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Public Uncertain, Divided Over America's Place in the World

Growing support for increased defense spending

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Public Uncertain, Divided Over America's Place in the World

Growing support for increased defense spending

The public views America's role in the world with considerable apprehension and concern. In fact, most Americans say it would be better if the U.S. just dealt with its own problems and let other countries deal with their own problems as best they can.

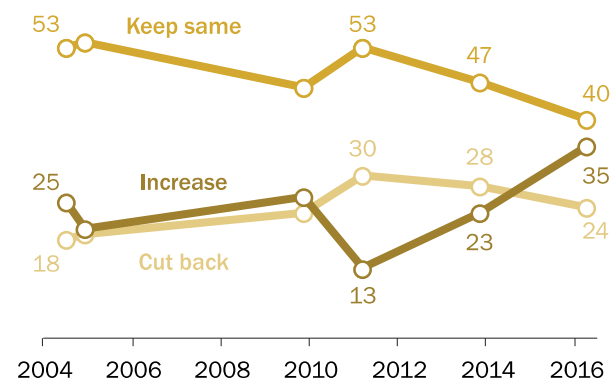
With the United States facing an array of global threats, public support for increased defense spending has climbed to its highest level since a month after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, when 50% favored more defense spending.

Currently, 35% say the U.S. should increase spending on national defense, 24% say it should be cut back and 40% say it should be kept about the same as today. The share favoring more defense spending has increased 12 percentage points (from 23%) since 2013.

Most of the increase has come among Republicans. Fully 61% of Republicans favor higher defense spending, up 24 percentage points from 2013. Support for more defense spending has increased much more modestly among other partisan groups. And the gap in support for higher military spending between Republicans and Democrats, which was 25 percentage points three years ago, now stands at 41 points.

Sharp rise in support for increased defense spending

% saying the U.S. should ___ spending on national defense



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016.

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This shift underscores the deep partisan and ideological divisions in attitudes about U.S. foreign policy – differences that extend to how to deal with terrorism, the nature of global threats, views of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and how deeply involved the United States should be in the world.

Amid a presidential campaign that has highlighted conflicting visions about America's global role, many of these differences are reflected in the attitudes of the candidates' supporters in the primary campaigns. *Note: This survey was conducted before Ted Cruz and John Kasich suspended their presidential campaigns earlier this week.*

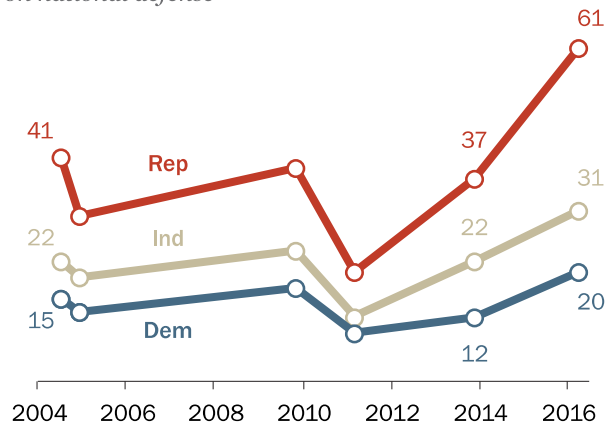
Among GOP voters, majorities of Donald Trump (66%) and Ted Cruz (64%) supporters want to boost U.S. defense spending, compared with 52% of John Kasich supporters. Among Democratic voters, Bernie Sanders supporters are far more likely than those who support Hillary Clinton to favor *cutting back* U.S. defense spending (43% vs. 25%).

These are among the main findings of America's Place in the World, a survey of foreign policy attitudes conducted periodically by Pew Research Center. In June, Pew Research Center will also publish a report exploring European public opinion on key foreign policy issues, including perceptions of major international threats and views about international engagement. The report will compare European and American views on many of these topics.

The new survey, conducted April 12 to 19 among 2,008 U.S. adults, finds the public remains wary of global involvement, although on some measures, support for U.S. internationalism has increased modestly from the historically low levels found in the [2013 study](#).

Majority of Republicans say defense spending should be increased

% saying the U.S. should increase spending on national defense



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q42.

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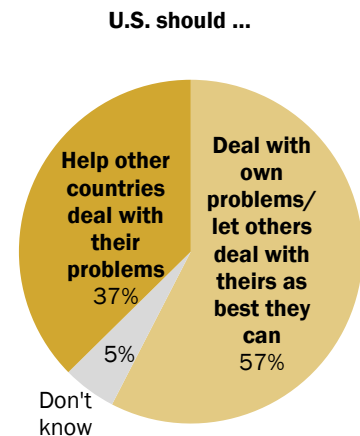
Still, 57% of Americans want the U.S. to deal with its own problems, while letting other countries get along as best they can. Just 37% say the U.S. should help other countries deal with their problems. And more Americans say the U.S. does too much (41%), rather than too little (27%), to solve world problems, with 28% saying it is doing about the right amount.

The public's wariness toward global engagement extends to U.S. participation in the global economy. Nearly half of Americans (49%) say U.S. involvement in the global economy is a bad thing because it lowers wages and costs jobs; fewer (44%) see this as a good thing because it provides the U.S. with new markets and opportunities for growth.

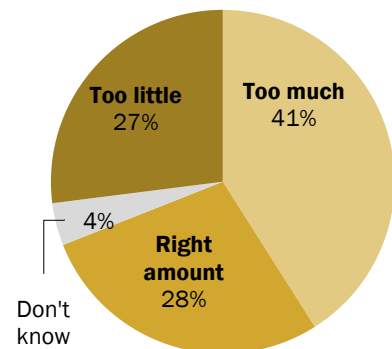
On each of these measures, Republicans express greater skepticism about U.S. international engagement than do Democrats. Roughly six-in-ten Republicans (62%) say the United States should deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their problems as best they can, compared with 47% of Democrats. And 55% of Republicans view global economic engagement negatively, compared with 44% of Democrats.

Americans wary of global involvement

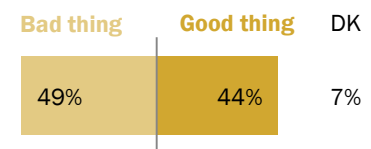
% saying each ...



In terms of solving world problems, the U.S. does ...



U.S. involvement in the global economy is a ...



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q31, Q29, Q40.

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Trump's primary campaign supporters stand out for their negative assessments of U.S. involvement in the global economy. Fully 65% of Republican registered voters who prefer Trump for the Republican presidential nomination say U.S. involvement in the global economy is a bad thing, compared with only about half of those who prefer Cruz (49%) or Kasich (46%).

Differences among Democratic voters are less pronounced, but Clinton supporters view U.S. global engagement positively, 55% to 37%, while Sanders supporters are divided (47% good, 48% bad).

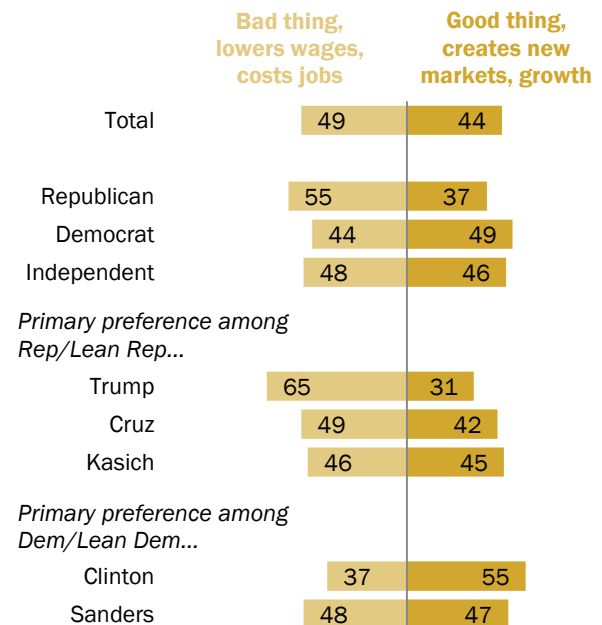
The skepticism of Trump supporters toward U.S. global economic ties extends to increasing the level of imports from developing countries. Among Trump backers, just 32% support importing more goods from developing countries, while 67% are opposed. By comparison, 52% of those who prefer Kasich and Cruz, along with majorities of backers of both Democratic candidates, support an increase in imports from these nations.

While Americans remain skeptical of U.S. international involvement, many also view the United States as a less powerful and important world leader than it was a decade ago. Nearly half (46%) say the United States is a less powerful and important world leader than it was 10 years ago, while 21% say it is more powerful, and 31% say it is about as powerful as it was then.

The share saying the U.S. has become less powerful has declined since 2013, from 53% to 46%, but is among the highest numbers expressing this view in the past four decades. These attitudes also are divided along partisan lines: Republicans (67%) remain more likely than independents (48%) or Democrats (26%) to say that the U.S. has become less powerful and important.

Trump supporters most likely to view U.S. global economic ties negatively

% saying U.S. involvement in the global economy is ...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q40.

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However, although many Americans believe the U.S. has become *less* powerful than it was in the past, the predominant view among the public is that the United States is the world's leading economic and military power.

In a separate Pew Research Center survey conducted April 4 to 24 among 1,003 U.S. adults, a majority of Americans (54%) say the United States is the world's leading economic power, with China a distant second at 34%. This is the first time, in surveys dating back to 2008, that more than half of the public has named the United States as the leading economic power.

The gap between the United States and other nations in perceptions of military power is even greater: 72% say the U.S. is the leading military power, while 12% say it is China and 10% Russia. The share saying the U.S. is the top military power has grown from 64% in 2013.

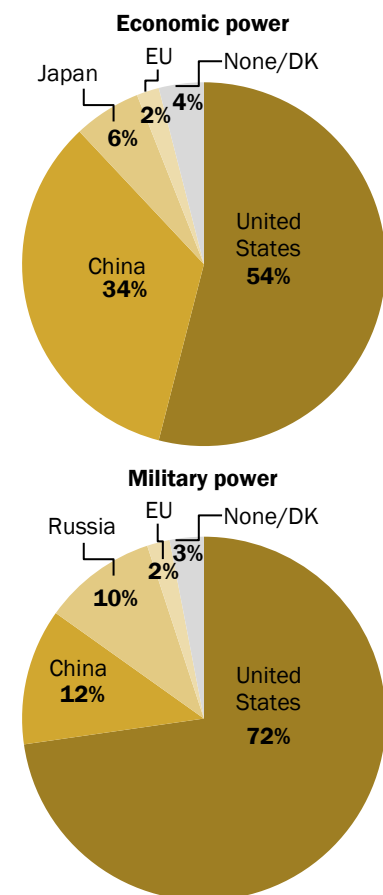
Perceptions of global threats

In the view of the public, the top global threat facing the United States is ISIS – a concern that was not on the radar when the prior America's Place in the World study was conducted three years ago. Currently, 80% say the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS is a major threat to the well-being of the United States, while 72% view cyberattacks from other countries as a major threat and 67% say the same about global economic instability.

Public attitudes about most global threats have held steady in recent years, including some, such as China's emergence as a global power, that have received attention in the current presidential campaign. The share of Americans who say China's emergence as a power is a major threat to the U.S., currently 50%, has not changed substantially in surveys dating back more than a decade.

U.S. seen as leading economic, military power

% saying ___ is world's leading...



Source: Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016. Q23USa-b.

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There are partisan differences over a number of global concerns, but the widest gap, by far, is over the threat to the United States from global climate change. Nearly eight-in-ten Democrats (77%) view global climate change as a major threat to the U.S., compared with just 26% of Republicans.

Climate change ranks as the top global threat for Democrats, along with ISIS (76% say the group is a major threat). Among Republicans, climate change is the lowest of the eight threats included in the survey.

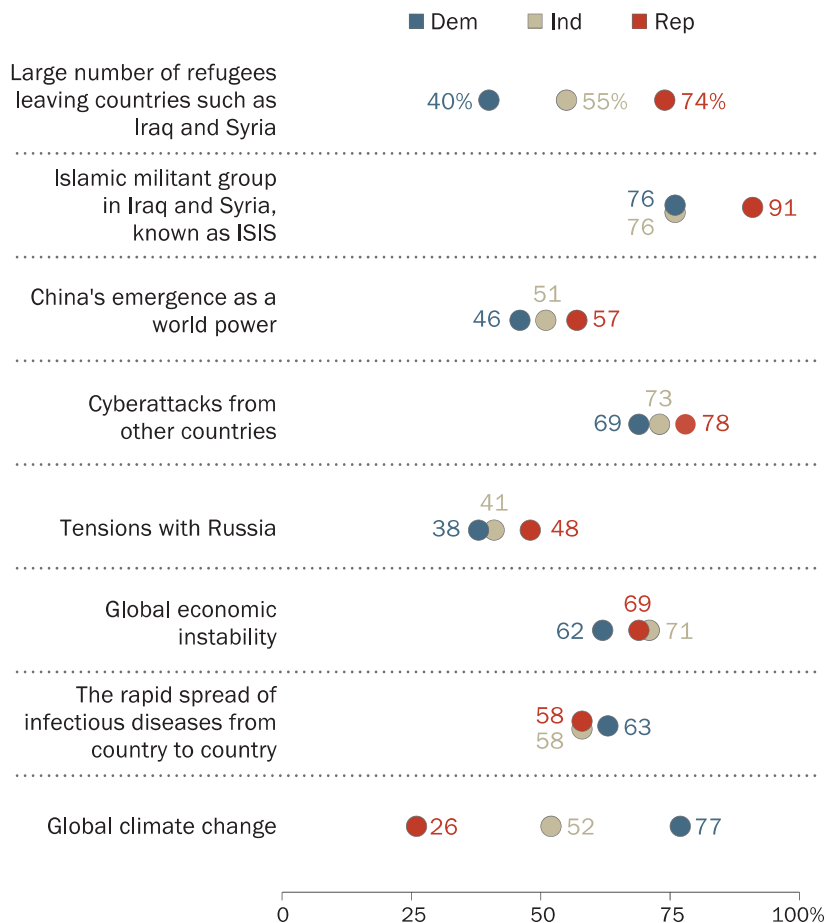
Republicans and Democrats also differ sharply over the seriousness of the threat posed by large numbers of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria. Nearly three-quarters of Republicans (74%) view the refugee exodus as a major threat to the well-being of the United States, compared with just 40% of Democrats.

For those who back Trump in the primary campaign, the large number of refugees leaving Iraq and Syria is especially worrisome. More than eight-in-ten GOP voters who support Trump (85%) say the refugees are a major threat to the U.S., compared with 74% of those who prefer Cruz and 59% who prefer

Kasich. Among Trump supporters, only the threat from ISIS (93% major threat) ranks higher than refugees, among the eight issues included. Among Democratic voters, just 40% of Clinton supporters and 34% of Sanders supporters view the refugee migration as a major threat.

Widest partisan differences on threats posed by climate change, refugees from the Middle East

% saying each is a major threat to the well-being of the United States



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q34a-h.

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Campaign issues: Israel, ISIS, NATO

On other international issues that have emerged in the 2016 campaign – including views of Israel and the Palestinians and policies to address the threat from ISIS – there also are differences between partisans and candidates’ supporters.

As has been the case for nearly four decades, more Americans say they sympathize more with Israel (54%) than the Palestinians (19%). About one-in-ten (13%) volunteer that they side with neither Israel nor the Palestinians in their dispute, while 3% sympathize with both sides.

Since July 2014, there has been a modest rise in the share of the public saying they sympathize more with the Palestinians, from 14% then to 19% today. Virtually all of this increase has come among Democrats, especially liberal Democrats. The number of liberal Democrats sympathizing more with the Palestinians has nearly doubled over the past two years, from 21% to 40%.

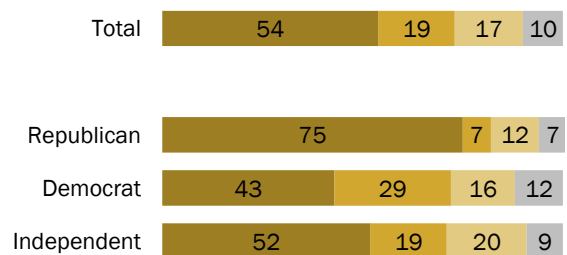
The Democrats’ differences over Israel and the Palestinians are reflected in the way Sanders and Clinton supporters view the situation. Far more Clinton supporters sympathize with Israel (47%) than the Palestinians (27%). Sanders backers are statistically divided, with 39% sympathizing more with the Palestinians and 33% more with Israel. Overwhelming shares of GOP voters side with Israel, regardless of which candidate they support.

Public support for the U.S. military campaign against ISIS has changed little since 2014. Currently, 62% approve of the military campaign, while 33% disapprove. While there is broad and continuing support for the military campaign, there are sharp partisan differences over whether the greater concern is that the U.S. will go too far, or not far enough, in pursuing military action against ISIS.

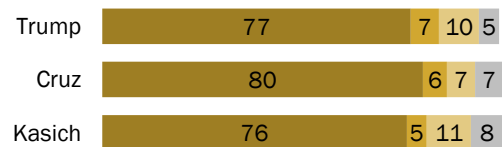
Wide gap between Clinton, Sanders supporters in views of Israel

Which side do you sympathize with more? (%)

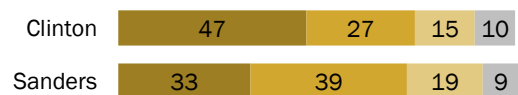
■ Israel ■ The Palestinians ■ Both/Neither (Vol.) ■ DK



Primary preference among Rep/Lean Rep...



