

WORLD AFFAIRS

Citizens of 30 Countries Assess
Threats and Engagement in
International Affairs

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the State of the
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Attitudes about the State of the World

Citizens of 30 Countries Assess
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International Affairs

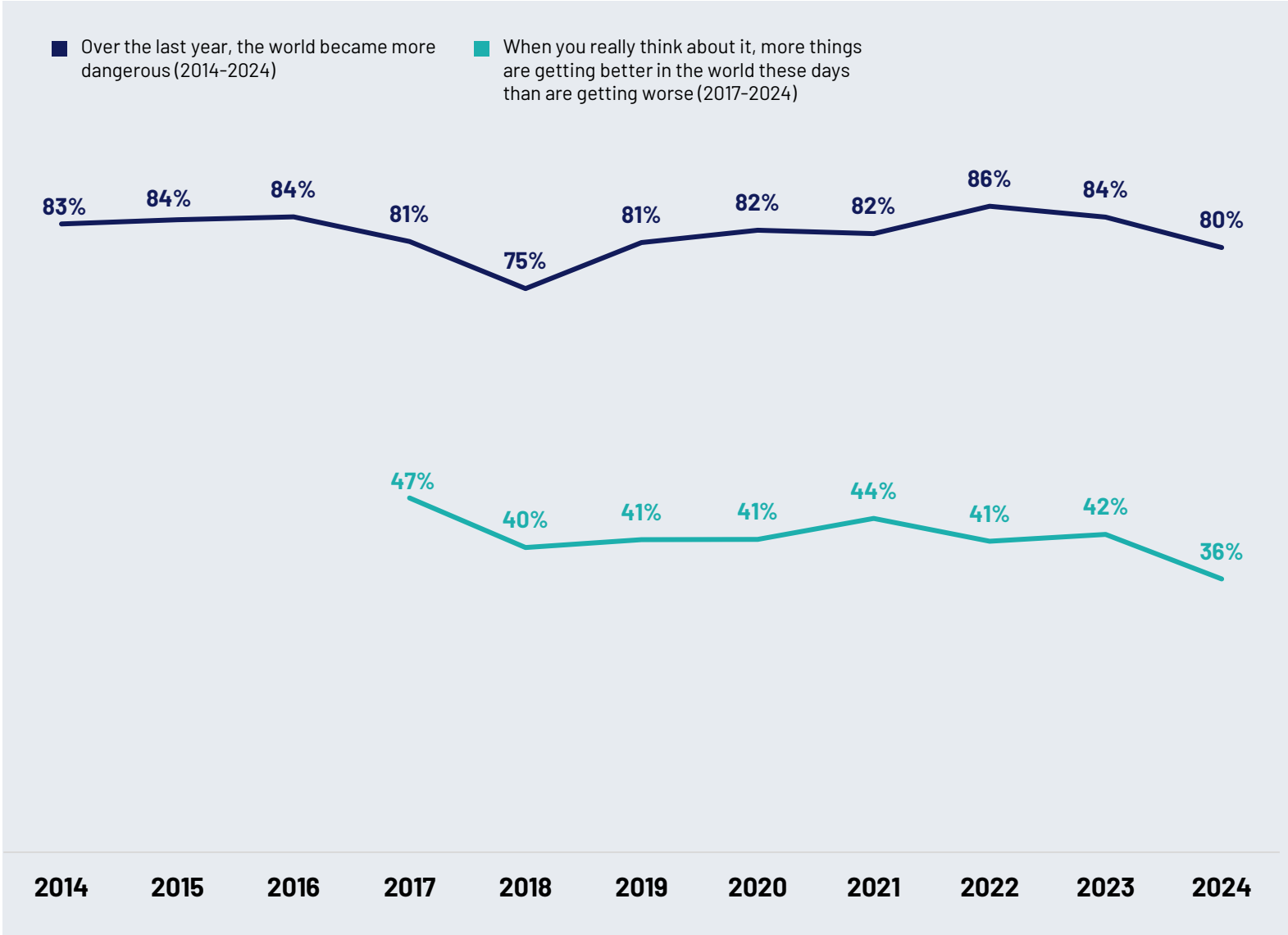


Attitudes about the state of the world over time*

% somewhat/strongly agree

*Change for 20-country average is based on the countries which were in all editions of the Ipsos for the Halifax Security Forum report.

Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September - 4 October, 2024.



Over the last year the world became more dangerous

Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September – 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

Netherlands

South Korea

Great Britain

Argentina

Peru

Poland

Belgium

New Zealand

Germany

Ireland

Türkiye

Canada

France

Sweden

Colombia

Indonesia

United States

Chile

Australia

Hungary

Spain

South Africa

Italy

Singapore

Mexico

Thailand

India

Japan

Malaysia

Brazil

% Somewhat/strongly agree

80%

86%

85%

84%

84%

83%

83%

83%

83%

82%

82%

82%

82%

82%

82%

81%

81%

81%

81%

80%

80%

80%

80%

79%

79%

77%

74%

73%

72%

72%

71%

Change 2023

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When you really think about it, more things are getting better in the world these days than are getting worse

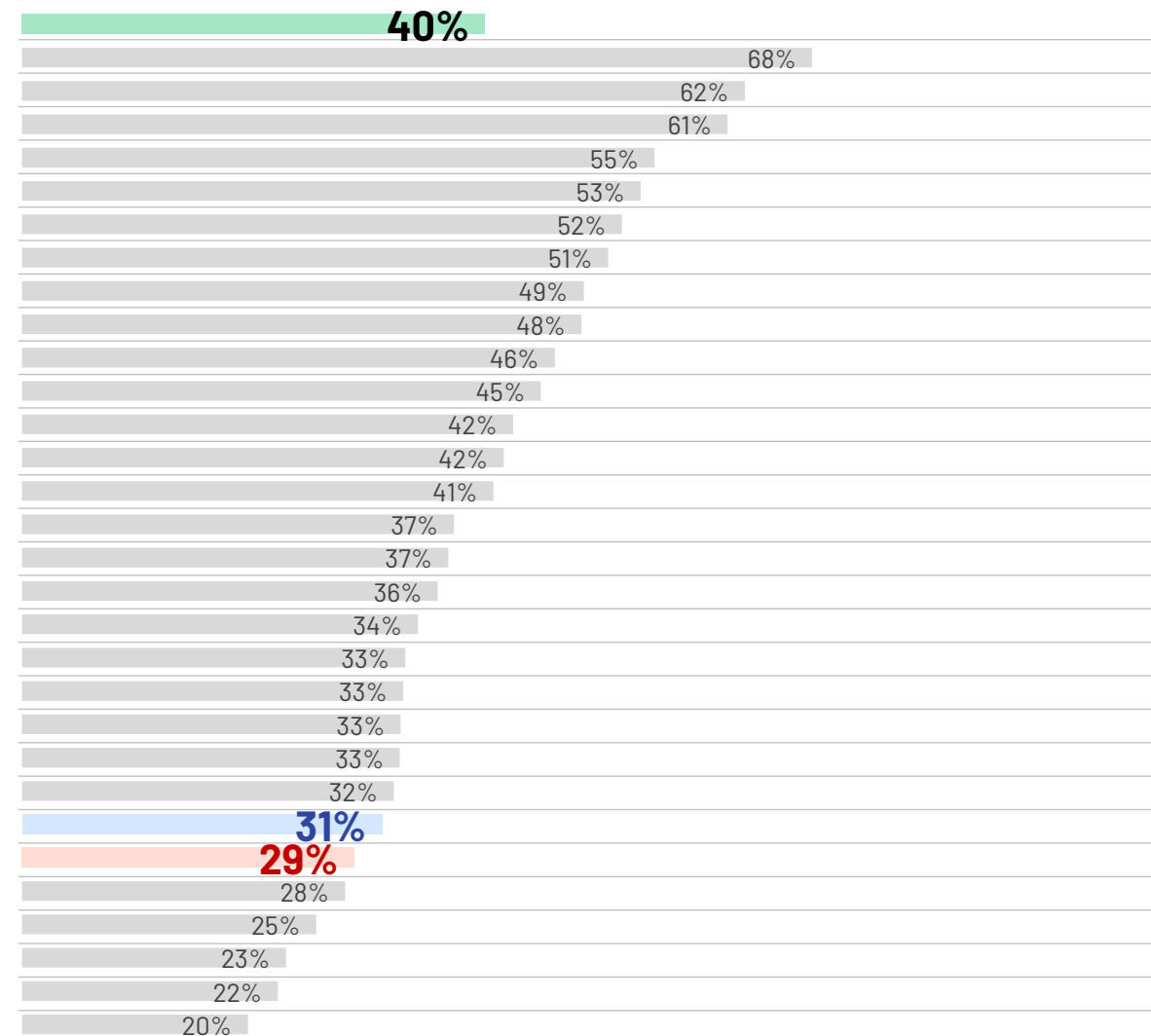
Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September - 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

