

WORLD AFFAIRS

Citizens of 33 Countries Assess Threats and Engagement in International Affairs

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1. World Affairs Values

Methodology

- These are the results of a 33-market survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform. Ipsos interviewed a total of 32,507 adults aged 18-74 in the United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia, and 16-74 in 27 other markets between Friday, September 23 and Friday, October 7, 2022.
- The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Hungary, Republic of Ireland, and Turkey.
- The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of their general adult population under the age of 75.
- The samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and the UAE 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.
- The data is weighted so that each market’s sample composition 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 where 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.
- Where results do not sum to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/-1 more/less than the actual, 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 of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 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.

WORLD AFFAIRS VALUES

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1

ECONOMIC VS. MILITARY POWER

Q: Economic power is more important in world affairs than military power



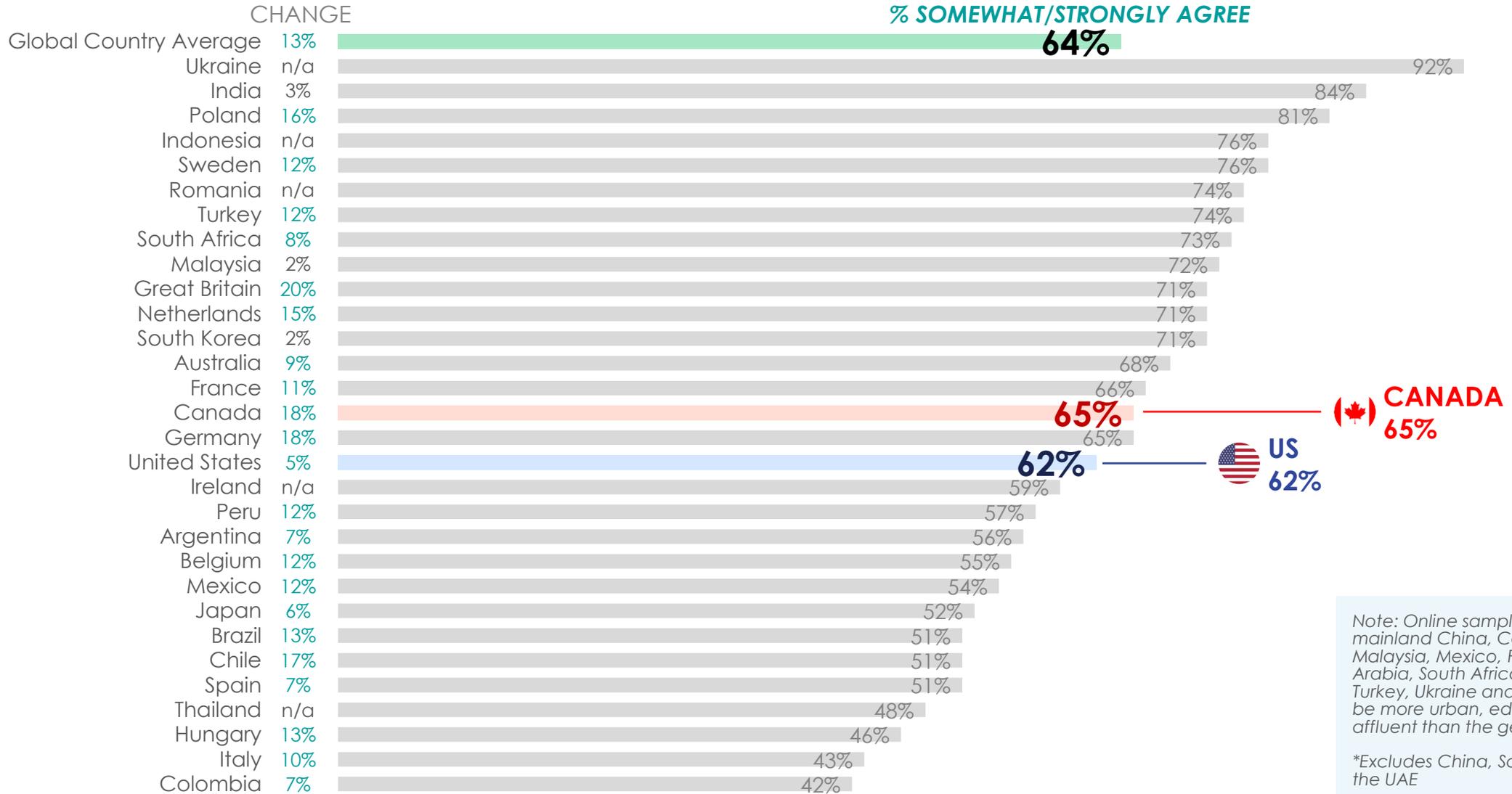
Note: Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the UAE tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population.
*Excludes China