Primary preference among Dem/Lean Dem...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q52.

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Most Republicans (74%) say their bigger concern is the U.S. will not go far enough in stopping Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria, while just 23% are more concerned that the U.S. will go too far in getting involved in the situation. Most Democrats (57%), by contrast, are more concerned that the U.S. will go too far militarily.

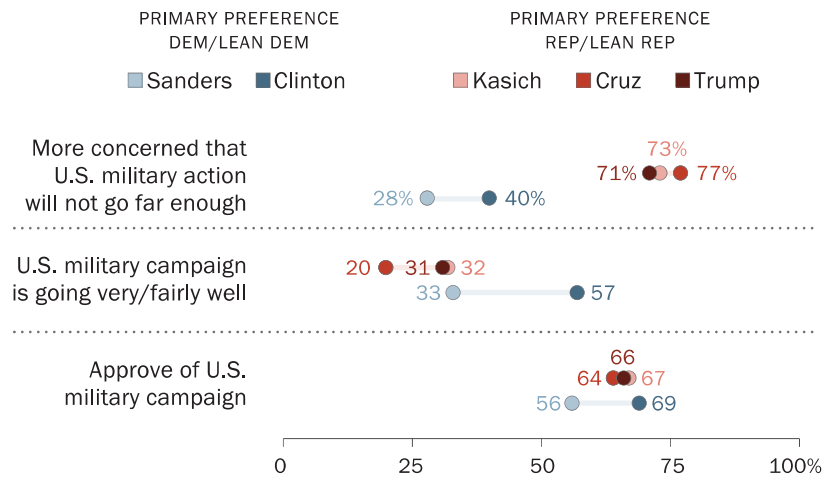
Among Democratic voters, about two-thirds of Sanders supporters (68%) are more worried that the U.S. will go too far in Iraq and Syria, compared with about half (53%) of Clinton supporters.

Most GOP voters, regardless of their preference in the primary contest, say their greater concern is that the U.S. will not go far enough in stopping ISIS.

While Trump recently called into question the value of U.S. participation in NATO, Americans overwhelmingly view NATO membership as beneficial for the United States. About three-quarters of Americans (77%) say being a member of NATO is a good thing for the United States, while just 16% see this as a bad thing. Large majorities in both parties say NATO membership is good for the U.S. But 30% of those who prefer Trump in the GOP primary contest say being a member of NATO is a bad thing for the U.S., higher than among other GOP voters or supporters of the Democratic presidential candidates.

Sanders, Clinton supporters differ in views of the U.S. military campaign against ISIS

% of registered voters saying ...



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q73, Q74, Q75.

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Other major findings

GOP leads on terrorism, foreign policy. As has been the case for more than a decade, more people say the Republican Party can do a better job than the Democratic Party in dealing with the terrorist threat at home (46% vs. 37%). The Republicans also lead the Democrats on foreign policy (46% to 38%) and trade (48% to 37%), while the Democrats hold a sizable advantage on global climate change (51% to 30%).

Little change in Obama job rating on foreign policy. Currently, 40% approve of the way Barack Obama is handling the nation's foreign policy, while 53% disapprove. About four-in-ten (41%) think the Obama administration takes into account the interests of other nations too much, while 18% say it takes other nations' interests into account too little; 36% say the administration gives about the right amount of attention to the interests of other countries.

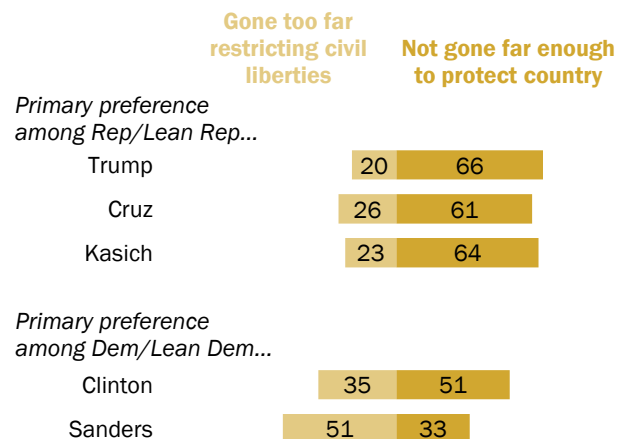
Little change in concerns over China, Russia. Only about a quarter of Americans (23%) view China as an "adversary" of the United States, while an identical percentage (23%) says the same about Russia. Pluralities describe both countries as serious problems but not adversaries (44% each). These opinions have changed little in recent years.

Sanders supporters stand out for civil liberties concerns. Half of Americans say their bigger concern about government anti-terrorism policies is that they have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country; 35% are more concerned that they have gone too far in restricting civil liberties.

Large majorities of Republican voters, regardless of their primary preference, say their bigger concern is that anti-terror policies have not gone far enough to protect the country. On the Democratic side, supporters of the two candidates differ in their views. Among Sanders supporters, 51% say their

Sanders, Clinton supporters differ in concerns about U.S. anti-terror policies

Bigger concern about govt anti-terrorism policies? (%)



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q37.

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bigger concern is that U.S. policies have gone too far in restricting civil liberties, while 33% say they have not gone far enough in protecting the U.S. Opinion among Clinton supporters is reversed (51% not gone far enough, 35% too far).

1. America's global role, U.S. superpower status

The public remains wary of U.S. international involvement, although on some measures opposition to an active U.S. global role has declined [since the last America's Place in the World study in 2013](#). While more Americans say the U.S. does too much (41%) than say it does too little (27%) to solve world problems, the share saying the United States does too much globally is 10 percentage points lower than three years ago (51%).

The number of Americans who say the U.S. should “mind its own business internationally” – which in 2013 surpassed 50% for the time in a half-century (52%) – has declined to 43% in the current survey.

However, just 37% say the U.S. “should help other countries deal with their problems,” while a majority (57%) say the nation should “deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their problems the best they can.”

Views of U.S. efforts to solve global problems

Republicans' views of U.S. efforts to address global problems have fluctuated in recent years. In 2013, nearly three times as many Republicans said the U.S. did too much (52%) as said it did too little (18%) in helping to solve global problems (26% said it did about the right amount).

In 2014, [as ISIS first emerged as a major concern](#), slightly more Republicans said the U.S. did too little internationally (46% vs. 37% who said it did too much), with 14% saying the U.S. was doing about right amount internationally. In the current survey, GOP opinion has shifted again: 44% think the U.S. does too much internationally, 33% too little and 17% about the right amount.

Shifting partisan opinions on U.S. efforts to solve global problems

% saying the U.S. does ____ in helping solve world problems ...

	Nov 2013	Aug 2014	Apr 2016	14-16 Change
Total	%	%	%	
Too much	51	39	41	+2
Too little	17	31	27	-4
Right amount	28	24	28	+4
Republican				
Too much	52	37	44	+7
Too little	18	46	33	-13
Right amount	26	14	17	+3
Democrat				
Too much	46	36	36	-
Too little	15	24	19	-5
Right amount	36	35	42	+7
Independent				
Too much	55	45	43	-2
Too little	18	28	30	+2
Right amount	24	23	23	-

Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q29.

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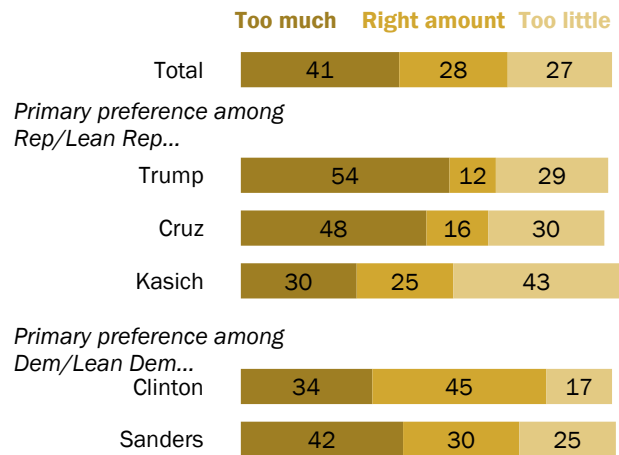
Currently, 36% of Democrats say the U.S. does too much internationally, 19% say it does too little, and 42% say it does about the right amount.

These views are little changed since 2014, but in 2013 more Democrats (46%) said the U.S. did too much. Among independents, 43% say the U.S. does too much internationally, 30% say it does too little and 23% say it does about the right amount. Independents' views, like those of Democrats, have changed little since 2014, but three years ago a majority of independents (55%) thought the U.S. did too much globally.

Among Democratic voters, 45% of those who support Hillary Clinton for the Democratic nomination say the U.S. does the right amount to help solve world problems; fewer (30%) Bernie Sanders supporters say this (42% say it does too much). Among GOP voters, a slim majority of those who support Trump (54%) say the U.S. does too much to help solve world problems. This is little different than views among those who prefer Cruz (48%), though fewer Kasich backers (30%) say this.

Slim majority of Trump supporters say U.S. does 'too much' globally

% saying the U.S. does _____ in helping solve world problems...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters
Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q29.

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Most want U.S. ‘to deal with its own problems’

Nearly six-in-ten Americans (57%) want the United States “to deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their own problems the best they can.” Far fewer (37%) favor the U.S. helping other countries address problems.

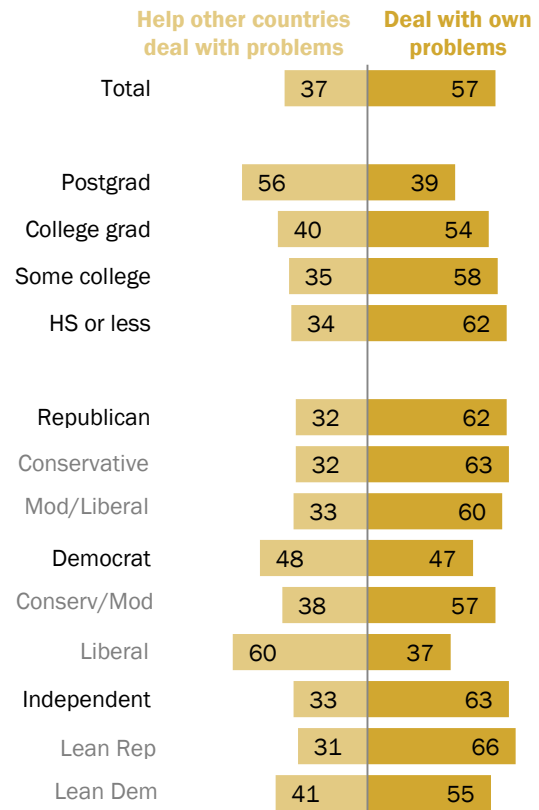
There are substantial ideological and educational differences in these opinions. Liberal Democrats stand out for their support for helping other nations. Six-in-ten (60%) liberal Democrats say the U.S. should help other nations, while 37% say it should deal with its own problems.

Among other partisan and ideological groups – including conservative and moderate Democrats (57%) – majorities say the U.S. should deal with its own problems and let other nations cope with their own problems.

Across educational groups, most favor the U.S. dealing with its own problems, with the exception of those with postgraduate degrees. Postgrads are the only group in which more say the U.S. should help other countries (56%) than say it should deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their problems (39%). Majorities of those with less education favor the U.S. dealing with its own problems and letting other countries deal with their own problems the best they can.

Most want U.S. to let other countries deal with their own problems

Which comes closer to your view? Should the U.S. ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q31.

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Long-term attitudes about U.S. global involvement

In the 2013 *America's Place in the World* study, more Americans agreed (52%) than disagreed (38%) that the U.S. “should mind its own business internationally” for the first time in nearly 50 years of opinion surveys. In the current survey, 43% agree that the U.S. should mind its own business internationally, while 50% disagree. That is similar to opinion on this question in 2011 (46% agreed, 50% disagreed).

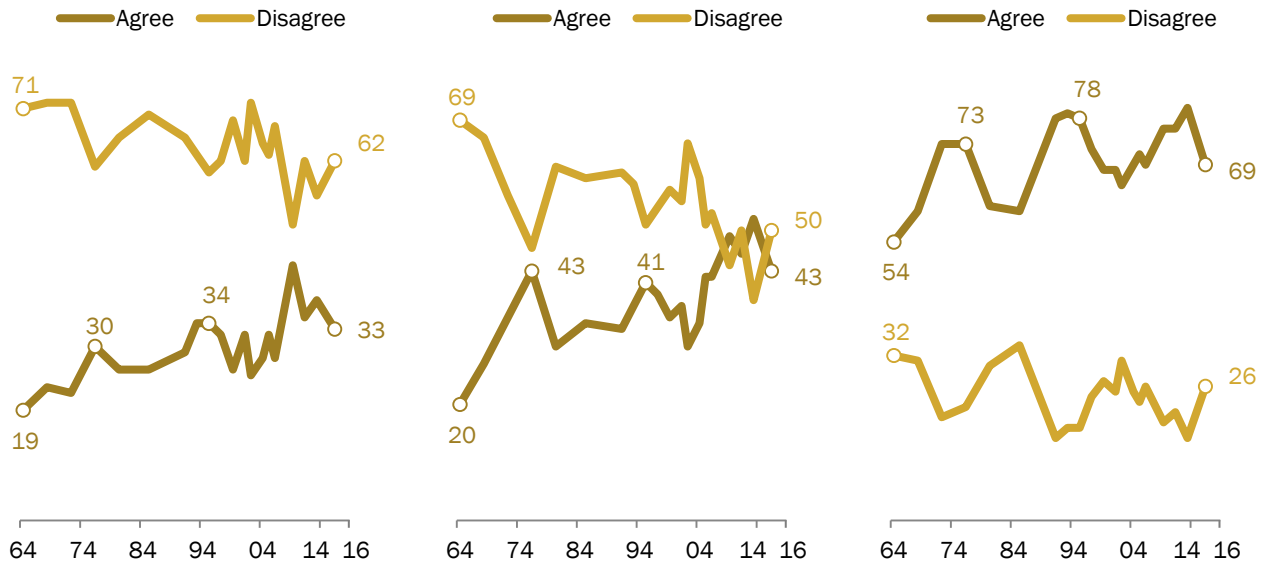
While most Americans agree the U.S. “should concentrate more on our own national problems” – and have done so since the 1960s – fewer concur with this sentiment than did so in 2013 (69% now, 80% then). And since 2009, there has been an 11-point decline in the share of Americans who agree that “we should go our own way in international matters” without worrying too much about other countries (from 44% then to 33% now).

Fewer say the U.S. should ‘mind its own business internationally’ than in 2013

Since the U.S. is the most powerful nation in the world, we should **go our own way in international matters**, not worrying too much about whether other countries agree with us or not

The U.S. should **mind its own business internationally** and let other countries get along the best they can on their own

We should not think so much in international terms but **concentrate more on our own national problems** and building up our own strengths and prosperity here at home



Note: Don't know responses not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted April 7-10, 2016. PEW2c-e.

Partisan differences on these measures are relatively modest. Identical shares of Republicans and Democrats (39% each) – as well as 47% of independents – say the U.S. should mind its own business internationally. Republicans (73%) and independents (75%) are more likely than Democrats (64%) to say the U.S. should focus more on national problems and less on international terms. And more Republicans (40%) than Democrats (30%) or independents (31%) say the U.S. should go its own way when it comes to international matters.

Public to next president: Focus more on domestic than foreign policy

Looking ahead, 70% of Americans say it is more important for the next president to focus on domestic policy than foreign policy. Just 17% say the next president's main focus should be on foreign policy while 11% volunteer that both should be priorities.

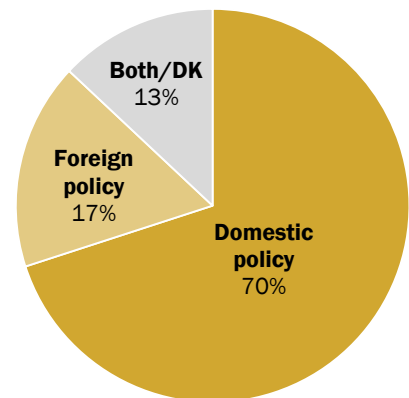
This sentiment is not new. In September 2008, 60% said the next president should focus on domestic policy more than foreign policy. In the past, when asked whether the *current* president should focus more on foreign or domestic policy, large majorities also have prioritized domestic policy, with few exceptions.

In recent years, there has been only one occasion when the public was divided over whether it was more important for the president to focus domestically or internationally. [In January 2007](#), after President George W. Bush announced he was sending additional U.S. troops to Iraq, 40% said Bush should focus on more foreign policy, while 39% said he should focus more on domestic policy.

In the current survey, large majorities of Democrats (73%), independents (73%) and Republicans (65%) say it is more important for the next president to focus on domestic policy rather than foreign policy.

Most want next president to focus domestically

% saying it is more important for the next president to focus on _____



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q21.

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Majority favors keeping U.S. as sole military superpower

Despite the public's ambivalence about U.S. global involvement, a majority of Americans (55%) support policies maintaining America's status as the only military superpower. Only about a third (36%) say it would be acceptable if another country became as militarily powerful as the U.S.

