IPSOS WORLD AFFAIRS & SECURITY REPORT 2026



Release 4: The Importance of National Defence

Dr. Darrell Bricker
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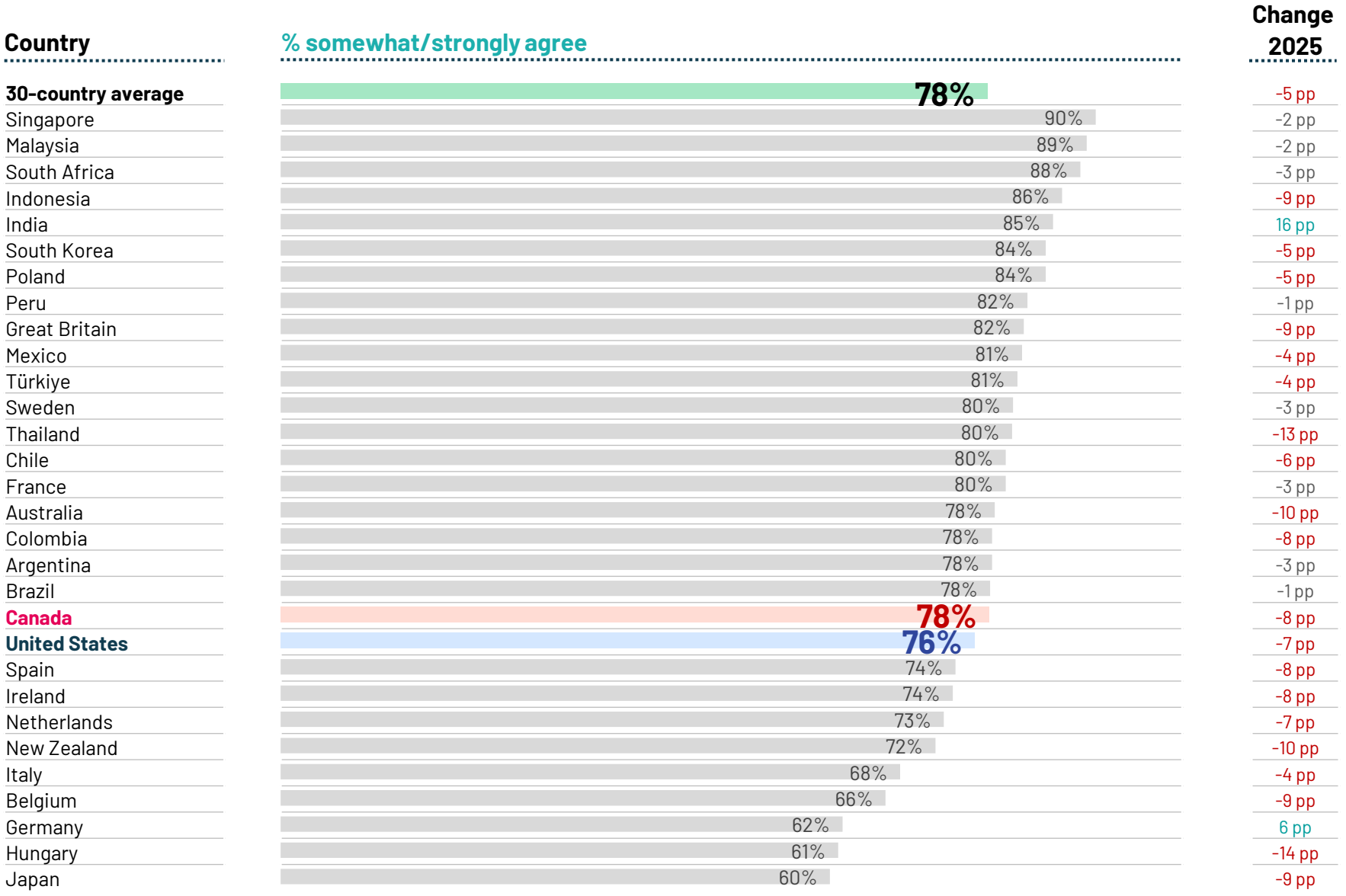
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Importance of national defence force

Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following

It is important for my country to maintain a strong national defense force, even in times of peace

Base: 22,526 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 25 September – 9 October 2026.