CANADA
73%

US
78%

MILITARY SPENDING

Q: Given the dangers in the world, my government needs to spend more on my country's military power



CANADA
65%



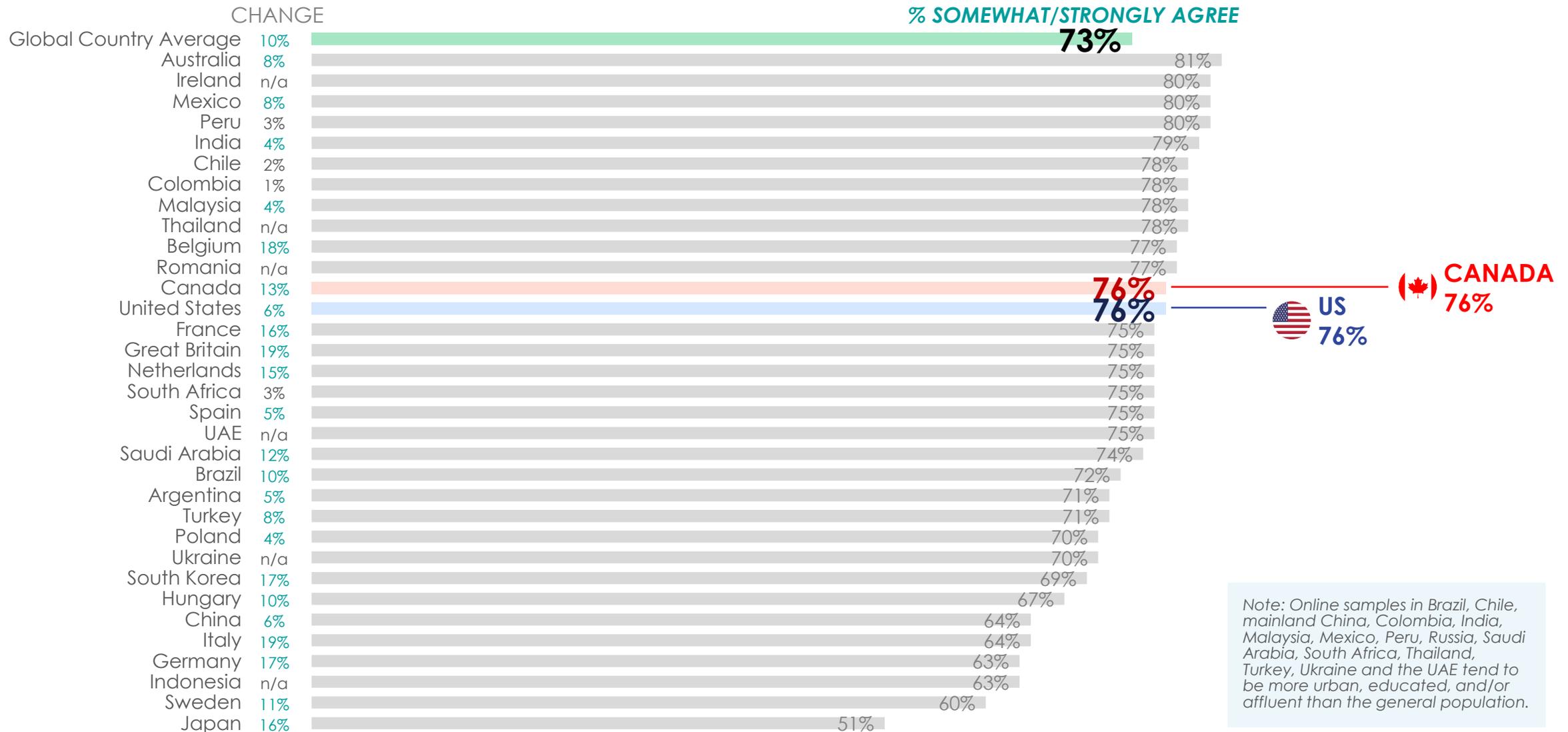
US
62%

Note: Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the UAE tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population.