Overall views are similar to those found in a November 2013 survey; the question in that survey asked if it would be acceptable if "China, another country or the EU became as militarily powerful as the U.S." In that survey, 56% wanted the U.S. to remain the sole superpower and 32% said they would be OK with China, another country, or the EU becoming as powerful.

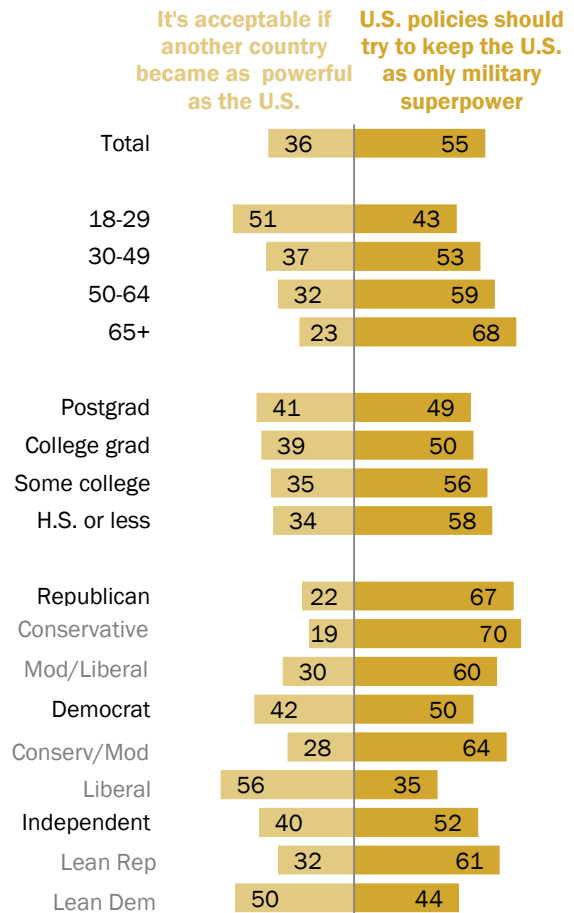
As in the past, there are partisan differences in opinions about whether the U.S. should try to maintain its status as the world's sole superpower. Two-thirds of Republicans (67%) say U.S. policies should be aimed at keeping the U.S. as the sole superpower, compared with about half of Democrats (50%) and independents (52%).

Democrats are divided ideologically over whether the U.S. should attempt to keep its superpower status. Nearly two-thirds of conservative and moderate Democrats (64%) say U.S. policies should try to keep the U.S. as the sole superpower, compared with just 35% of liberal Democrats who say the same.

Among Republicans, majorities of both conservatives (70%) and moderates and liberals (60%) say the U.S. should try to maintain its superpower status.

Young people less likely to support policies aimed at keeping U.S. as sole military superpower

In the future ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q28.

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Young people are far less likely than older adults to say U.S. policies should try to ensure its sole superpower status. Just 43% of those under age 30 support this goal, while 51% say it would be acceptable if another nation became as militarily powerful as the U.S. Among older adults, half or more – including 68% of those 65 and older – say policies should try to keep the U.S. as the only superpower.

Little change in views of U.S. global leadership, broadly defined

Going back more than two decades, the public generally has preferred that the United States play a shared leadership role. Currently, 73% say the U.S. should play a shared leadership role. Just 15% want the U.S. to be the single world leader, and even fewer (9%) want the U.S. to have no leadership role.

When those who favor a shared leadership role are asked if the U.S. should be the most active of leading nations, or about

as active as others, a majority of this group (comprising 48% of the public) wants the U.S. to be about as active as other leading nations; 23% say the U.S. should be most active.

These attitudes have changed little since the early 1990s. After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, a third said the U.S.

should be most active of

leading nations, the highest level during this period. But the public's fundamental preference for a shared leadership role was little changed.

Majorities of Democrats (78%), Republicans (67%) and independents (74%) say the U.S. should have a shared leadership role. About twice as many Republicans (23%) as Democrats and independents (12% each) say the U.S. should be the single world leader.

As in the past, most prefer a shared global leadership role for the U.S.

What kind of leadership role should the U.S. play in the world?

	Sept 1993	Sept 1997	Early Sept 2001	Mid Oct 2001	Oct 2005	Nov 2009	Nov 2013	Apr 2016
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Single world leader	10	12	13	12	12	14	12	15
Shared leadership role	81	73	75	79	74	70	72	73
Most active	27	22	25	33	25	19	20	23
As active as others	52	50	49	45	47	48	51	48
No leadership role	7	11	8	3	10	11	12	9

Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q26-27.

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2. Views of impact of global economic involvement, policies toward developing countries

The public is wary about U.S. involvement in the global economy. And when it comes to dealing with developing countries, no more than about half support increasing foreign aid or imports, or increasing investments by U.S. companies in developing countries.

Is being part of a global economy good or bad for the U.S.?

Roughly half of the public (49%) say global economic engagement is “a bad thing because it lowers wages and costs jobs in the U.S.” Slightly fewer (44%) view it as “a good thing because it provides the U.S. with new markets and opportunities for growth.”

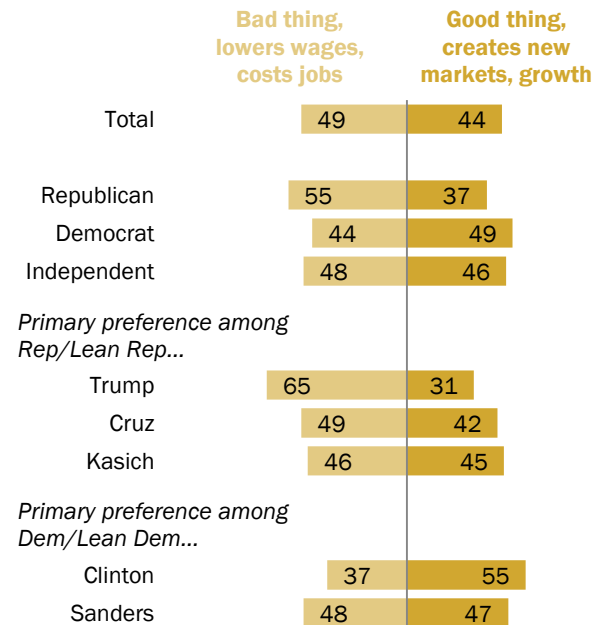
There are partisan differences in views of U.S. involvement in the global economy. A majority of Republicans (55%) view global involvement as a bad thing (37% say it is a good thing). Democrats and independents are divided; roughly equal shares say it is a good thing (49% and 46%, respectively) as say it is a bad thing (44% and 48%).

Within both parties, views among registered voters vary considerably by primary preferences. Republican and Republican-leaning voters who back Donald Trump are the most skeptical of U.S. involvement in the global economy: By a roughly two-to-one margin (65% to 31%) more say it is a bad thing. By contrast, only around half of those who prefer Cruz (49%) or Kasich (46%) say global engagement is a bad thing.

On the Democratic side, a majority of Clinton supporters (55%) view U.S. global economic involvement as a good thing while fewer (37%) say it is a bad thing. Roughly equal shares of Sanders supporters say it is good for the U.S. to be involved globally (47%) as say it is bad (48%).

Nearly half view U.S. involvement in global economy as a bad thing

% saying U.S. involvement in the global economy is a ...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q40.

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There are also substantial age and education gaps on attitudes about the United States' involvement in the global economy. About half of adults under 30 (53%) believe that U.S. global economic engagement is a good thing, while 43% say it is a bad thing. Older adults are more skeptical; 52% of those ages 65 and older say U.S. involvement in the global economy is a bad thing.

More-highly educated Americans are more likely to view global economic engagement positively. Majorities of those with a postgraduate degree (60%) and a college degree (54%) say that, on balance, U.S. global engagement is a good thing. Only 36% of those with no more than a high school degree and 44% of those with some college experience say the same.

Views of U.S. participation in a global economy also vary by family income. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) of those with family incomes of \$150,000 or more have positive views of U.S. global economic involvement. Among those in the lowest income category – \$30,000 or less – just 40% say involvement in the global economy is a good thing for the United States.

Age, education and party differences in views of U.S. role in global economy

U.S. involvement in the global economy is ...

	Good thing, creates new markets, growth %	Bad thing, lowers wages, costs jobs %	DK %
Total	44	49	7=100
18-29	53	43	4=100
30-49	45	48	7=100
50-64	41	52	8=100
65+	38	52	10=100
Postgrad	60	36	5=100
College degree	54	39	7=100
Some college	44	50	6=100
HS or less	36	56	8=100
Republican	37	55	8=100
Conserv	38	53	9=100
Mod/Lib	36	59	5=100
Independent	46	48	5=100
Democrat	49	44	8=100
Cons/Mod	45	48	6=100
Liberal	54	39	7=100

Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q40.

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How to deal with developing countries

Narrow majorities of the public support importing more goods from developing countries (52%) and increasing U.S. companies' investment in developing countries (also 52%). More than four-in-ten say they would oppose each of these measures.

Opinion is divided over whether the U.S. should increase foreign aid to developing countries. Half of the country (50%) is opposed while a roughly equal share (48%) would support increasing foreign aid.

Views on these items vary widely by age and education level. About six-in-ten of those under 30 express support for all three of these issues, while no more than four-in-ten of those 65 and older say the same.

More-highly educated adults also tend to be more supportive of increased engagement with developing nations than those with less education.

There are wide partisan differences in views of how the U.S. should deal with developing countries. On all three issues, Republicans express far less support than Democrats, while independents fall in the middle.

Roughly four-in-ten Republicans say they would support importing more goods from developing nations (42%) and increasing investment from U.S. companies (44%). Fewer

Mixed views of U.S. policies toward developing countries

% who ...



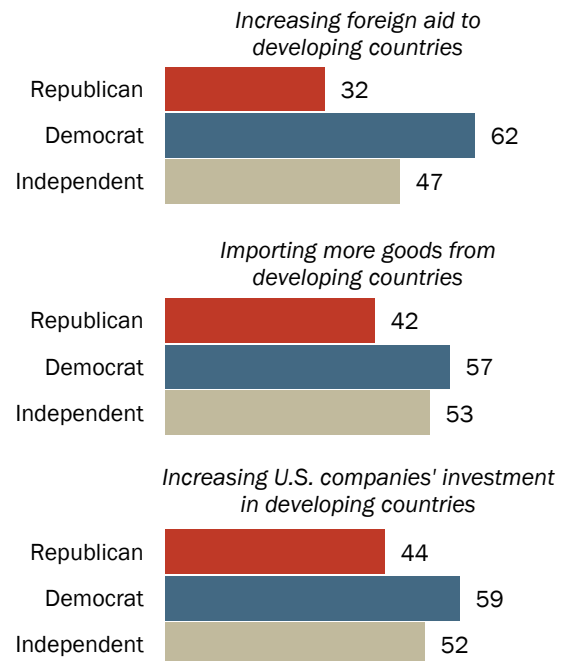
Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q41.

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Wide partisan gap on U.S. foreign aid to developing nations

% who support ...



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q41.

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say they would be in favor of increasing foreign aid (32%).

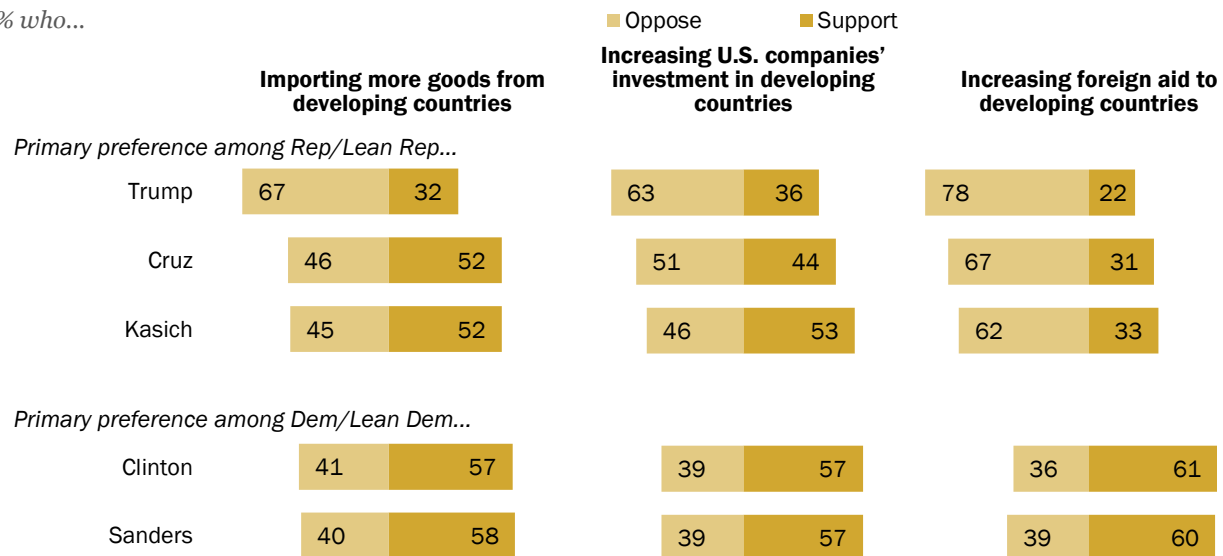
About six-in-ten Democrats and around half of independents say they would be in favor of each of these policies.

On all three questions, Trump supporters are more likely than backers of Cruz or Kasich to oppose engagement with developing nations. Nearly eight-in-ten Trump supporters oppose increasing foreign aid to developing nations (78%); two-thirds are against importing more goods from these nations (67%); and about six-in-ten disapprove of increasing U.S. companies' investment abroad (63%).

On the Democratic side, there are no significant differences between the views of Clinton and Sanders supporters on these issues.

Trump backers broadly oppose proposals aimed at helping developing countries

% who...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q41.

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3. International threats, defense spending

The Islamic militant group known as ISIS remains the American public's top international concern.

Overall, 80% say ISIS is a major threat to the well-being of the United States, while 16% say it is a minor threat and 3% say it is not a threat; views are little changed [from December](#).

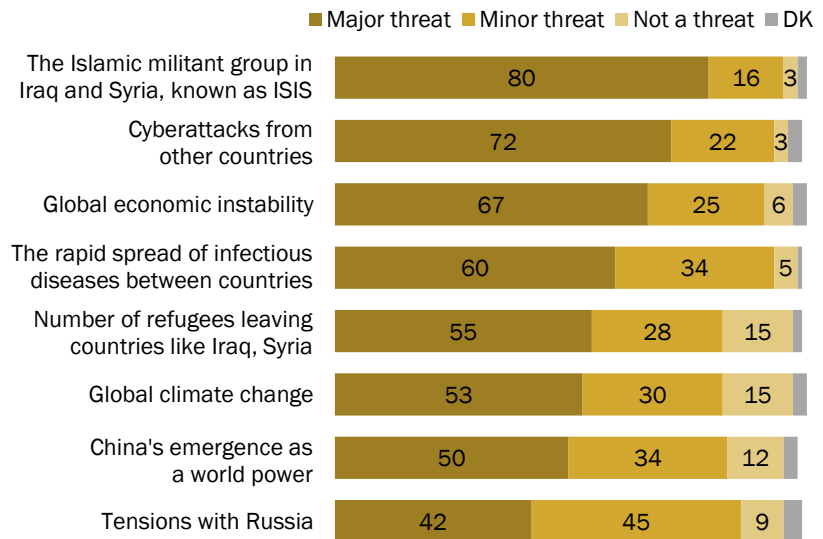
Cyberattacks from other countries rank second on the public's list of global threats: 72% say they are a major threat, while about two-thirds (67%) view global economic instability as a major threat.

Six-in-ten Americans (60%) view the rapid spread of infectious diseases from country to country as a major threat, up somewhat from 52% [in August 2014](#) (in the midst of the Ebola crisis).

The large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria is seen as a major threat by 55% of Americans. About the same share (53%) say global climate change is a major threat, little changed from December. China's emergence as a world power is viewed by half of Americans (50%) as a major threat, while 42% say tensions with Russia present a major threat to the country; perceptions of both China and Russia's threat to the U.S. are on par with public opinion in December.

ISIS, cyberattacks seen as greatest concerns to U.S.

% saying each is a ...



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q34a-h.