India
Thailand
Malaysia
Singapore
Mexico
Peru
Indonesia
South Korea
Brazil
Colombia
South Africa
Ireland
Chile
Argentina
Sweden
Poland
Spain
Australia
Great Britain
Germany
Netherlands
New Zealand
Hungary
United States
Canada
Italy
Belgium
Türkiye
France
Japan

% Somewhat/strongly agree



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Views on Democracy, U.S. and Western Values

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Universal vs. Western Values

Q: Which of the following is closest to your point of view:

Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September – 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

Colombia

Mexico

Türkiye

Indonesia

Argentina

South Korea

Peru

Chile

Brazil

United States

Poland

Hungary

South Africa

Italy

Spain

Netherlands

Thailand

Belgium

New Zealand

Great Britain

Australia

Canada

Ireland

Malaysia

Sweden

Germany

Singapore

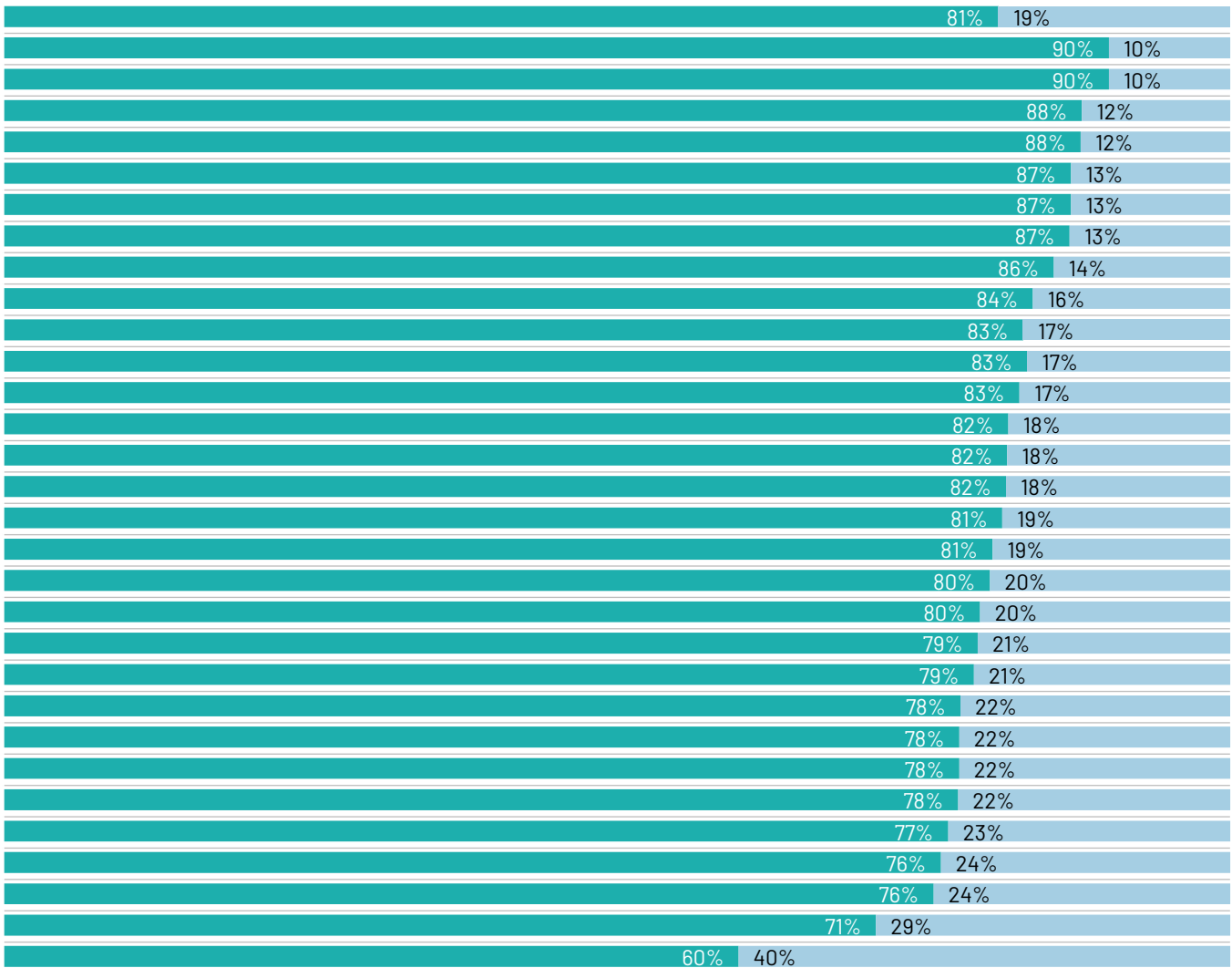
France

Japan

India

Democracy, human rights and the rule of law are
“Universal Values” that all nations deserve and can aspire to

Democracy, human rights and the rule of law are
“Western Values” and only possible in those countries.



The role of free trade in a global economy

Q: Free trade is beneficial for my country's economy

Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September - 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