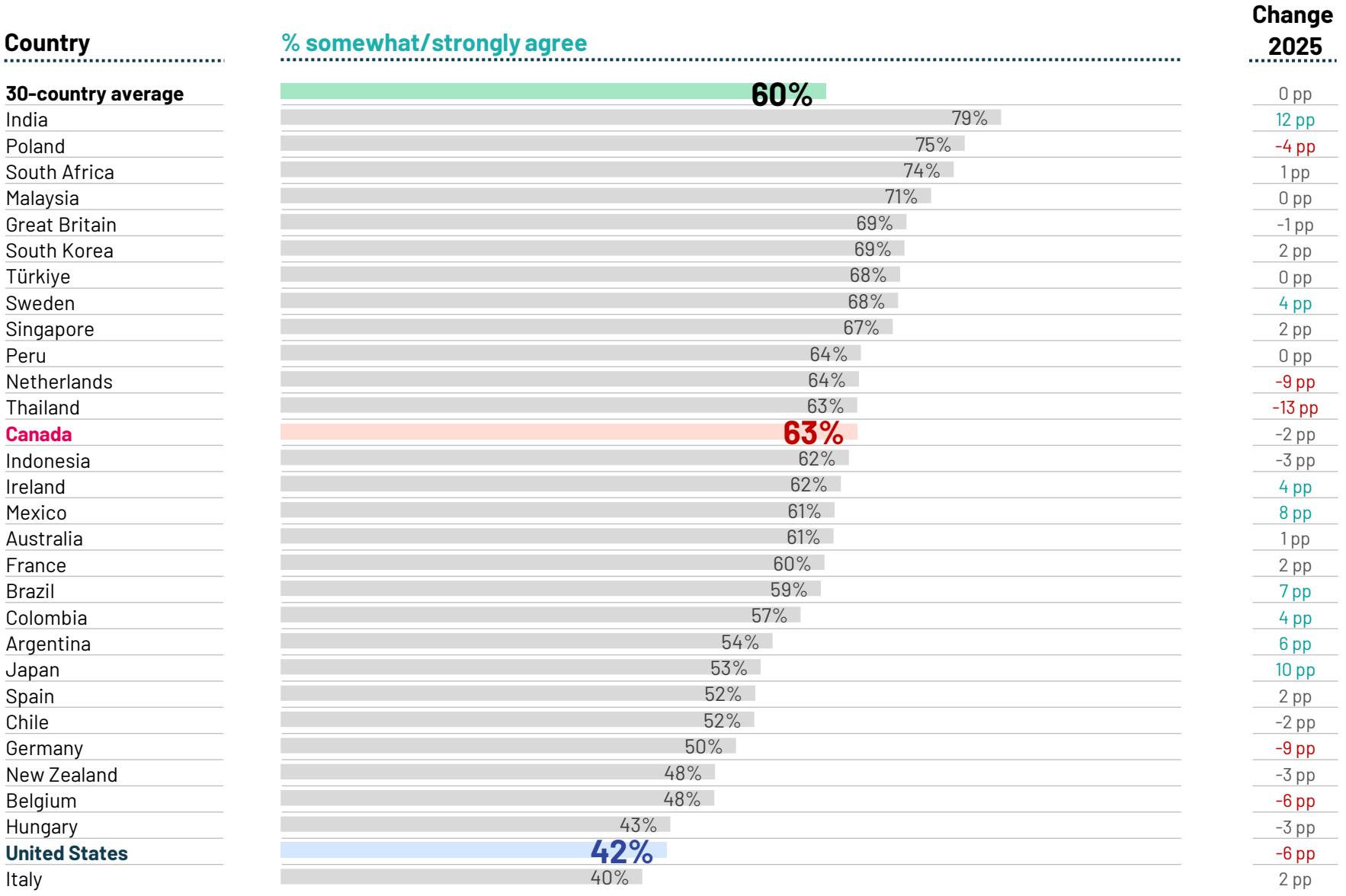


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Military Spending and National Security

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

Base: 22,526 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 25 September – 9 October 2026.