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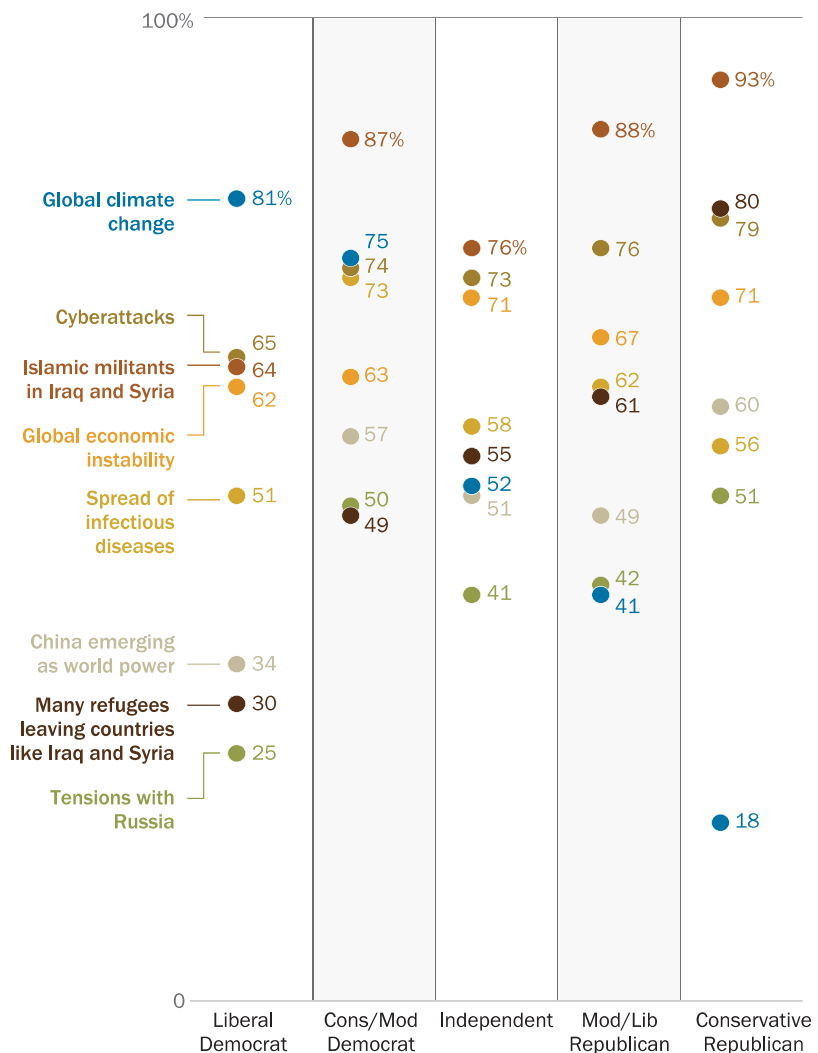
There continue to be wide partisan and ideological differences in views of the top global concerns for the U.S. Overall, Democrats – particularly liberal Democrats – are less likely than Republicans to see many of these issues as a major threat to the country’s well-being. Climate change is the only one of these issues that is seen as a major threat by a greater share of Democrats than Republicans.

ISIS is viewed as a major threat by overwhelming majorities of conservative Republicans (93%), moderate and liberal Republicans (88%), and conservative and moderate Democrats (87%). Though ISIS tops the list of threats for independents as well, somewhat fewer (76%) say it is a major threat to the well-being of the U.S. And among liberal Democrats a significantly smaller majority (64%) say it is a major threat.

By contrast, global climate change tops the list of major threats among liberal Democrats: Fully 81% in this group view it as a major threat to the U.S., a far greater share than say this about any other threat asked about on the survey. Nearly as many conservative and moderate Democrats consider climate change to be a major threat to the well-being of the U.S. (75%), though it ranks alongside other threats and behind ISIS among this group. Far fewer independents (52%)

Ideologically polarized views of threats posed by refugees, climate change

% saying each is a major threat to the well-being of the United States



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q34a-h.

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and moderate and liberal Republicans (41%) see global climate change as a major threat to the country; and conservative Republicans are particularly unlikely to see climate change as a threat – just 18% say that it is. This gap in partisan and ideological views of global climate change as a major threat is unchanged from last December.

There are also wide partisan gaps over whether the large number of refugees leaving countries like Iraq and Syria poses a major threat to the U.S.: Eight-in-ten conservative Republicans (80%) view this as a major threat, compared with 61% of moderate and liberal Republicans and roughly half of both independents (55%) and conservative and moderate Democrats (49%). Just 30% of liberal Democrats see these refugees as a major threat to the well-being of the U.S.

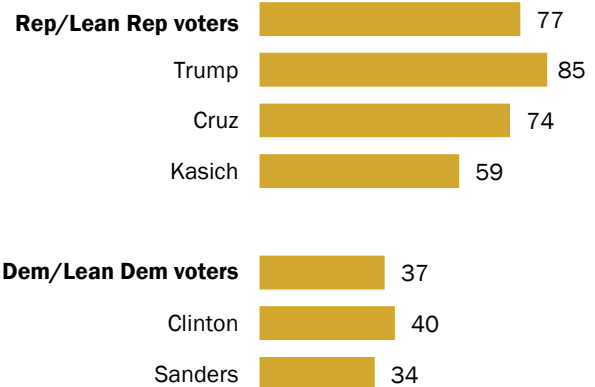
Liberal Democrats are also the least likely to view China's emergence as a world power, tensions with Russia and global economic instability as major threats to the U.S. There are more-modest partisan and ideological differences in perceptions of the threat of cyberattacks from other countries, global economic instability or the rapid spread of infectious diseases from country to country.

Though a majority of Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters view the large number of refugees leaving countries as a major threat to the nation, this view is more widespread among those who prefer Donald Trump in the contest for the GOP nomination. Fully 85% of Trump supporters say the large number of these refugees is a major threat. That compares with 74% of those who back Cruz and 59% of Kasich supporters.

Among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters, Clinton and Sanders supporters are about equally likely to consider large numbers of refugees leaving Iraq and Syria as a major threat: Just 40% of Clinton supporters and 34% of Sanders supporters say this.

Trump supporters most likely to view refugee crisis as major threat to U.S.

% of ___ registered voters who prefer each candidate saying the large number of refugees is a major threat



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q34f.

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China and Russia seen as problems, but few say they are U.S. adversaries

There is no sign of growing public concern about either China or Russia. Roughly a quarter of the public (23%) views each as an adversary, while 44% say each is a serious problem but not an adversary. About three-in-ten say neither China nor Russia pose much of a problem for the U.S.

Over the past two years, there has been no rise in the share of the public that sees Russia as an adversary. More now say Russia is not much of a problem than did so in 2014, shortly after the country's annexation of Ukraine's Crimea region (30% today, 15% then).

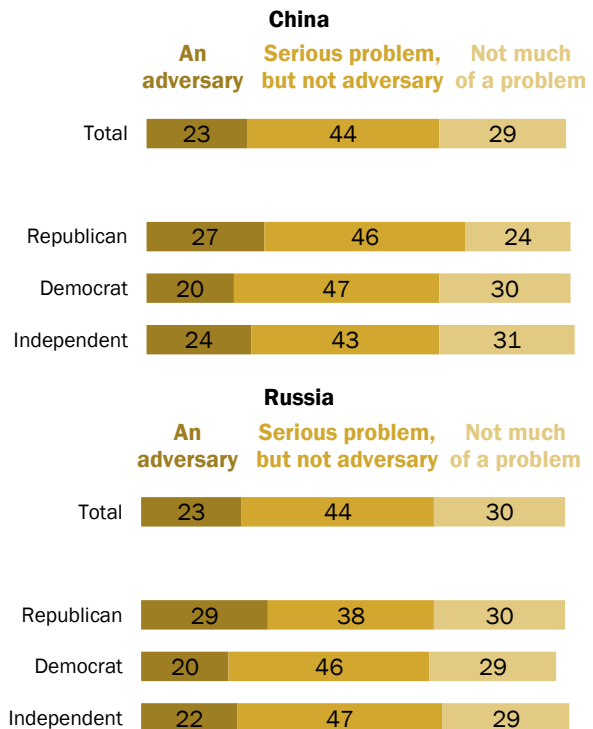
Views of China are little changed over the last several years.

There are minor partisan differences in views for both countries. Though only about a quarter of Republicans (27%) say China is an adversary, they are somewhat more likely than Democrats (20%) to say this.

Similarly, while 29% of Republicans view Russia as an adversary, 20% of Democrats and 22% of independents say the same.

Few see China or Russia as 'adversary'

% in U.S. who think of each as ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q68a & Q68b.

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Growing share say defense spending should increase

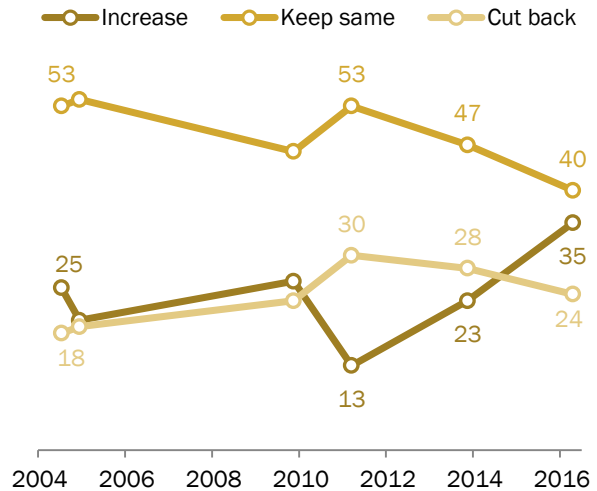
For the first time in more than a decade a greater share of Americans say spending on national defense should be increased (35%) than say it should be cut back (24%). A plurality (40%) say that spending should be kept roughly the same.

In November 2013, the last time this question was asked, more Americans said we should reduce our spending than increase it (28% cut back vs. 23% increase).

Support for increasing defense spending is particularly pronounced among Republicans – especially conservative Republicans. Today, two-thirds of conservative Republicans (67%) favor increasing the defense budget, up 28 percentage points from when the question was last asked. The share of other partisan groups saying defense spending should increase has also risen, although somewhat more modestly.

Rising support for defense spending

% saying U.S. should ___ spending on national defense

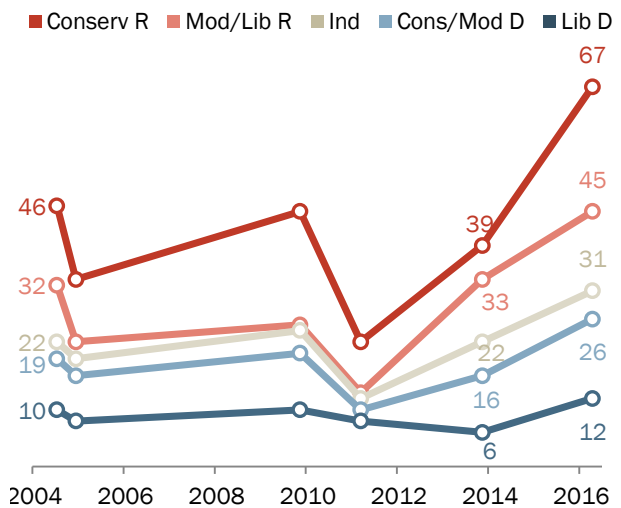


Note: Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q42.

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Two-thirds of conservative Reps say defense spending should be increased

% saying we should increase spending on defense



Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q42.

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There are wide partisan and ideological differences when it comes to national defense spending. Though most conservative Republicans (67%) think defense spending should be increased, moderate and liberal Republicans are more divided: 45% say the national defense budget should increase, 39% say it should stay the same, and 14% think it should be reduced.

Only 20% of Democrats say there should be more spending on defense; 30% say the defense budget should be cut back, while roughly half (49%) say it should remain near current levels.

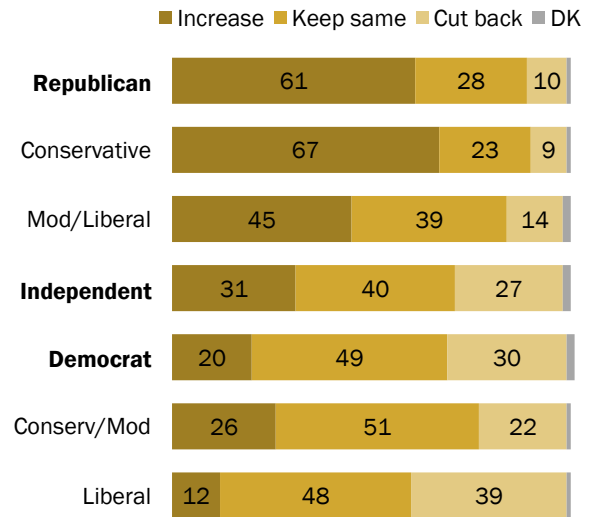
Conservative and moderate Democrats are about equally likely to say defense spending should go up (26%) as to say it should be cut back (22%), though roughly half (51%) say it should remain about the same. Liberal Democrats, in contrast, are about three times as likely to say defense spending should be cut as to say it should be increased (39% vs. 12%); 48% say it should be kept the same.

Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters, those who support Donald Trump (66%) and Ted Cruz (64%) in the primary contest are somewhat more supportive of increasing the defense budget than are backers of John Kasich (52%).

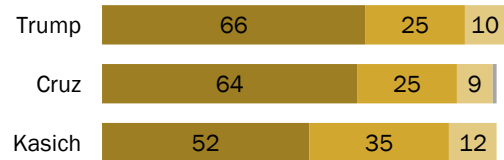
Among Democratic voters, roughly as many Clinton supporters say defense spending should be increased (21%) as say it should be decreased (25%), while 52% say it should be kept at about the same level as current spending. Bernie Sanders supporters are more likely to say spending should be cut back: 43% say this, while nearly as many (39%) say spending should be kept about the same; just 16% say it should be increased.

Sanders supporters more supportive of defense cuts than Clinton backers

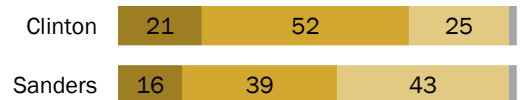
% saying we should _____ spending on defense



Primary preference among Rep/Lean Rep...



Primary preference among Dem/Lean Dem...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q42.

4. U.S. military action against ISIS, policy toward terrorism

A majority of the public (62%) continues to approve of the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria; fewer (33%) say they disapprove. Support for U.S. military action in Iraq and Syria has held steady over the course of the past year.

Comparable majorities of Republicans (66%) and Democrats (65%) support the U.S. military campaign against ISIS. Independents are slightly less likely than partisans to approve of the campaign: 57% say this, while 38% say they disapprove.

Support for the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria extends across those with different preferences for the 2016 Democratic and Republican presidential nominations. Among Republican and Republican-leaning registered voters, about two-thirds of Donald Trump (66%), Ted Cruz (64%) and John Kasich (67%) supporters say they approve of the military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria.

On the Democratic side, 69% of Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters who support Clinton approve of the U.S. military action. A narrower majority of Democratic voters who support Sanders (56%) say they approve of the military campaign.

Widespread support for U.S. military campaign against ISIS

% who _____ of the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria

	Disapprove	Approve
Total	33	62
Republican	30	66
Democrat	28	65
Independent	38	57
<i>Primary preference among Rep/Lean Rep...</i>		
Trump	32	66
Cruz	30	64
Kasich	30	67
<i>Primary preference among Dem/Lean Dem...</i>		
Clinton	27	69
Sanders	37	56

Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q73.

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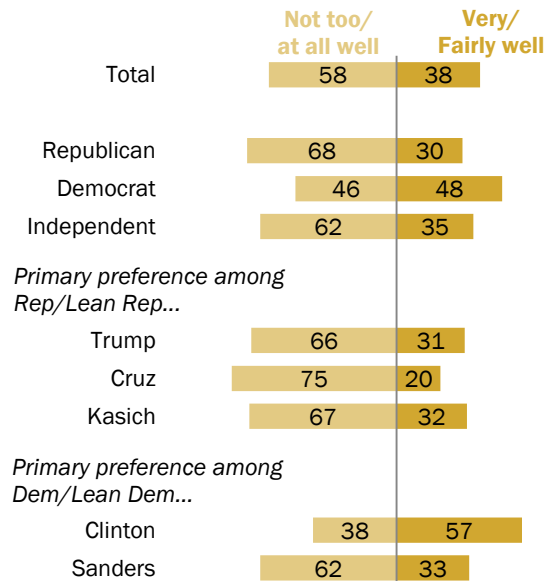
While majorities approve of the U.S. military campaign, most do not think the effort against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria is going well at present. About six-in-ten (58%) say the campaign is going not too or not at all well, compared with just 38% who say it is going very or fairly well.

Assessments of the campaign are particularly negative among Republicans. Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) say the U.S. effort is not going well. Majorities of Cruz (75%), Kasich (67%) and Trump (66%) supporters have negative impressions of the current state of the campaign.

By contrast, Democratic views of the current state of U.S. efforts against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria are mixed. About as many say the campaign is going very or fairly well (48%) as say it is going not too or not at all well (46%). But there are key differences within the Democratic voters by candidate preference on this question. Among Clinton supporters more say the effort is going well than not well by a 57%-38% margin. By contrast, most Sanders supporters (62%) say things are going not too or not at all well, while just 33% say things are going very or fairly well.

Clinton supporters stand out in saying U.S. campaign vs. ISIS is going well

% who say the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria is going ...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q74.

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When it comes to the public's greater concern about U.S. military action in Iraq and Syria, somewhat more continue to say their greater concern is that the U.S. will not go far enough to stop the militants (50%) than say their greater concern is that the U.S. will go too far getting involved in the situation (43%).