Netherlands

Mexico

Malaysia

Poland

Great Britain

Ireland

Peru

Singapore

New Zealand

Thailand

South Korea

Indonesia

India

Colombia

South Africa

Chile

Australia

United States

Germany

Argentina

Canada

Brazil

Sweden

Belgium

Türkiye

Italy

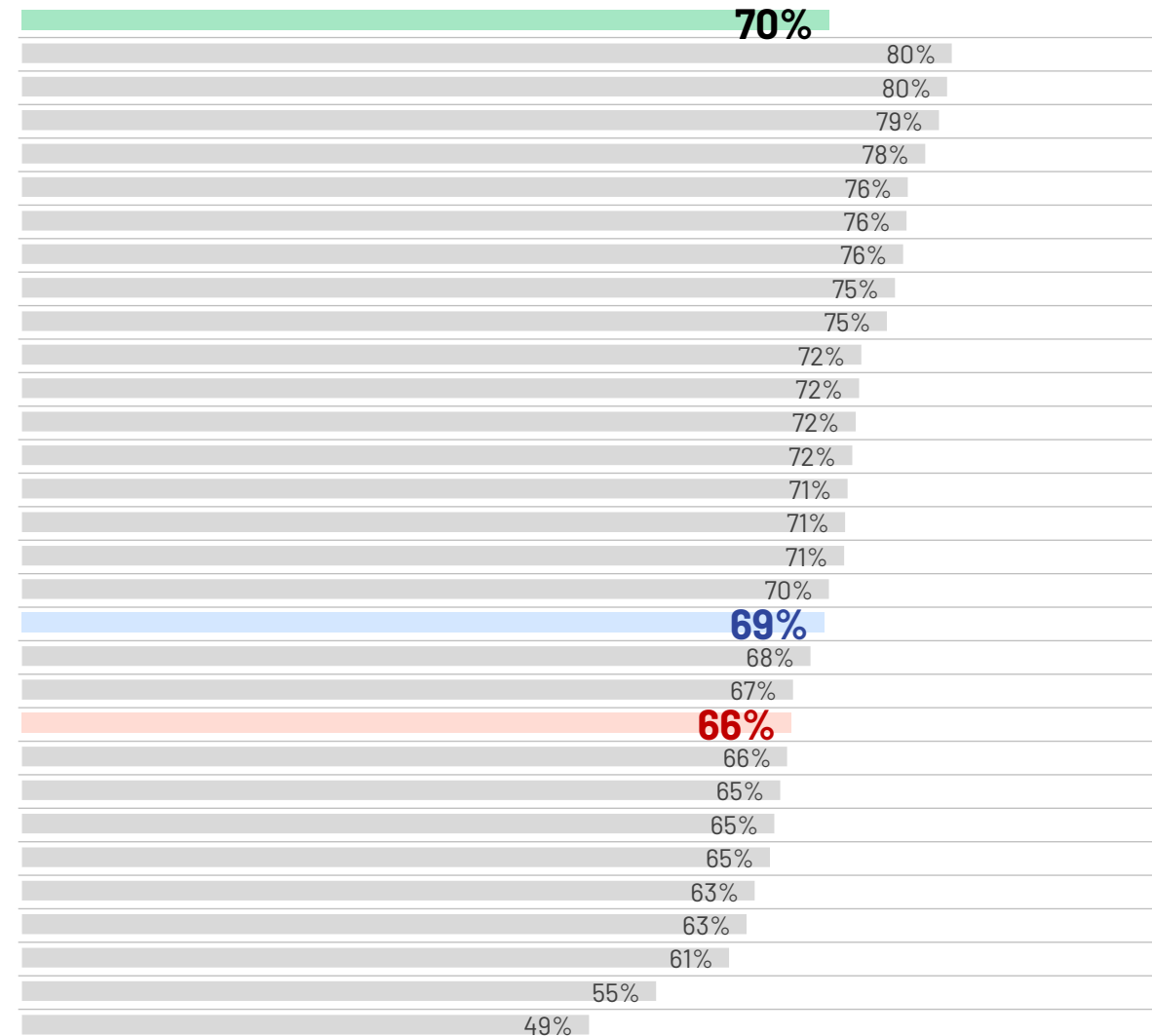
Hungary

Spain

Japan

France

% Somewhat/strongly agree



Change 2023

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-14 pp

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Respect of global institutions

Q: I would have more respect for global institutions and agreements if democratic nations had more influence over them than authoritarian nations