*Excludes China, Saudi Arabia and the UAE

WORLD CONFLICT INVOLVING SUPERPOWER

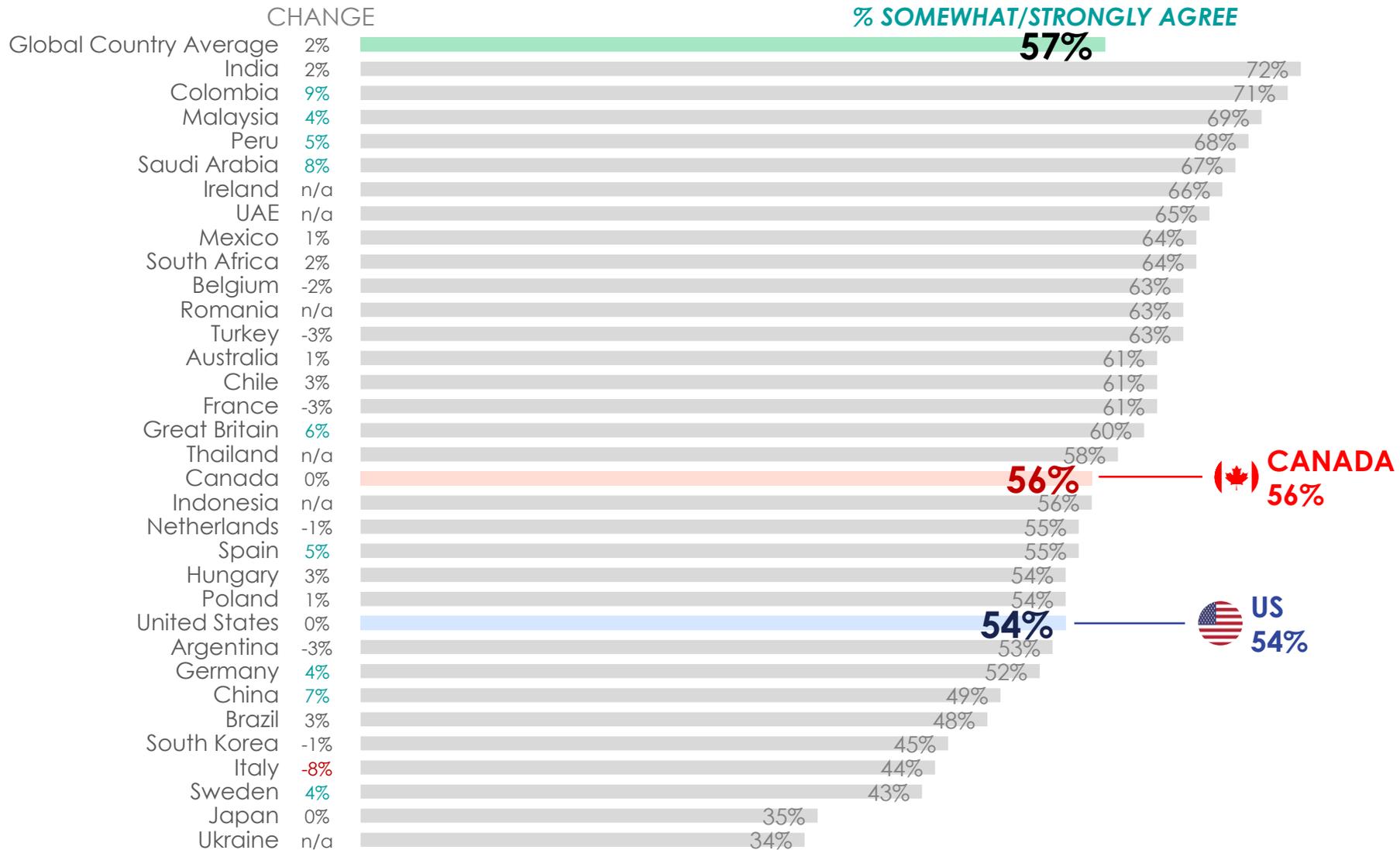
Q: I expect in the next 25 years we could see another world conflict involving superpowers similar to World Wars 1 & 2



Note: Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the UAE tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IMPACT

Q: The revolution in digital technology will undermine and destroy the democratic freedoms that exist in the world today



Note: Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the UAE tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population.