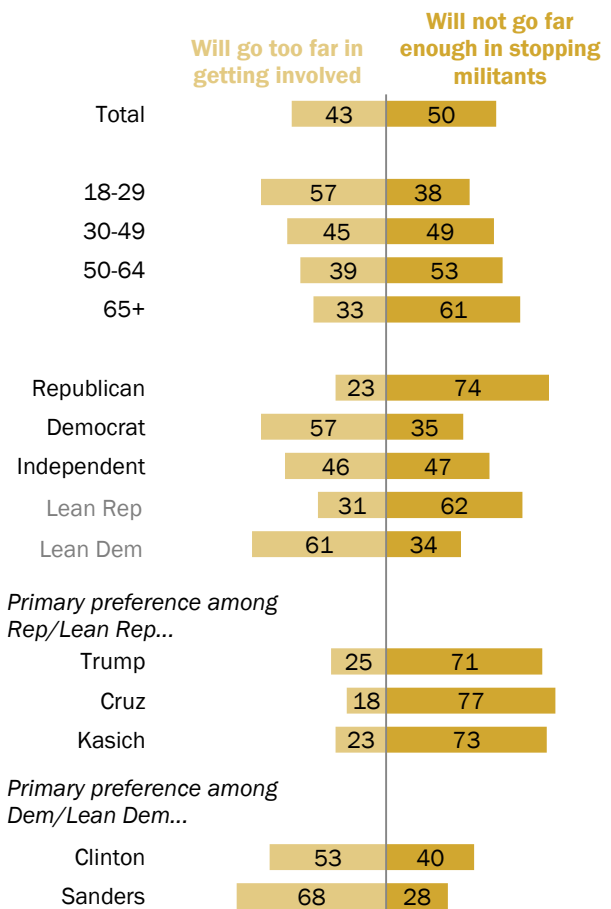
Republicans are much more concerned that the U.S. will not go far enough to stop the militants (74%) than that it will get too involved in the situation (23%). The balance of opinion among Democrats is the reverse: 57% say their bigger concern about military action in Iraq and Syria is that the U.S. will go too far getting involved in the situation, compared with just 35% who are more concerned the U.S. won't do enough to stop the militants. Independents overall are split (47% worry the U.S. will not go far enough, while 46% worry it will go too far), but those who lean toward a party express views similar to those of straight partisans.

By a wide 68%-28% margin, Democratic supporters of Sanders are more concerned the U.S. will go too far in getting involved in the situation in Iraq and Syria than that it will not go far enough to stop the militants. Clinton supporters also express more concern about the U.S. getting too involved in the situation, but by a less one-sided 53%-40% margin.

Among Republican voters, similar majorities of Cruz (77%), Kasich (73%) and Trump (71%) supporters say their greater concern about military action in Iraq and Syria is that the U.S. will not go far enough to stop Islamic militants there.

Partisan, age gaps on concerns about military action in Iraq and Syria

% who say their bigger concern about military action in Iraq and Syria is that the U.S. ...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q75.

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In addition to wide partisan divides, there are large differences on this question across age groups, with younger adults more likely to express concern about the U.S. getting too involved in Iraq and Syria and older adults more likely to express concern about the U.S. not going far enough to stop Islamic militants. For example, by a 57%-38% margin, adults ages 18-29 say their greater concern is the U.S. getting too involved in the situation; by contrast, adults ages 65 and older are more concerned the U.S. will not go far enough to stop the militants (61%-33%).

The public is divided over whether the U.S. should send ground troops to fight Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria: 46% favor this, while 50% are opposed. Views are little changed over the course of the past year.

Nearly seven-in-ten Republicans (68%) favor sending ground troops to fight ISIS in Iraq and Syria; 72% of conservative Republicans say this, compared with somewhat fewer (58%) moderate and liberal Republicans.

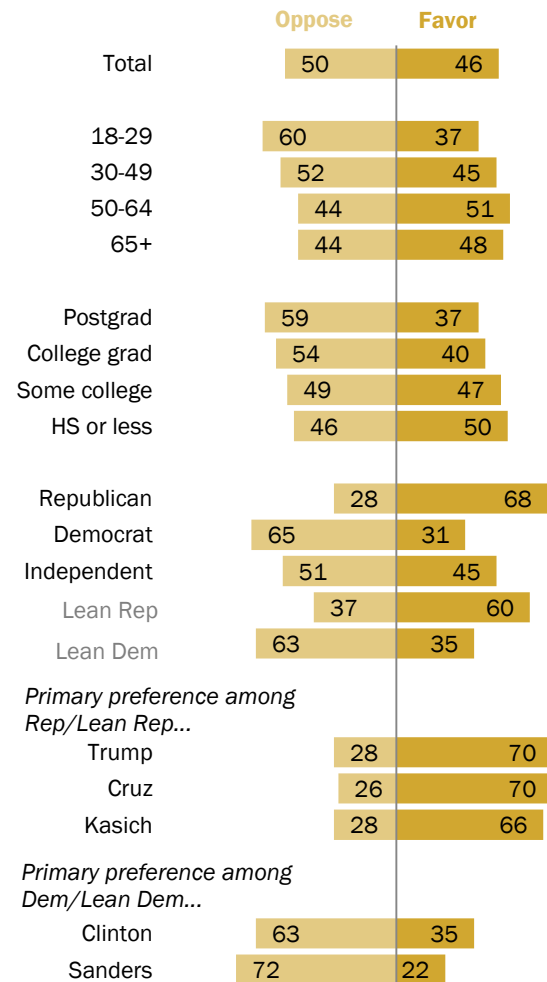
By a 65%-31% margin, Democrats are broadly opposed to sending U.S. ground troops to fight in Iraq and Syria. Liberal Democrats oppose using U.S. ground troops by a wide 75%-21% margin. Among conservative and moderate Democrats, opposition outweighs support by 57%-41%.

A 60% majority of young adults (those 18-29) oppose sending U.S. ground troops to Iraq and Syria. Older groups are more divided: For example, among those 65 and older, 48% favor sending U.S. ground troops to fight Islamic militants, while 44% are opposed.

Those with higher levels of education are less likely to support ground troops than those with less education. More adults with postgraduate degrees oppose than favor sending troops (59% vs. 37%). By contrast, those with no more than a high school degree are more split (50% favor, 46% oppose).

Views on U.S. ground troops to fight Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria

% who say they would _____ the U.S. sending group troops to fight Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q76.

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Republicans' ratings of government efforts against terrorism plummet

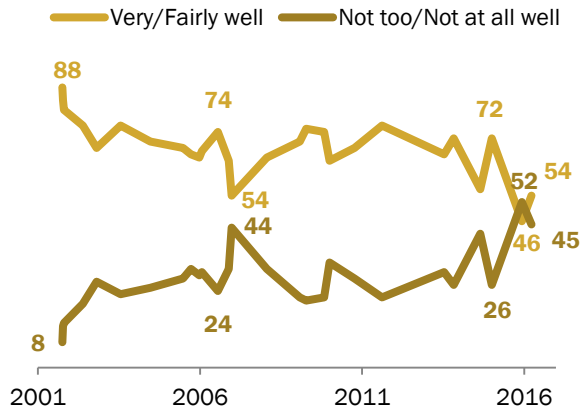
Currently, 54% say the U.S. government is doing very or fairly well reducing the threat of terrorism, compared with 45% who say it is doing not too or not at all well. The share giving the government positive ratings is up eight points from December, when assessments of the government's job performance [hit a post-9/11 low](#) in the wake of the Paris and San Bernardino terrorist attacks.

Just 29% of Republicans say the government is doing very or fairly well reducing the threat of terrorism, compared with 75% of Democrats. The current 46-point gap between the views of Republicans and Democrats is wider than it was at in early 2015 (22 points), when overall ratings of the government's performance reducing the terror threat were more positive.

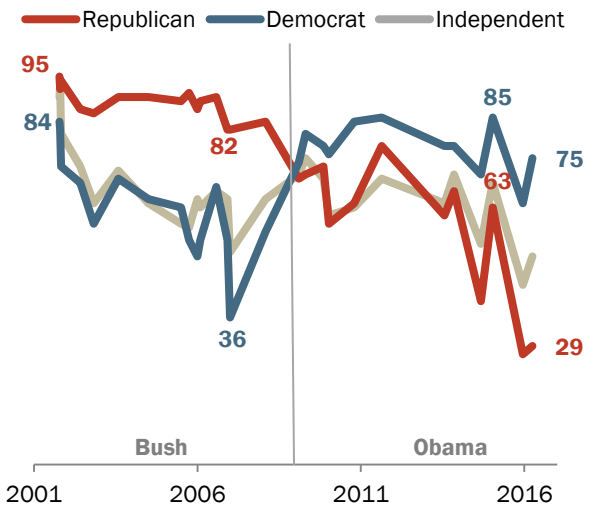
Independents' views of the job the government is doing reducing the terror threat are mixed: 51% say it is doing very or fairly well, while 47% say it is doing not too or not at all well.

Job ratings of U.S. government efforts to reduce the threat of terrorism

% who say the U.S. government is doing _____ reducing the threat of terrorism ...



% who say the U.S. government is doing very/fairly well reducing the threat of terrorism ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q36.

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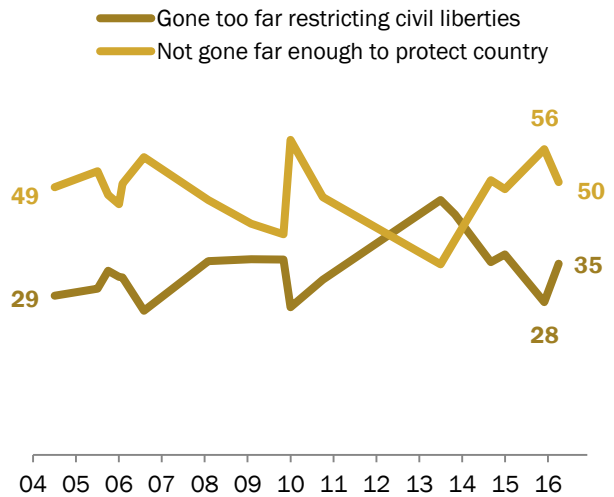
Views about anti-terrorism policies and civil liberties

By a 50%-35% margin, more say their greater concern about the government's anti-terror policies is that they have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country than say they have gone too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties. Since December, shortly after terrorist attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, the share expressing greater concern that government policies do not go far enough has declined six points, while the share saying they are more concerned about civil liberty restrictions has increased seven points.

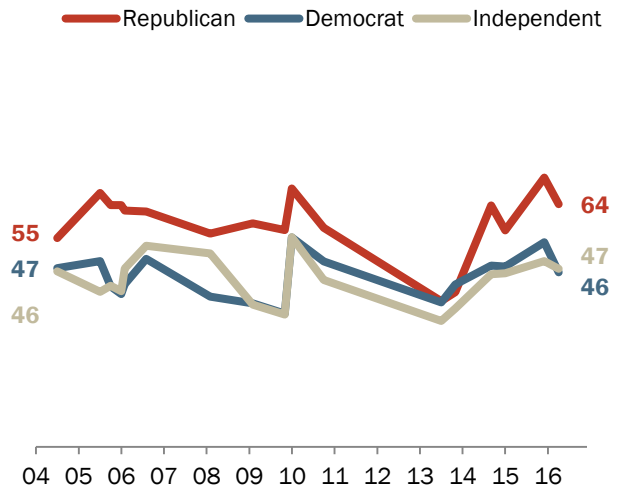
A majority of Republicans (64%) say they are more concerned that government policies have not gone far enough to protect the country; just 23% are more concerned about civil-liberties restrictions. Democrats and independents hold more mixed views: 46% of Democrats and 47% of independents say their greater concern is that government policies have not gone far enough to adequately protect the country, while about four-in-ten of both groups (40% of Democrats, 39% of independents) say they are more concerned that government policies have gone too far restricting the average person's civil liberties.

Government anti-terrorism policies and concern over security and civil liberties

Bigger concern about govt anti-terrorism policies? (%)



% who say govt anti-terrorism policies have not gone far enough to protect country ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q37.

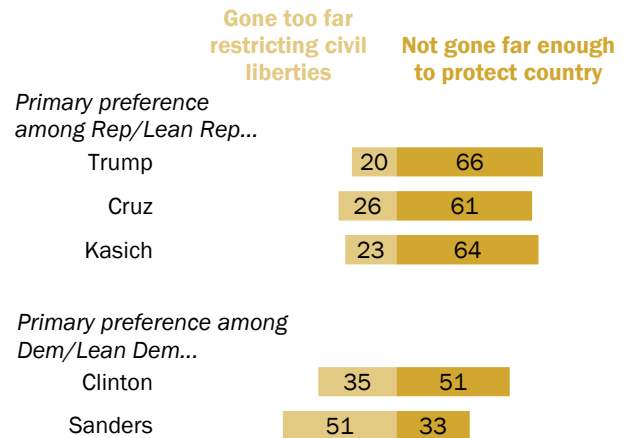
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Supporters of Clinton are somewhat more likely to say government anti-terror polices have not gone far enough to protect the country (51%), than say they have gone too far restricting the average person's civil liberties (35%). Among Sanders supporters, the balance of opinion is reversed: 51% say policies have gone too far in restricting civil liberties, while 33% are more concerned that policies have not gone far enough to protect the country.

Within the GOP, there are no significant differences in these views by primary candidate preference.

About half of Sanders supporters say anti-terror policies 'have gone too far'

Bigger concern about govt anti-terrorism policies? (%)



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters.

Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q37.

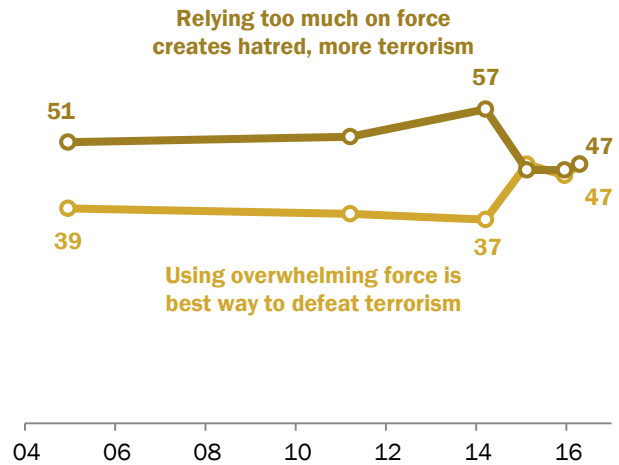
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When it comes to the best approach for dealing with global terrorism, as many say that using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world (47%) as say that relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism (47%).

These views have changed little over the course of the past year. However, in 2014 – before ISIS registered widely as a security threat with the public – more said relying too much on military force created hatred and more terrorism than said that it is was the best way to defeat terrorism around the world.

Views of use of ‘overwhelming’ military force against global terrorism

% who say ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q64a.

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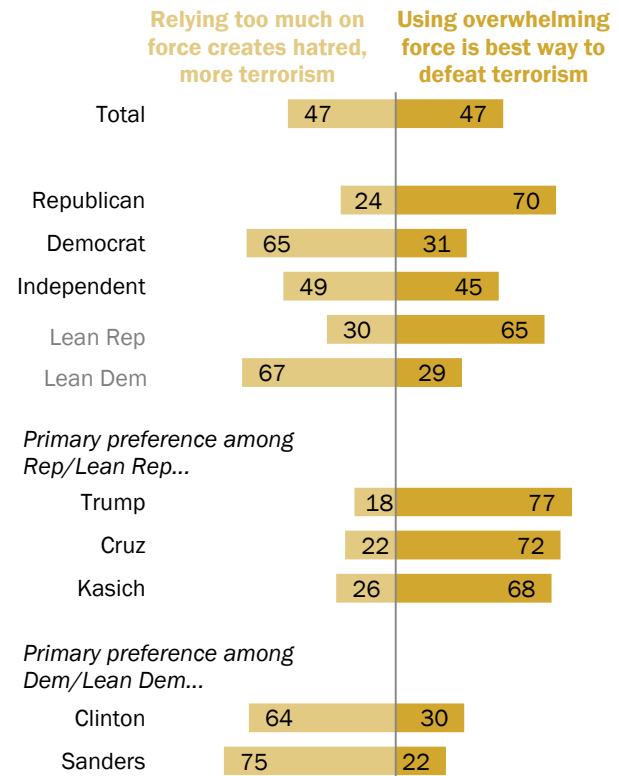
There continue to be wide partisan gaps over the use of overwhelming force to confront terrorism.

Fully 70% of Republicans say military force is the best approach to defeating global terrorism, compared with just 24% who say it does more to create hatred and lead to further terrorism. Conservative Republicans (77%) are more likely than liberal and moderate Republicans (56%) to take this view.

By contrast, 65% of Democrats say relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism, while only 31% see it as the best way to defeat terrorism around the world. Liberal Democrats take this view by a much more one-sided margin (77%-19%) than conservative and moderate Democrats (56%-41%).

Deep partisan divide on best approach to defeating global terrorism

% who say ...



Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown. Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q64a.

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5. Views of Israel and Palestinians

As has been the case for decades, the American public expresses more sympathy toward Israel than the Palestinians. Just over half of Americans (54%) say that in the dispute between the two they sympathize more with Israel, while 19% sympathize more with the Palestinians; 13% volunteer that they sympathize with neither side and 3% sympathize with both.

These views are only modestly changed from July 2014. The share

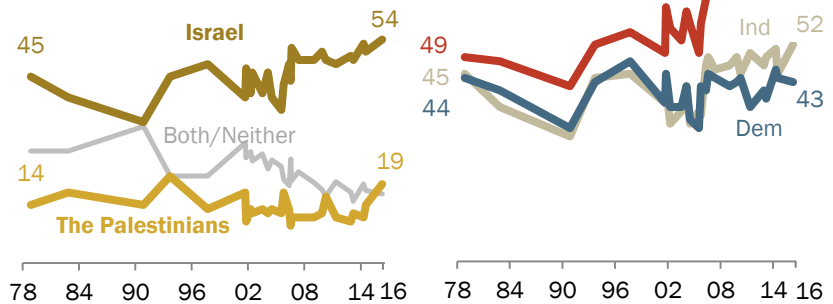
sympathizing more with Israel is little changed, while the share sympathizing more with the Palestinians has ticked up from 14% then to 19% today.