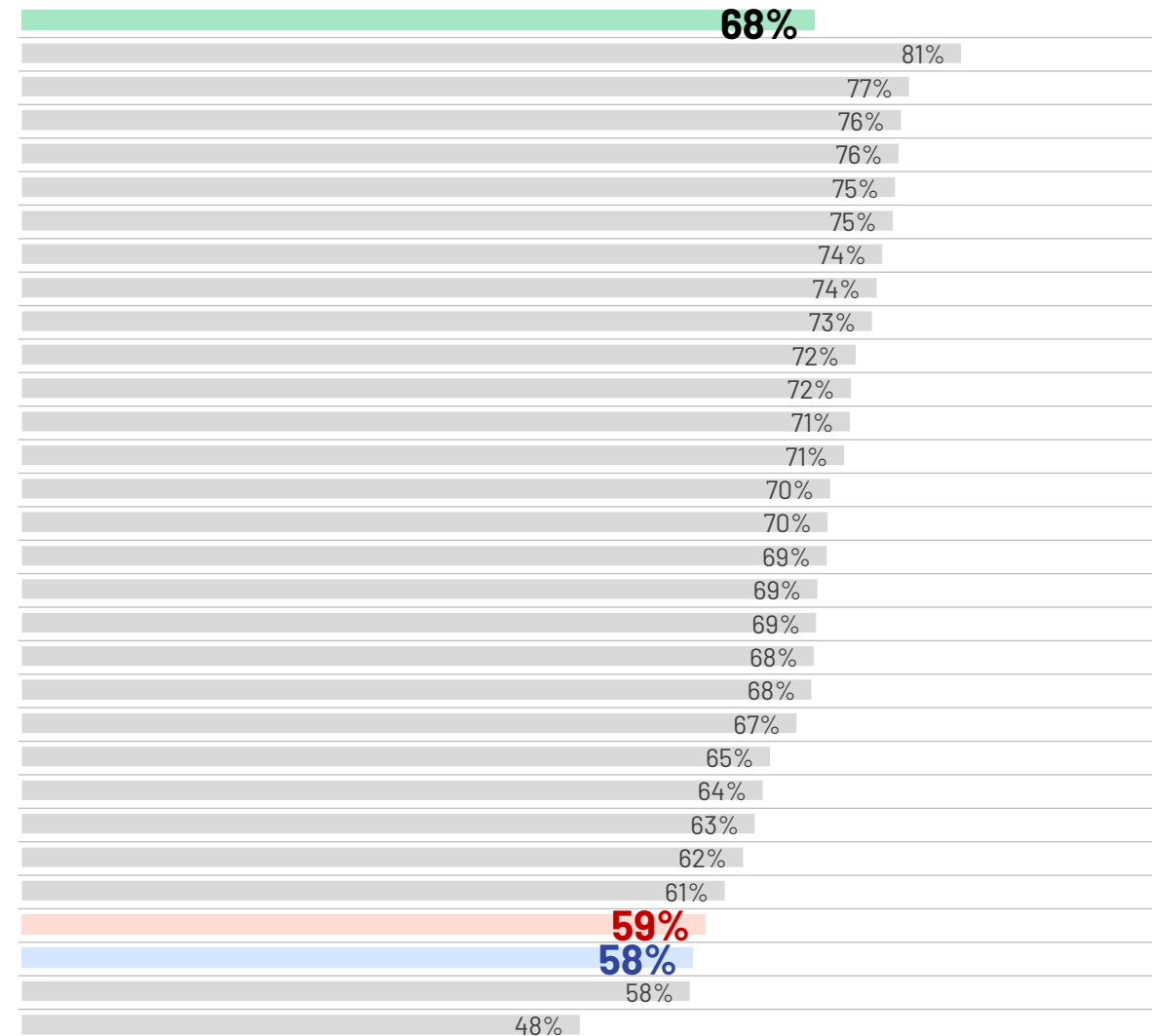
Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September – 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

Indonesia
Poland
Thailand
Colombia
Malaysia
Mexico
Singapore
South Africa
Türkiye
South Korea
Sweden
Peru
India
Chile
Netherlands
Spain
Argentina
Ireland
Italy
Belgium
New Zealand
Hungary
Brazil
Australia
Germany
Great Britain
Canada
United States
France
Japan

% Somewhat/strongly agree



Change 2023

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-19 pp
-15 pp
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-15 pp



Role of U.S., NATO and allies

Q: The United States and its allies, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) make the world more secure

Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September - 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