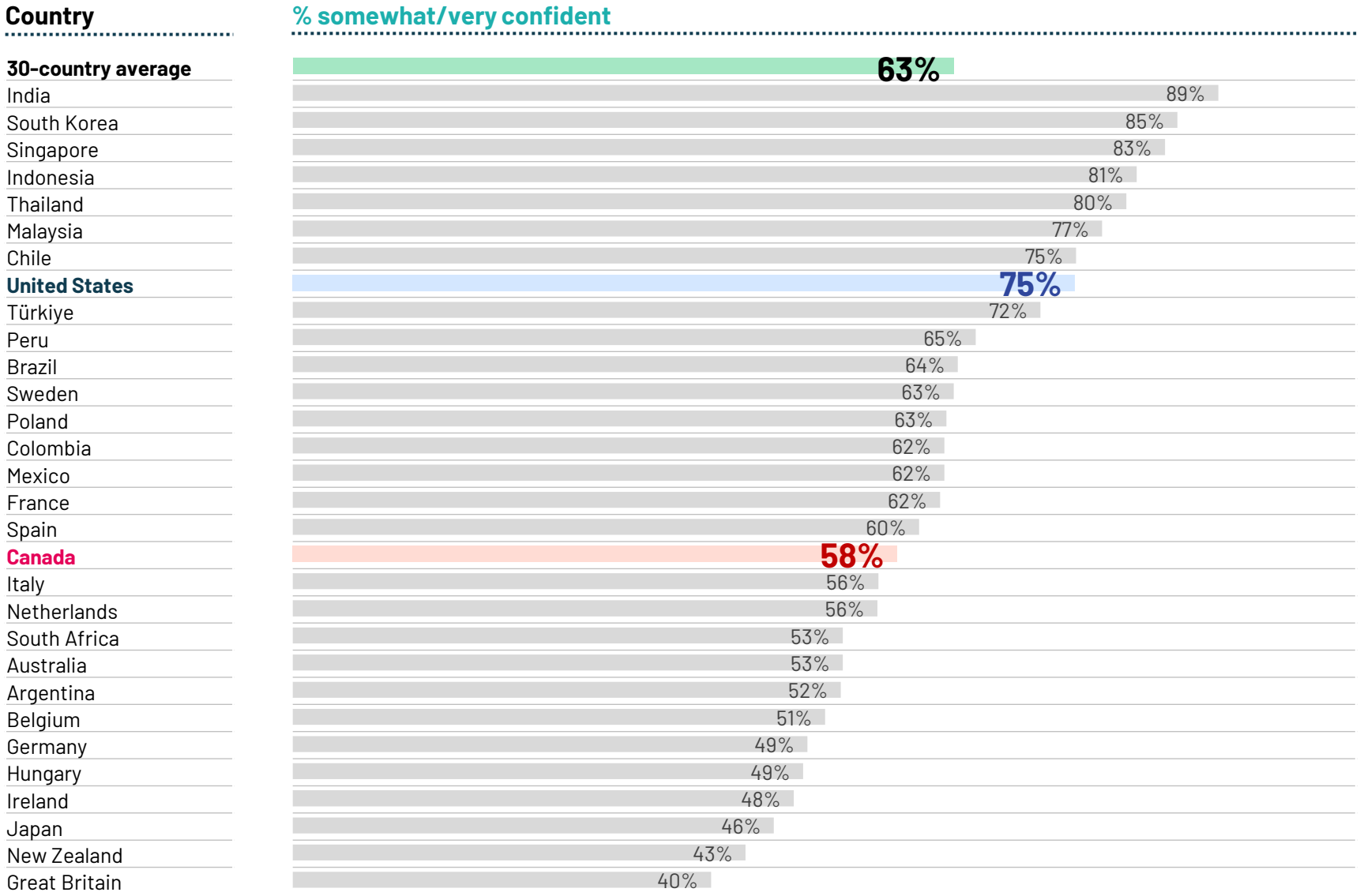


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Confidence in National Defence Procurement

Q: Do you have confidence we will be able to buy what we need to defend our nation?

Base: 13,227 online adults across 30 countries, interviewed 25 September – 9 October 2026.



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Methodology



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METHODOLOGY

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform, between Friday, September 25, and Friday, October 9, 2026. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 22,526 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, South Africa, Türkiye, the United States, and Vietnam, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 2,000 individuals in Japan, 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand, and Türkiye.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, 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, India, Indonesia, Ireland, 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.

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. In Great Britain, the data was weighted by age, gender, and education. "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.

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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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For more information

Dr. Darrell Bricker
Chairman
Ipsos Canada

Darrell.Bricker@ipsos.com

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