The partisan gap remains wide. Three-quarters of Republicans (75%) say they sympathize more with Israel (just 7% say they sympathize more with the Palestinians). And though a larger share of Democrats sympathize more with Israel than with the Palestinians, that margin is much narrower (43% vs. 29%). By 52% to 19%, independents express more sympathy for Israel than the Palestinians.

Middle East sympathies, 1978-2016

In the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, who do you sympathize with more? (%)

Sympathize more with Israel, by party (%)



Note: 1978-1990 data from the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q52.

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While independents are more likely to express sympathy toward Israel by a 52% to 19% margin, there is a large difference between those who lean toward the Democratic Party and those who lean toward the GOP.

Republican leaners sympathize more with Israel by an overwhelming margin (72% vs. 9%), in line with the views of Republican identifiers. The sympathies of Democratic leaners, however, are divided: 34% say they sympathize more with Israel and 33% say the Palestinians, while another third either volunteer that they sympathize with both (3%) or neither (16%), or do not offer an opinion (13%). Democratic leaners are less likely than Democratic identifiers to sympathize with Israel.

There is also a wide ideological difference within the Democratic Party. By more than two-to-one (53% vs. 19%) conservative and moderate Democrats sympathize more with Israel. Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, are statistically divided in their views: 33% sympathize more with Israel and 40% sympathize more with the Palestinians.

Among Republicans, an overwhelming majority of conservative Republicans (79%) sympathize more with Israel, as do a slightly narrower majority of moderate and liberal Republicans (65%).

Notably, there are no differences in views by candidate support among GOP voters. By

Liberals, Sanders supporters divided in Mideast sympathies

% saying they sympathize more with ...

	Israel %	Pales- tinians %	(VOL.) Neither %	(VOL.) Both %	(VOL.) DK %
Total	54	19	13	3	10=100
18-29	43	31	13	3	10=100
30-49	51	18	17	3	11=100
50-64	57	15	12	5	10=100
65+	68	13	9	3	8=100
Postgrad	51	26	9	6	8=100
College degree	52	22	11	6	9=100
Some college	53	18	16	3	10=100
HS or less	56	17	13	2	12=100
Republican	75	7	9	2	7=100
Conserv	79	4	7	2	7=100
Mod/Lib	65	13	13	3	6=100
Democrat	43	29	11	5	12=100
Conserv/Mod	53	19	12	4	12=100
Liberal	33	40	10	7	10=100
Independent	52	19	16	3	9=100
Lean Rep	72	9	11	2	6=100
Lean Dem	34	33	16	3	13=100
<i>Primary preference among Rep/Lean Rep...</i>					
Trump	77	7	9	1	5=100
Cruz	80	6	5	2	7=100
Kasich	76	5	9	2	8=100
<i>Primary preference among Dem/Lean Dem...</i>					
Clinton	47	27	10	5	10=100
Sanders	33	39	14	5	9=100

Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q52.

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contrast, while Clinton supporters, on balance, are more likely to sympathize with Israel (47% vs. 27%), Sanders supporters are divided (33% sympathize more with Israel, 39% sympathize more with Palestinians).

Over the past decade, the share of Americans saying they sympathize more with Israel has grown among most ideological groups – with the exception of liberal Democrats.

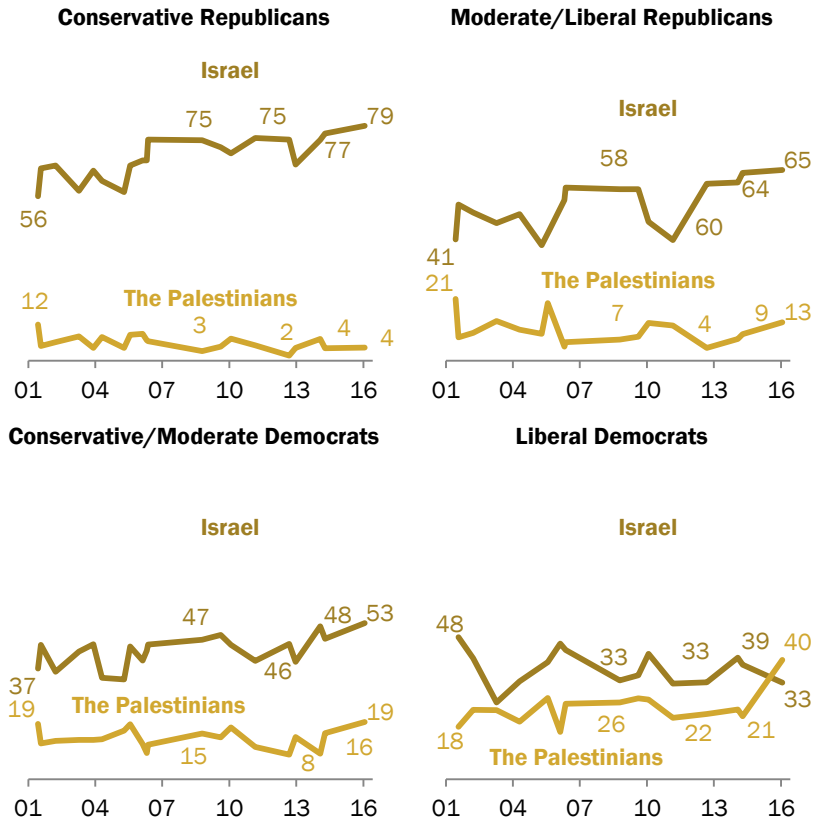
Today 33% of liberal Democrats say they sympathize more with Israel, a share that is little changed over the last 10 years. At the same time, the share of liberal Democrats who say they sympathize more with the Palestinians is now higher than it has been at any point in the last 15 years (40%), due in part to somewhat fewer liberal Democrats volunteering that they sympathize equally with both sides, or neither side, or that they do not know.

Conservative and moderate Democrats, by contrast, express more sympathy toward Israel (53%) than the Palestinians (19%) today. And the balance of opinion among conservative and moderate Democrats is little changed over the last decade.

Both moderate and liberal Republicans and conservatives in the party have become more sympathetic to Israel over the last 10 years.

Growing share of liberal Democrats sympathize more with the Palestinians than with Israel

% saying they sympathize more with ...



Note: Volunteered “neither,” “both” and don’t know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q52.

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There also are generational differences in sympathies in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Older generations tend to be more sympathetic toward Israel than younger generations.

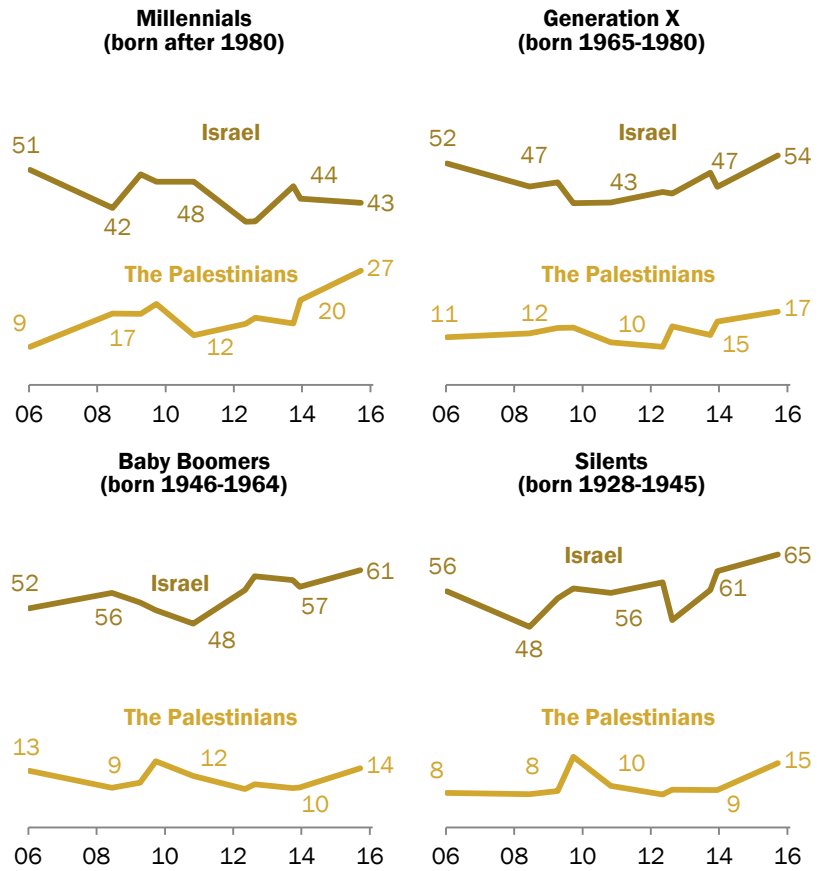
Currently, 43% of Millennials report sympathizing more with Israel, while 27% are more sympathetic to the Palestinians. The share sympathizing with the Palestinians has risen significantly in recent years, from 9% in 2006 to 20% in July 2014 to 27% today. The share sympathizing with Israel is little changed over this period.

Among older generations, the balance of opinion is little changed over the course of the decade. Baby Boomers and those in the Silent generation sympathize more with Israel by about four-to-one.

Generation Xers are somewhat less sympathetic toward Israel than older generations; still, by roughly three-to-one (54% vs. 17%), they say they sympathize more with Israel than the Palestinians.

Millennials more likely than older generations to sympathize with the Palestinians

% saying they sympathize more with ...



Note: Volunteered "neither," "both" and don't know responses not shown.
 Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q52.

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Can Israel and an independent Palestinian state peacefully coexist?

By a 50% to 42% margin, more Americans say that there is a way for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully than say that there is not. More now say a two-state solution is possible than said this in [August 2014 \(43%\) shortly after the end of weeks of hostilities between Israel and Hamas](#).

Younger adults are the most likely to say a peaceful two-state solution is possible: 60% of those under 30 say this. Older adults are more skeptical than younger people; nearly half of those ages 65 and older (49%) say a two-state solution is not possible.

There also are partisan differences on this issue. Conservative Republicans are the most doubtful about the viability of an independent Palestinian state peacefully coexisting with Israel; 60% say it is not possible to find such a solution. On the other end of the ideological spectrum, two-thirds of liberal Democrats (67%) say a peaceful two-state solution is possible.

There are modest educational and racial differences. More-educated Americans are more likely to say the two states could coexist peacefully, while less-educated Americans are divided. And white Americans are divided while majorities of blacks and Hispanics say an independent Palestinian state could peacefully exist alongside Israel. Overall, more now say a two state solution is possible than said this in 2014.

Conservative Republicans are skeptical of a peaceful, two-state solution

Can a way be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully, or not?

	Yes %	No %	Depends/ DK %
Total	50	42	8=100
White	46	45	9=100
Black	61	31	8=100
Hispanic	57	35	8=100
18-29	60	31	9=100
30-49	51	41	8=100
50-64	47	45	8=100
65+	41	49	9=100
Postgrad	58	34	8=100
College degree	54	38	7=100
Some college	50	41	9=100
HS or less	45	46	9=100
Republican	38	55	7=100
Conservative	33	60	7=100
Moderate/Liberal	50	45	6=100
Independent	51	41	8=100
Democrat	61	29	10=100
Conservative/Moderate	57	35	8=100
Liberal	67	22	10=100

Note: Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race.

Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q53.

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Democrats, in particular, are more likely now to say that a way can be found for two states to coexist than they were two years ago: Today 61% say there is a way for an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully with Israel, up from 49% in August 2014.

But Republican views are little changed from two years ago: 38% now say Israel and an independent Palestinian state could peacefully coexist, identical to the share saying this in 2014.

About half of independents (51%) see a two-state solution as possible, up from 43% in August 2014, but little different than in April 2014.

More Democrats say a peaceful, two-state solution is possible

% saying a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully ...

	April 2014	August 2014	April 2016	Aug 14- Apr 16 change
	%	%	%	
Total	46	43	50	+7
Republican	34	38	38	0
Democrat	52	49	61	+12
Independent	50	43	51	+8

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q53.

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6. NATO, U.S. allies, the EU and UN

By large margins, the American public has positive views of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Fully 77% say being a member is good for the U.S., and by about a two-to-one margin, more say they have a favorable view of NATO than an unfavorable one (53% vs. 25%). Yet the U.S. public is about equally likely to say the alliance is more important to its non-U.S. members (37%) as to say it is about as important to the U.S. as it is to other member nations (41%). Few (15%) consider the NATO alliance to be of more import to the U.S. than it is to other member countries.

Though U.S. allies are largely viewed positively, a sizeable minority of the public expresses some reserve over the broader question of how much allies' interests should be taken into account in U.S. foreign policy: While roughly half (51%) say the U.S. should take into account the interests of its allies even if it means making compromises with them, a sizeable minority (42%) says the U.S. should follow its own interests, even when allies strongly disagree.

Views of the United Nations and the European Union remain substantially more positive than negative. And Americans continue to say the country's ties to European nations are more important to the U.S. than ties to Asian nations (52% to 32%).

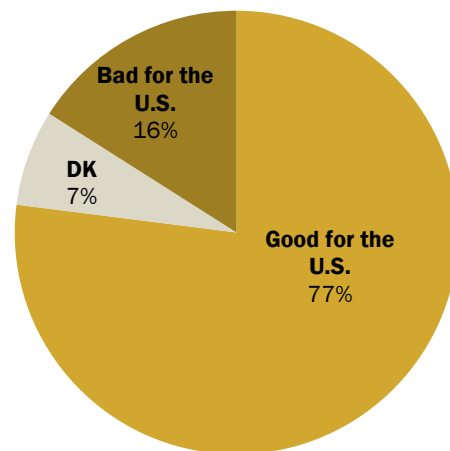
Most say NATO benefits the U.S.

About three-quarters of Americans (77%) say that, on balance, being a member of NATO is a good thing for the U.S. Just 16% say it is bad for the country.

Although Americans are largely in agreement that the alliance is good for the country, there is less consensus about whether the U.S. and

NATO widely seen as good for the U.S.

% who say being a member of NATO is ...



But fewer say U.S. benefits equally from the alliance

% who say the NATO alliance is ...



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q47 & Q48.

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its NATO allies benefit equally from the alliance: 41% say the NATO alliance is about equally important to the U.S. and other NATO member countries, while nearly as many (37%) say the alliance matters more for other countries than for the U.S. Only 15% say the alliance is more important for the U.S. than it is for its NATO allies.

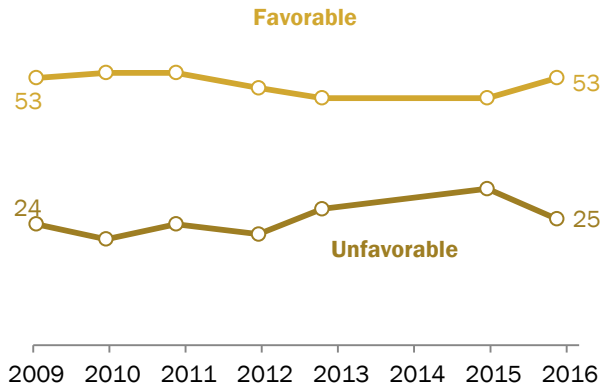
Overall impressions of NATO are little changed in recent years: About half (53%) have a favorable opinion of NATO, while a quarter (25%) hold an unfavorable view of the alliance (21% do not offer an opinion). There are no significant partisan differences in ratings of NATO.

There also is broad partisan agreement that the NATO alliance is good for the U.S.: Three-quarters or more of Republicans (75%), Democrats (81%) and independents (78%) say the country's membership in NATO is a good thing.

But supporters of Donald Trump in the GOP primary contest are more likely than other GOP voters to express skepticism about NATO's benefits to the U.S. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Republican and Republican-leaning voters who back Trump say being a member of NATO is good for the U.S., compared with 80% of Cruz and 84% of Kasich supporters.

NATO favorability, 2009-2016

Overall opinion of NATO is ... (%)

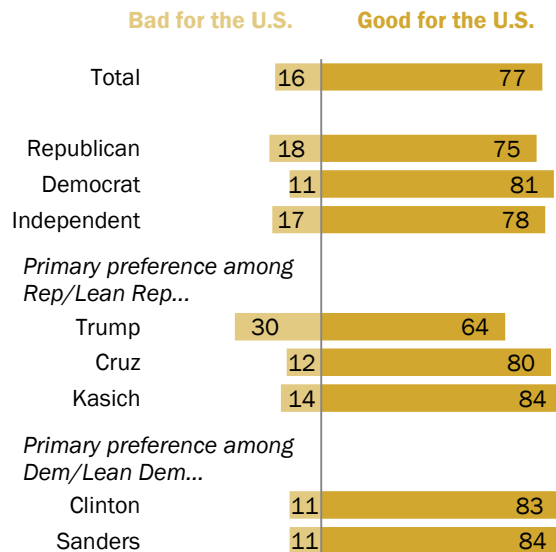


Note: Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016. Q10e.

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Partisan agreement on value of NATO, some skepticism among Trump backers

% who say being a member of NATO is ...



