19% 26% 5% 9% 8% 8%	eiueuo2 62% 46% 31% 16% 12% 5% 4% 13% 3%	54% 43% 27% 19% 17% 8% 5% 6%	67% 66% 28% 14% 11% 7% 6% 7%	47% 51% 28% 16% 18% 6% 5% 9% 7%	60% 58% 29% 21% 6% 7% 10% 8%	84% 72% 29% 9% 17% 21% 6% 10%	69% 48% 30% 16% 12% 7% 3%	48% 58% 36% 15% 9% 11% 12%	19% 19% 38% 10% 15% 9%	67% 42% 30% 14% 8% 9% 2% 8% 4%	70% 52% 21% 11% 24% 18% 5% 8%	45% 53% 27% 17% 19% 8% 5% 7%	76% 68% 27% 13% 19% 11% 3% 8%	68% 67% 22% 13% 12% 8% 9% 2% 3%	70% 69% 45% 12% 7% 5% 7% 2% 6%	52% 52% 18% 15% 37% 10% 7%	Bosuiaaud 48% 24% 9% 11% 7% 4% 2% 3%

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#### Top three sources:

#1 source in Country
#2 source in Country



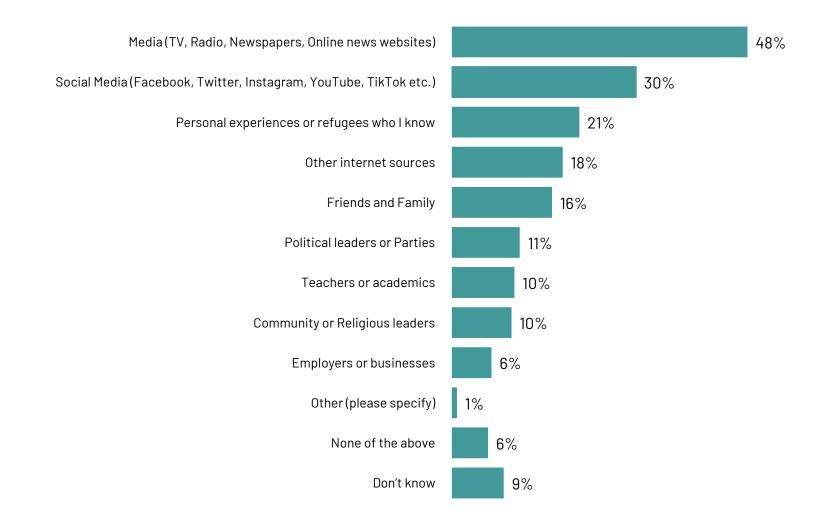
## Q. And from which two or three of the following, if any, would you trust the most to give you information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

While many people rely on traditional media for information about refugees, a significant trust gap exists. Half of those surveyed trust television, radio, newspapers, and online news websites, fewer than the proportion who rely on them as information sources about refugees. A similar gap is observed for social media: while 45% use it for information about refugees, only three in ten trust it.

Conversely, sources like personal experiences with refugees, teachers, and community or religious leaders are trusted by a larger proportion of people than actually use them.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

## **Global Country Average**





Q. And from which two or three of the following, if any, would you trust the most to give you information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

Trust in traditional media sources for information on refugees is highest in Ghana, Kenya, and Uganda.

Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand exhibit higher levels of trust in social media as a source. Other internet sources are deemed trustworthy by nearly two in five people in Indonesia and around a third in Pakistan.