Poland

India

Netherlands

Thailand

United States

South Korea

Great Britain

Sweden

Colombia

Hungary

Australia

New Zealand

Canada

Germany

Peru

Belgium

Singapore

Ireland

Spain

Chile

South Africa

Brazil

France

Italy

Mexico

Malaysia

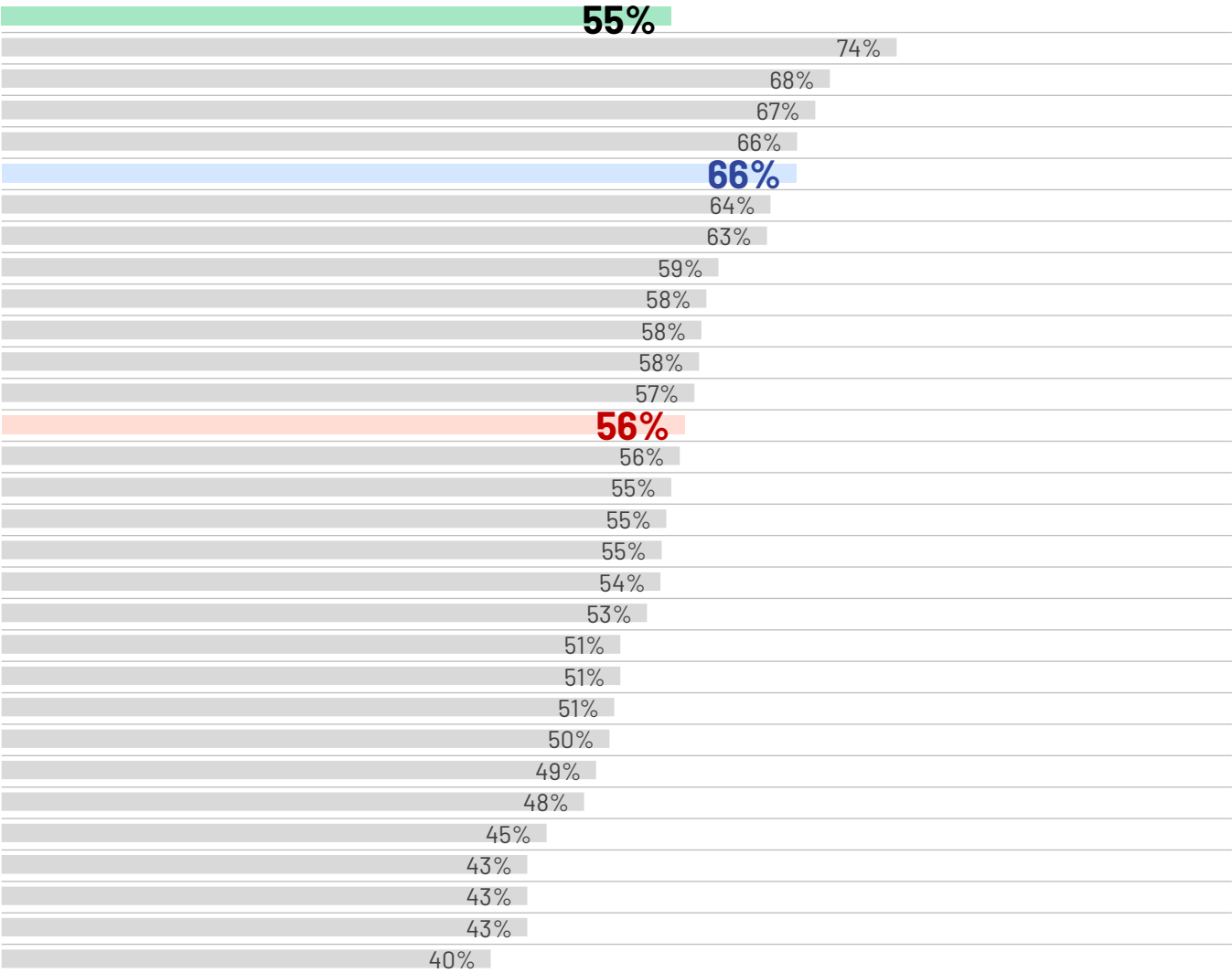
Argentina

Indonesia

Japan

Türkiye

% Somewhat/strongly agree



Role of the U.S. as democratic leader

Q: When it comes to achieving positive outcomes in the world, the United States continues to be the most reliable leader for democratic nations

Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September - 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