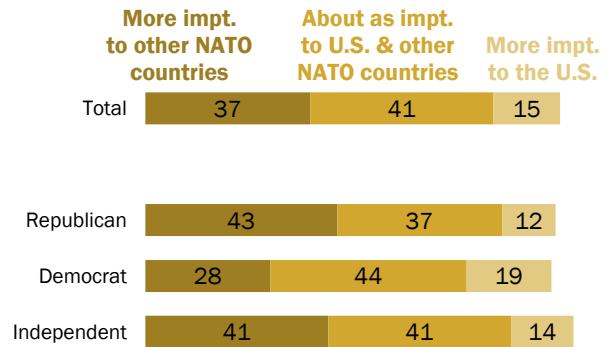
Note: Candidate supporters based on registered voters. Don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q47.

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Although there are few differences by party in views about whether NATO membership has been good for the country, Republicans (43%) and independents (41%) are more likely than Democrats (28%) to say the alliance is more important to other NATO member nations than it is to the U.S. But no more than two-in-ten among any partisan group say the alliance is of greater import to the U.S. than it is to other NATO member countries.

Reps, Inds more likely to say NATO alliance is more important to allies

% who say the NATO alliance is ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q48.

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Wide ideological divide over whether to compromise with allies

The public is divided along age and ideological lines when it comes to opinions on cooperating with allies. Overall, 51% say the U.S. should take into account allies' interests even if it means making compromises, while 42% say the United States should follow its national interests even when the allies strongly disagree.

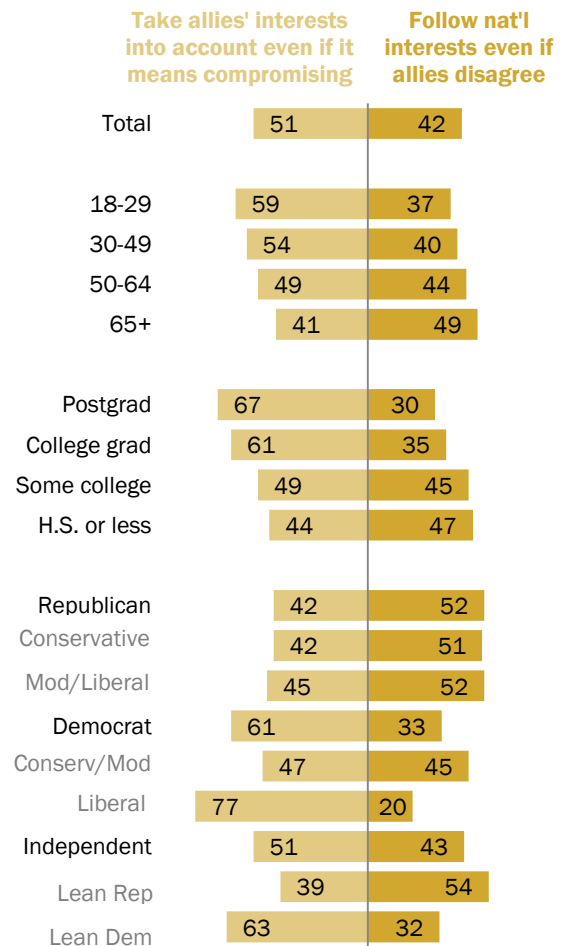
Roughly half of Republicans (52%), including nearly identical shares of the party's conservatives and moderates and liberals, say the U.S. should pursue its own interests even if allies strongly object. Democrats are more divided along ideological lines: 45% of conservative and moderate Democrats say the U.S. should follow its national interests even if the allies disagree, but just 20% of liberal Democrats share this view.

Among people younger than 50, 55% say the U.S. should take into account allies' interests even if it means making compromises; 39% want the U.S. to follow its own interests even when allies disagree. Older adults are evenly divided (46% say the U.S. should take allies' interests into account, 46% say the U.S. should follow its own interests).

There also are educational differences in these attitudes. A majority of those with at least a college degree (63%) say the U.S. should heed allies' interests even if it means making compromises. Among those with less education, opinion is more evenly divided.

Liberal Democrats, college grads support compromising with allies

In foreign policy, the U.S. should ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q64b.

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Views of the United Nations and the European Union

A majority of Americans have a favorable view of the United Nations (64%); roughly three-in-ten have an unfavorable view (29%).

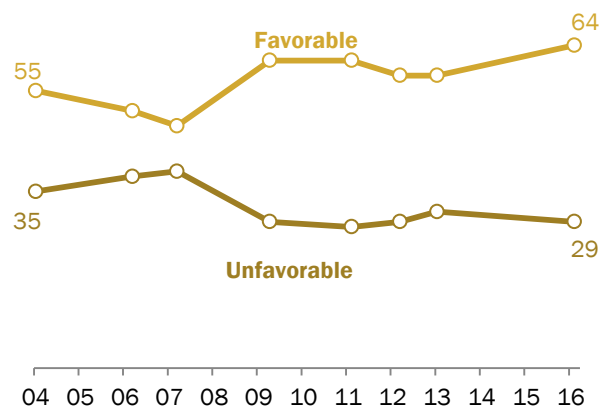
Opinions of the UN have grown slightly more positive since 2013, the last time this question was asked, when 58% expressed a positive view.

Views of the European Union also more positive than negative (53% favorable, 27% unfavorable), although the share of the public with a favorable view of the European Union is down slightly from 58% in 2014 to 53% today.

There are wide partisan differences in views of both institutions. Large majorities of Democrats hold a positive view of the UN (80%) and the EU (64%). By contrast, only about four-in-ten Republicans (43%) report having a favorable opinion of either institution. Two-thirds of independents (64%) have a favorable view of the UN, and 54% say the same of the EU.

United Nations favorability, 2004-2016

% saying they have a _____ view of the UN ...



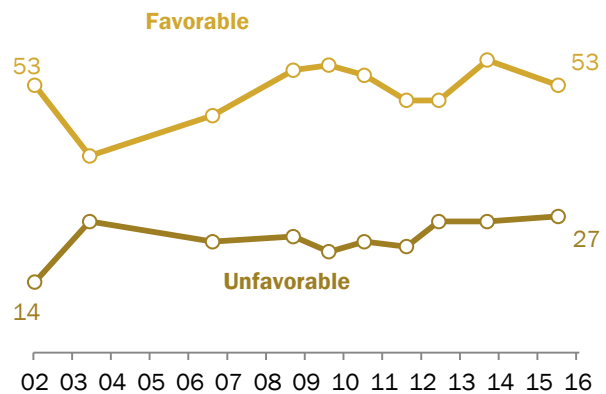
Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016. Q10d.

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European Union favorability, 2002-2016

% saying they have a _____ view of the EU ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016. Q10c.

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Are ties to European nations or to Asian nations more important?

When it comes to the relationships the United States has with European and Asian nations, about half of the public (53%) views ties with Europe as most important, while 32% say relationships with Asia are most important. One-in-ten volunteer that both are equally important to the U.S.

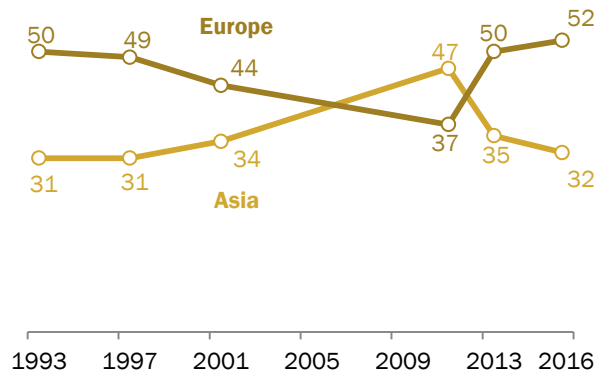
These views are little changed from 2013 and over much of the last two decades. [One exception was in 2011, shortly before a state visit from Chinese President Hu Jintao](#), when more (47%) thought Asian nations were most important (37% said European nations were most important).

Young adults are divided: 46% of those ages 18 to 29 say Europe is more important, while roughly as many say Asia is more important (41%). Among older adults, particularly those ages 50 and older, clear majorities say European ties are more important.

A 57% majority of those with no college experience say ties to European nations are more important than ties to Asian nations, while 29% say Asian ties are more important. By comparison, 46% of those with college degrees say European ties are more important, while 36% say Asian ties are more important.

European ties viewed as more important than Asian ties

% saying ties to the nations of ____ are most important to the U.S. ...



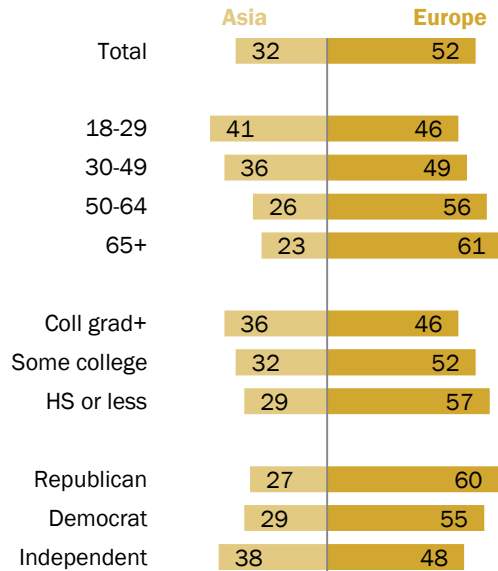
Note: Volunteered "both" and don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q30.

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There are only modest differences in views among partisans: Roughly equal majorities of Republicans (60%) and Democrats (55%) say Europe is more important to the U.S than Asia. Roughly half of independents (48%) say European ties are more important, though they are somewhat more likely (38%) than either Democrats (29%) or Republicans (27%) to say Asian ties are of more import.

Age, educational differences over importance of European vs. Asian ties

% saying ties to the nations of ____ are most important to the U.S. ...



Note: Volunteered "both" and don't know responses not shown.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q30.

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7. Foreign policy, the parties and Obama

The GOP continues to have an advantage over the Democratic Party as the party the public says is best able to handle several foreign policy issues, while the Democratic Party holds an advantage when it comes to handling global climate change.

More say the Republican Party could do a better job making wise decisions about foreign policy than say the Democratic Party could do a better job (46% vs. 38%), with 16% declining to choose one party over the other. The Republican Party's ability to handle foreign policy is seen more positively now than it was in July 2015, when about equal shares said the Republican Party (38%) and Democratic Party (41%) would do a better job on foreign policy.

In part, the Democrats' lower rating for handling foreign policy comes from the relatively critical marks the party receives from Democratic-leaning independents. Just 53% of Democratic-leaning independents favor the Democrats on foreign policy. By comparison, 76% of Republican leaners prefer the GOP.

This partly arises from dissatisfaction with the party among Sanders supporters, many of whom lean toward the Democratic Party but do not identify as Democrats. Among Democratic and Democratic-leaning registered voters, 81% who support Clinton for the party's nomination say the Democratic Party is better able to make wise decisions about foreign policy, compared with 59% of Sanders supporters.

Republican Party seen as better able to handle foreign policy, terrorism

% saying each party could do a better job dealing with ...

	Rep Party %	Dem Party %	Both/ Neither/ DK %	Diff
Trade agreements				
April 2016	48	37	15=100	R+11
Terrorist threat at home				
April 2016	46	37	17=100	R+9
December 2015	46	34	20=100	R+12
July 2015	44	34	22=100	R+10
February 2015	51	31	18=100	R+20
October 2014	46	30	25=100	R+16
Foreign policy				
April 2016	46	38	16=100	R+8
July 2015	38	41	21=100	D+3
February 2015	48	35	17=100	R+13
October 2014	40	39	21=100	R+1
Economy				
April 2016	45	41	14=100	R+4
December 2015	42	37	20=100	R+5
July 2015	41	44	16=100	D+3
February 2015	44	41	15=100	R+3
October 2014	41	39	20=100	R+2
Immigration				
April 2016	42	44	14=100	D+2
December 2015	42	40	18=100	R+2
July 2015	40	42	19=100	D+2
February 2015	43	45	12=100	D+2
October 2014	41	40	19=100	R+1
Climate change				
April 2016	30	51	20=100	D+21
December 2015	32	46	22=100	D+14

Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q45.

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As has been the case since 2002, Republicans also have a sizable advantage over Democrats on the issue of terrorism. In the current survey, 46% say the Republican Party could do a better job dealing with the terrorist threat at home, while 37% say the Democratic Party could do the better job.

The GOP holds a similar (11-point) lead over the Democratic Party when it comes to dealing with trade agreements with other countries. As with views of which party can better handle foreign policy, Clinton supporters give the Democratic Party higher marks than do Sanders supporters (77% vs. 65%).

The Democratic Party is preferred to the Republican Party by a wide margin when it comes to the issue of climate change. About half (51%) say the Democratic Party could do a better job dealing with climate change, while 30% say the Republicans could do a better job.

Obama and foreign policy

About as many approve of the job Barack Obama is doing as president (48%) as disapprove (47%). Last month, 51% said they approved of the president's performance and 44% disapproved.

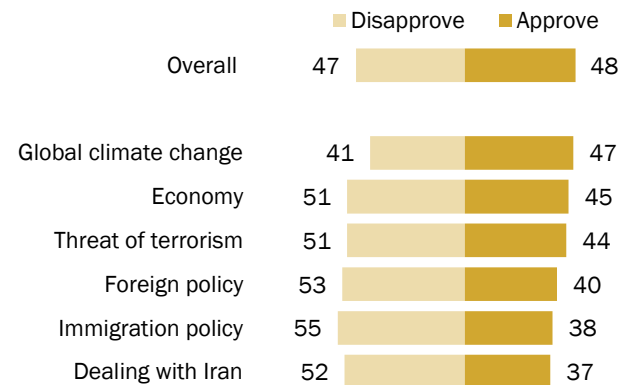
More disapprove of Obama's handling of the nation's foreign policy than approve (53% vs. 40%). Similar shares say they disapprove of the president's job dealing with the threat of terrorism (51%), and Iran (52%).

Obama's handling of immigration also is viewed more negatively than positively: Just 38% approve, while 55% disapprove.

On balance, evaluations of Obama's performance on the issue of global climate change are somewhat more positive: 47% say they approve of the president's handling this issue, while 41% disapprove.

More disapprove than approve of Obama on foreign policy, immigration and Iran

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling ... (%)



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q6.

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When it comes to Obama's approach to foreign policy, 41% say the Obama administration is taking the interests of other countries into account too much, 36% say the administration considers other countries' interests about the right amount and just 18% say the president takes into account the interests of other countries too little.

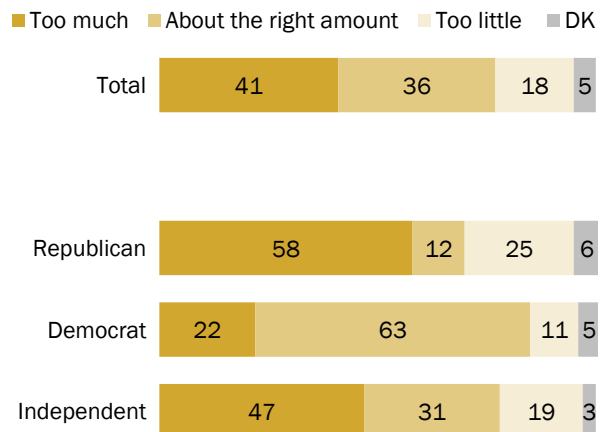
Nearly six-in-ten Republicans (58%) think the Obama administration takes into account the interests of other countries too much, while 25% say it pays too little attention to other countries' interests; just 12% say it strikes the right balance.

The view that the Obama administration takes other countries into account too much also is held by 47% of independents; 31% think the administration's approach is about right and 19% say it accounts for other countries' interests too little.

A majority of Democrats (63%) say the Obama administration's approach to foreign policy is about right when it comes to accounting for the interests of other countries; just 22% of Democrats say the administration is too concerned about the interests of other countries, and only 11% say it is concerned too little with other countries.

Partisan divide over how Obama addresses other countries' interests

In foreign policy, the Obama administration is taking the interests of other countries into account... (%)



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.
Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q7.

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8. Perceptions of U.S. global power and respect

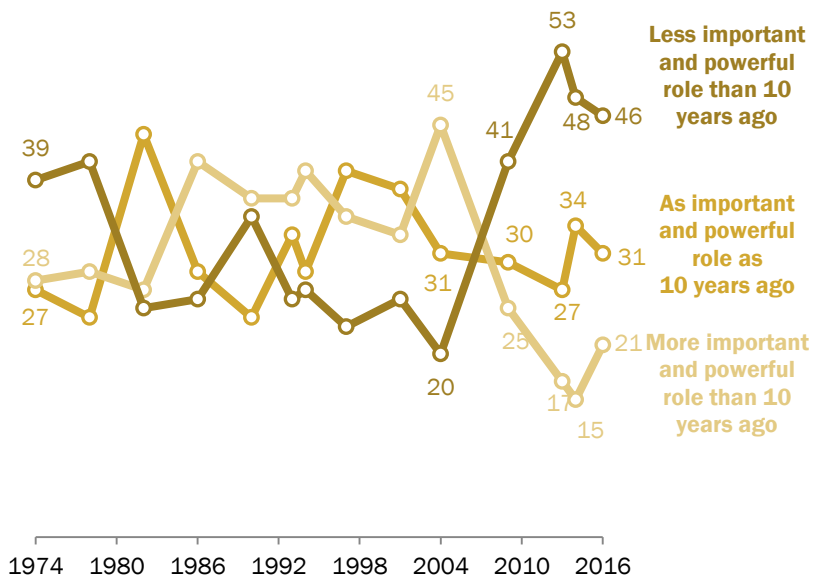
The public continues to view the U.S. as less powerful globally – and less respected by other nations – than it was in the past. But Americans also say the United States is the world’s leading economic and military power.