Jordan, Lebanon, Sweden, Germany, and Greece show a greater tendency to trust personal experiences with refugees.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	ltaly	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	48%	42%	37%	44%	51%	43%	38%	47%	29%	29%	46%	59%	46%	47%	43%	53%	53%	63%	35%	31%	46%	58%	58%	43%	53%	49%	39%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	30%	33%	16%	6%	35%	13%	14%	16%	29%	24%	45%	59%	21%	15%	13%	43%	5%	45%	20%	31%	28%	41%	18%	21%	15%	49%	37%
Personal experiences or refugees who l know	21%	15%	24%	25%	13%	24%	18%	30%	29%	11%	10%	8%	26%	24%	3%	13%	25%	12%	25%	18%	11%	23%	7%	19%	38%	11%	28%
Other internet sources	18%	19%	13%	9%	21%	14%	14%	8%	21%	27%	20%	37%	13%	24%	15%	21%	9%	23%	15%	21%	14%	21%	18%	9%	9%	26%	16%
Friends and Family	16%	16%	19%	10%	14%	19%	14%	21%	23%	19%	20%	8%	25%	10%	5%	11%	12%	11%	22%	22%	12%	14%	5%	19%	19%	9%	23%
Political leaders or Parties	11%	6%	15%	14%	7%	14%	11%	11%	9%	12%	13%	6%	17%	7%	6%	8%	13%	16%	6%	11%	23%	17%	6%	8%	17%	11%	17%
Teachers or academics	10%	13%	13%	14%	17%	13%	12%	7%	14%	9%	9%	7%	12%	10%	3%	11%	13%	15%	8%	8%	7%	10%	2%	12%	12%	5%	14%
Community or Religious leaders	10%	5%	10%	3%	10%	7%	6%	3%	5%	3%	8%	13%	11%	7%	3%	6%	4%	18%	4%	17%	10%	13%	8%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Employers or businesses	7%	6%	4%	3%	4%	6%	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	4%	9%	6%	3%	8%	3%	4%	3%	11%	7%	11%	3%	4%	6%	9%	10%
Other	1%	-	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	3%	-	1%
None of the above	6%	6%	11%	14%	6%	9%	14%	9%	10%	17%	9%	-	7%	5%	12%	4%	9%	2%	12%	4%	7%	2%	6%	12%	4%	2%	5%
Don't know	8%	13%	12%	13%	9%	14%	10%	11%	4%	11%	10%	2%	6%	9%	25%	5%	11%	4%	12%	15%	10%	4%	12%	12%	8%	7%	6%
	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	48%	51%	42%	52%	55%	36%	41%	47%	47%	42%	46%	40%	69%	45%	56%	77%	54%	48%	39%	49%	71%	42%	77%	64%	71%	35%	40%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	30%	17%	20%	52%	18%	44%	15%	14%	15%	26%	23%	27%	51%	41%	36%	47%	21%	50%	34%	35%	32%	41%	51%	50%	56%	34%	27%
Personal experiences or refugees who l know	21%	18%	21%	12%	25%	22%	29%	23%	27%	24%	24%	22%	15%	19%	21%	26%	22%	18%	42%	20%	29%	24%	23%	17%	12%	39%	26%
Other internet sources	18%	12%	14%	27%	19%	18%	9%	9%	15%	18%	19%	19%	18%	24%	20%	15%	14%	32%	16%	28%	16%	20%	24%	19%	39%	14%	13%
Friends and Family	16%	13%	21%	14%	11%	25%	22%	17%	19%	14%	20%	17%	16%	17%	20%	11%	15%	20%	22%	21%	11%	20%	13%	17%	15%	23%	19%
Political leaders or Parties	11%	13%	13%	14%	20%	16%	14%	19%	15%	8%	7%	7%	12%	3%	5%	9%	10%	6%	13%	7%	18%	9%	15%	10%	6%	7%	4%
Teachers or academics	10%	11%	10%	6%	18%	10%	8%	10%	13%	12%	7%	16%	10%	8%	12%	12%	5%	14%	10%	6%	8%	12%	9%	6%	11%	12%	7%
Community or Religious leaders	10%	8%	10%	10%	5%	12%	7%	5%	10%	15%	7%	7%	26%	10%	11%	31%	5%	14%	14%	5%	30%	9%	20%	17%	5%	11%	7%
Employers or businesses	7%	6%	4%	8%	9%	10%	10%	7%	7%	9%	14%	6%	5%	7%	11%	5%	8%	10%	12%	7%	4%	6%	2%	3%	3%	9%	4%
Other	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	2%	1%	_	-	1%	-	2%	2%	1%		1%	1%	-	2%	1%	1%	1%	-	3%	-
None of the above	6%	10%	11%	2%	4%	3%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	8%	-	4%	2%	-	5%	2%	2%	5%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	5%	9%
Don't know	8%	10%	11%	10%	9%	8%	10%	14%	9%	8%	8%	10%	1%	8%	4%	-	5%	7%	10%	7%	-	10%	1%	4%	4%	10%	11%

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### Top three actions:

- #1 action in Country
- #2 action in Country
- #3 action in Country



# Methodology





# Methodology

These are the results of a 52-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, April 19 and Friday, May 10, 2024. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 33,202 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Bangladesh, Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Republic of Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, and Uganda. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-toface and 400 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye, and Uganda are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population.

The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population. India's sample represents a large subset of its urban population — social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1–3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country's sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. "The Global Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

The country breakdowns for the regional groups are as follows:

North America: U.S. and Canada LATAM: Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador Europe: Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Romania, Netherlands, Ireland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece APAC/Asia Pacific: Australia, China, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, New Zealand, Malaysia) Middle East/Africa: (South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Egypt, Pakistan, Nigeria, Kenya, Israel, Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be +/-1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of "don't know" or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where N=1,000 being accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of where N=500 being accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website. The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.

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Ipsos is the third largest market research company in the world, present in 90 countries and employing more than 18,000 people.

Our research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. Our 75 business solutions are based on primary data coming from our surveys, social media monitoring, and qualitative or observational techniques.

"Game Changers" – our tagline – summarises our ambition to help our 5,000 clients to navigate more easily our deeply changing world.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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At Ipsos we believe our clients need more than a data supplier, they need a partner who can produce accurate and relevant information and turn it into actionable truth.

This is why our passionately curious experts not only provide the most precise measurement, but shape it to provide True Understanding of Society, countries and People.

To do this we use the best of science, technology and know-how and apply the principles of security, simplicity, speed and substance to everything we do.

So that our clients can act faster, smarter and bolder. Ultimately, success comes down to a simple truth: You act better when you are sure.