India

Poland

Peru

Thailand

South Korea

United States

Colombia

Brazil

Chile

South Africa

Argentina

Singapore

Malaysia

France

Spain

Japan

Italy

Mexico

Germany

Indonesia

Ireland

Belgium

Hungary

Australia

Canada

Netherlands

Great Britain

New Zealand

Sweden

Türkiye

% Somewhat/strongly agree

51%

71%

71%

69%

67%

63%

62%

62%

57%

56%

56%

55%

55%

50%

49%

49%

48%

48%

47%

47%

46%

46%

46%

45%

44%

42%

42%

40%

37%

36%

34%

Change 2023

-7 pp

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Digital technology impact

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

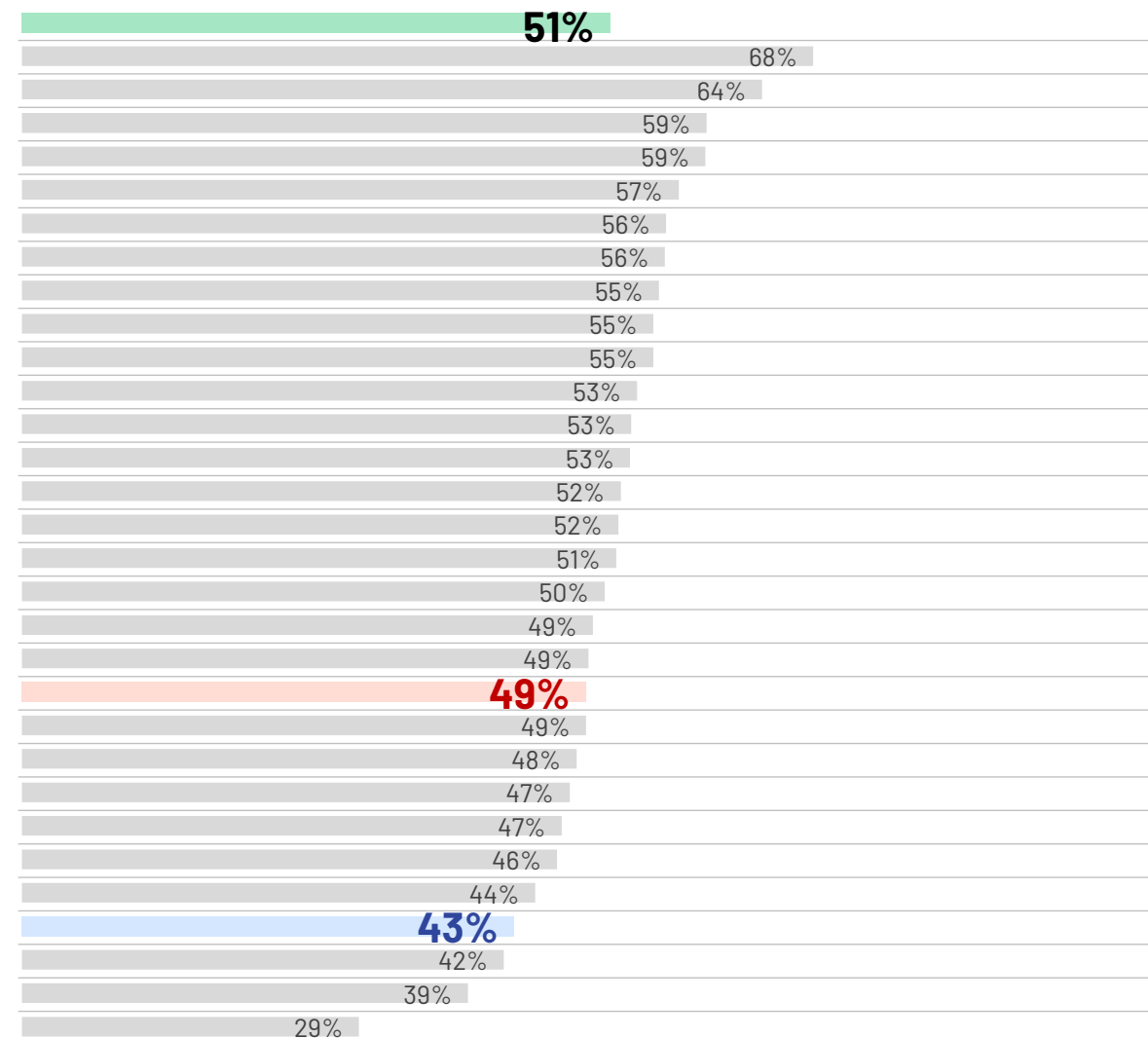
Base: 22,989 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 20 September - 4 October, 2024.

Country

30-country average

India
Malaysia
Colombia
Peru
Singapore
Belgium
South Africa
Türkiye
Indonesia
Thailand
Ireland
Australia
Poland
New Zealand
France
Mexico
Spain
Netherlands
Hungary
Canada
Chile
Argentina
Great Britain
Brazil
Germany
South Korea
United States
Italy
Sweden
Japan

% Somewhat/strongly agree



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Methodology



METHODOLOGY

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, September 20 and Friday, October 4, 2024. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 22,989 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Malaysia, 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, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand, and Türkiye. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,000 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 200 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Türkiye 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 30-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.

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.



For more information

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