Nearly half of Americans (46%) say the U.S. plays a less important and powerful role as a world leader than it did a decade ago. Just 21% say it plays a more important and powerful role, while 31% say it is as important as it was 10 years ago. These views have changed only modestly since 2013, when 53% said the U.S. was less powerful than it had been 10 years previously. But in 2004, just 20% said the U.S. was less powerful.

A majority of the public (61%) also says the U.S. is less respected by other countries, although this is lower than the share that said this in 2013 (70%).

Nearly half say U.S. plays a less powerful global leadership role than it did 10 years ago

% saying U.S. role as a world leader is _____



Note: Other/don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q25.

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Yet when asked which nation is the world’s leading economic power, 54% point to the U.S., with China a distant second at 34%. And even more (72%) view the U.S as the world’s leading military power.

Views of U.S. power and importance

Opinions about U.S. global power have long been divided along partisan lines. In 2004, during George W. Bush's administration, 63% of Republicans said the U.S. was more important and powerful as a world leader than it had been 10 years earlier, while just 8% said it was less important (27% said the U.S. was about as powerful).

In 2009, Barack Obama's first year in office, the balance of opinion among Republicans shifted. Half (50%) said the U.S. was a less powerful and important world leader, compared with just 17% who said it had become more important. Since then, the share of Republicans saying the U.S. is less powerful has increased, reaching 74% in 2013, before slipping to 64% a year later. Currently, 67% say the U.S. is less powerful and important than it was 10 years ago.

Democrats' views of U.S. global power and importance have shown far less change over the course of the past two administrations.

Currently, 29% say the U.S. is more important and powerful than it was a decade ago, 26% say it is less important and 42% say it is about the same. Democratic opinions were similar in 2004 (32% more important, 27% less, 37% about the same).

Independents' views tend to be similar to the public's overall. In the current survey, 48% say the U.S. is less important than it was 10 years ago, 20% say it is more important and 31% say it is about the same.

There also are age differences in opinions about U.S. global power. Currently, 52% of those ages 50 and older think the U.S. now plays a less important role, as do 45% of those ages 30 to 49. Just 33% of those younger than 30 say the U.S. plays a less important role than it did in the past.

Most Republicans think U.S. importance as world leader has declined

Compared with 10 years ago, the U.S. is...

	July 2004	Nov 2009	Nov 2013	Aug 2014	Apr 2016	'13-'16 change
Total	%	%	%	%	%	
More important	45	25	17	15	21	+4
Less important	20	41	53	48	46	-7
As important	31	30	27	34	31	+4
Republican						
More important	63	17	5	11	14	+9
Less important	8	50	74	64	67	-7
As important	27	31	19	24	17	-2
Democrat						
More important	32	36	26	22	29	+3
Less important	27	29	33	30	26	-7
As important	37	30	38	46	42	+4
Independent						
More important	44	21	17	14	20	+3
Less important	24	45	55	53	48	-7
As important	30	30	25	32	31	+6

Note: Other/don't know responses not shown.
Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016. Q25.

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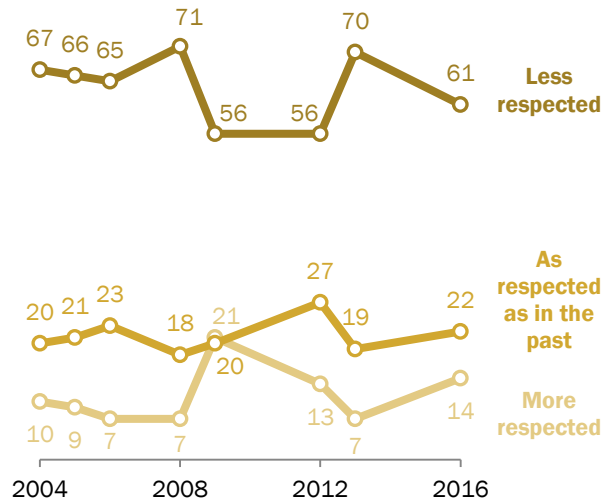
Views of global respect for the U.S.

As has been the case since the Bush administration, most Americans (61%) say the United States is less respected by other countries than it was in the past. Just 14% say it is more respected, while 22% say it is about as respected. Nonetheless, the share who say the U.S. is less respected has declined from 70% in 2013.

Among those who say the United States is less respected internationally than in the past, most say it is a major problem: 38% of the public overall view this as a major problem. Fewer say that the U.S. is less respected but regard this as a minor problem (18% of the public) or not a problem at all (4% of the public).

Public continues to say the U.S. is less respected globally than it was in the past

% saying U.S. is _____ by other countries than in the past



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 7-10, 2016. PEW3.

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Although majorities of all partisan groups currently say the U.S. is less respected globally than it was in the past, Republicans (71%) are more likely than Democrats (59%) and independents (58%) to say this. Both Republicans' and independents' views have become less downbeat about America's image since 2013.

In 2008, during the Bush administration, majorities of all partisan groups also said the U.S. was less respected internationally than it had been in the past. At that time, however, a larger share of Democrats (81%) than independents (72%) and Republicans (60%) said this.

Majorities in both parties continue to say U.S. is less respected globally

% saying the U.S. is _____ than in the past ...	Total %	Rep %	Dem %	Ind %
April 2016				
More respected	14	11	14	16
Less respected	61	71	59	58
<i>Is less respect a ...</i>				
Major problem	38	49	34	34
Minor/Not a problem	22	21	24	22
As respected	22	15	25	23
November 2013				
More respected	7	6	13	4
Less respected	70	80	56	74
<i>Is less respect a ...</i>				
Major problem	46	59	32	49
Minor/Not a problem	23	21	24	24
As respected	19	13	28	18
May 2008				
More respected	7	9	6	8
Less respected	71	60	81	72
<i>Is less respect a ...</i>				
Major problem	56	43	67	57
Minor/Not a problem	14	15	13	15
As respected	18	26	10	18

Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 7-10, 2016. PEW3 & PEW4.

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Leading economic and military superpower

Almost three-quarters of Americans (72%) say the U.S. is the predominant military force in the world, and 54% say it is the leading economic power. About one-third (34%) say China is the world's leading economic power, while 6% name Japan and 2% say it is the countries of the European Union. Meanwhile, 12% say China is the world's leading military power, 10% say it is Russia and 2% say the EU.

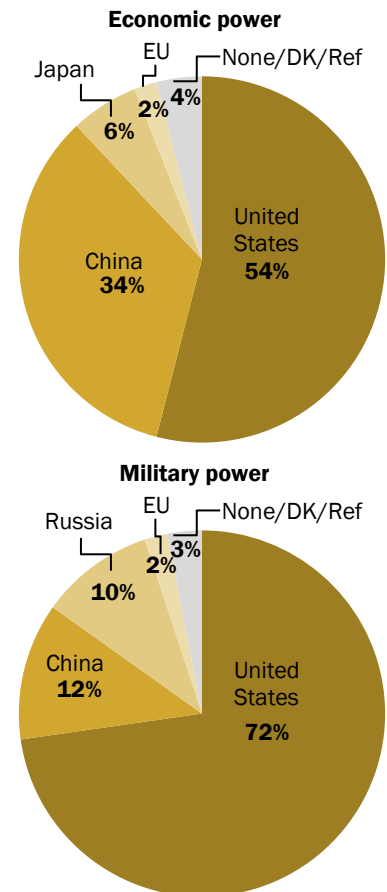
In annual surveys dating back to 2008, this is the first time that more than half of Americans have said the U.S. is the world's leading economic power. This share is up eight percentage points [since June of 2015](#) (from 46% then to 54% now).

The share saying the U.S. is the world's military leader also increased eight percentage points, from 64% in November 2013 to 72% today. Over that time span, the share calling China the world's military power fell from 19% to 12%, while the proportion saying Russia was the world's military leader doubled from 5% to 10%.

Clear majorities of Democrats (73%), Republicans (66%) and independents (76%) say the U.S. is the world's leading military power. And there are no partisan differences in the shares who say the U.S. is the world's leading economic power (56% of Republicans, 55% of Democrats and 50% of independents say this).

U.S. seen as leading economic, military power

% saying _____ is world's leading...



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016. Q23a-b.

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Methodology

Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016

Most of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted April 12-19, 2016 among a national sample of 2,008 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (505 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,503 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 914 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Abt SRBI. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2014 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	2,008	2.5 percentage points
Republican	546	4.8 percentage points
Conservative	377	5.7 percentage points
Moderate/Liberal	157	8.9 percentage points
Democrat	611	4.5 percentage points
Conservative/Moderate	303	6.4 percentage points
Liberal	293	6.5 percentage points
Independent	752	4.1 percentage points
Lean Republican	339	6.1 percentage points
Lean Democrat	333	6.1 percentage points
<i>Primary preference among Republican/Rep-leaning registered voters ...</i>		
Donald Trump	303	6.4 percentage points
Ted Cruz	195	8.0 percentage points
John Kasich	161	8.8 percentage points
<i>Primary preference among Democratic/Dem-leaning registered voters</i>		
Hillary Clinton	406	5.5 percentage points
Bernie Sanders	298	6.5 percentage points

Survey conducted April 7-10, 2016

Some of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted April 7-10, 2016 among a national sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in the continental United States (500 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 500 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 318 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Survey conducted April 7-10, 2016

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,000	3.7 percentage points
Republican	255	7.3 percentage points
Democrat	318	6.5 percentage points
Independent	327	6.4 percentage points

Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016

Additionally, some of the analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted April 4-24, 2016 among a national sample of 1,003 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (250 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 753 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 447 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers at Princeton Data Source under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see <http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/u-s-survey-research/>

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity and region to parameters from the 2014 Census Bureau's American Community Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status (landline only, cell phone only, or both landline and cell phone), based on extrapolations from the 2015 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size among respondents with a landline phone. The margins of error reported and statistical tests of significance are adjusted to account for the survey's design effect, a measure of how much efficiency is lost from the weighting procedures.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Survey conducted April 4-24, 2016

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,003	3.5 percentage points
Republican	270	6.8 percentage points
Democrat	320	6.2 percentage points
Independent	330	6.1 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

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APRIL 2016 POLITICS AND FOREIGN POLICY SURVEY
FINAL TOPLINE
APRIL 12-19, 2016
N=2,008**

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2**ASK ALL:**

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? **[IF DK ENTER AS DK. IF DEPENDS PROBE ONCE WITH: Overall do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling his job as President? IF STILL DEPENDS ENTER AS DK]**

	Approve	Dis- approve	(VOL.) DK/Ref		Approve	Dis- approve	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Apr 12-19, 2016	48	47	5	Dec 7-11, 2011	46	43	11
Mar 17-26, 2016	51	44	6	Nov 9-14, 2011	46	46	8
Jan 7-14, 2016	46	48	6	Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	43	48	9
Dec 8-13, 2015	46	49	4	Aug 17-21, 2011	43	49	7
Sep 22-27, 2015	46	48	5	Jul 20-24, 2011	44	48	8
Jul 14-20, 2015	48	45	7	Jun 15-19, 2011	46	45	8
May 12-18, 2015	46	48	6	May 25-30, 2011	52	39	10
Mar 25-29, 2015	46	47	7	May 5-8, 2011	50	39	11
Feb 18-22, 2015	48	46	5	May 2, 2011 (WP)	56	38	6
Jan 7-11, 2015	47	48	5	Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	47	45	8
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	42	51	6	Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	51	39	10
Nov 6-9, 2014	43	52	5	Feb 2-7, 2011	49	42	9
Oct 15-20, 2014	43	51	6	Jan 5-9, 2011	46	44	10
Sep 2-9, 2014	42	50	8	Dec 1-5, 2010	45	43	13
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	42	50	8	Nov 4-7, 2010	44	44	12
Jul 8-14, 2014	44	49	6	Oct 13-18, 2010	46	45	9
Apr 23-27, 2014 (U)	44	50	7	Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	47	44	9
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	44	49	7	Jul 21-Aug 5, 2010	47	41	12
Feb 14-23, 2014	44	48	8	Jun 8-28, 2010	48	41	11
Jan 15-19, 2014 (U)	43	49	8	Jan 16-20, 2010	48	43	9
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	45	49	6	May 6-9, 2010	47	42	11
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	41	53	6	Apr 21-26, 2010	47	42	11
Oct 9-13, 2013	43	51	6	Apr 8-11, 2010	48	43	9
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	44	49	8	Mar 10-14, 2010	46	43	12
Jul 17-21, 2013	46	46	7	Feb 3-9, 2010	49	39	12
Jun 12-16, 2013	49	43	7	Jan 6-10, 2010	49	42	10
May 1-5, 2013	51	43	6	Dec 9-13, 2009	49	40	11
Mar 13-17, 2013	47	46	8	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	51	36	13
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	51	41	7	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	52	36	12
Jan 9-13, 2013	52	40	7	Sep 10-15, 2009	55	33	13
Dec 5-9, 2012	55	39	6	Aug 20-27, 2009	52	37	12
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	50	43	7	Aug 11-17, 2009	51	37	11
Jun 7-17, 2012	47	45	8	Jul 22-26, 2009	54	34	12
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	46	42	11	Jun 10-14, 2009	61	30	9
Apr 4-15, 2012	46	45	9	Apr 14-21, 2009	63	26	11
Mar 7-11, 2012	50	41	9	Mar 31-Apr 6, 2009	61	26	13
Feb 8-12, 2012	47	43	10	Mar 9-12, 2009	59	26	15
Jan 11-16, 2012	44	48	8	Feb 4-8, 2009	64	17	19

See past presidents' approval trends: [George W. Bush](#), [Bill Clinton](#)

RANDOMIZE Q.1 AND Q.2**ASK ALL:**

Q.2 All in all, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?

	Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref		Satis- fied	Dis- satisfied	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Apr 12-19, 2016	26	70	3	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	67	7
Mar 17-26, 2016	31	65	4	Sep 30-Oct 4, 2009	25	67	7
Jan 7-14, 2016	25	70	5	Sep 10-15, 2009 ¹	30	64	7
Dec 8-13, 2015	25	72	3	Aug 20-27, 2009	28	65	7
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	27	67	5	Aug 11-17, 2009	28	65	7
Sep 22-27, 2015	27	69	4	Jul 22-26, 2009	28	66	6
Jul 14-20, 2015	31	64	4	Jun 10-14, 2009	30	64	5
May 12-18, 2015	29	67	4	Apr 28-May 12, 2009	34	58	8
Mar 25-29, 2015	31	64	5	Apr 14-21, 2009	23	70	7
Feb 18-22, 2015	33	62	5	Jan 7-11, 2009	20	73	7
Jan 7-11, 2015	31	66	4	December, 2008	13	83	4
Dec 3-7, 2014 (U)	26	71	3	Early October, 2008	11	86	3
Nov 6-9, 2014	27	68	4	Mid-September, 2008	25	69	6
Oct 15-20, 2014	29	65	6	August, 2008	21	74	5
Sep 2-9, 2014	25	71	4	July, 2008	19	74	7
Aug 20-24, 2014	24	72	4	June, 2008	19	76	5
Jul 8-14, 2014	29	68	4	Late May, 2008	18	76	6
Apr 23-27, 2014	29	65	6	March, 2008	22	72	6
Feb 12-26, 2014	28	66	6	Early February, 2008	24	70	6
Jan 15-19, 2014	26	69	5	Late December, 2007	27	66	7
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	21	75	3	October, 2007	28	66	6
Oct 9-13, 2013	14	81	5	February, 2007	30	61	9
Jul 17-21, 2013	27	67	6	Mid-January, 2007	32	61	7
May 1-5, 2013	30	65	5	Early January, 2007	30	63	7
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	31	64	5	December, 2006	28	65	7
Jan 9-13, 2013	30	66	4	Mid-November, 2006	28	64	8
Dec 17-19, 2012	25	68	7	Early October, 2006	30	63	7
Dec 5-9, 2012	33	62	5	July, 2006	30	65	5
Oct 18-21, 2012	32	61	8	May, 2006*	29	65	6
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	31	64	5	March, 2006	32	63	5
Jun 7-17, 2012	28	68	5	January, 2006	34	61	5
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	29	64	7	Late November, 2005	34	59	7
Apr 4-15, 2012	24	69	6	Early October, 2005	29	65	6
Feb 8-12, 2012	28	66	6	July, 2005	35	58	7
Jan 11-16, 2012	21	75	4	Late May, 2005*	39	57	4
Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	17	78	5	February, 2005	38	56	6
Aug 17-21, 2011	17	79	4	January, 2005	40	54	6
Jul 20-24, 2011	17	79	4	December, 2004	39	54	7
Jun 15-19, 2011	23	73	4	Mid-October, 2004	36	58	6
May 5-8, 2011	30	62	8	July, 2004	38	55	7
May 2, 2011	32	60	8	May, 2004	33	61	6
Mar 8-14, 2011	22	73	5	Late February, 2004*	39	55	6
Feb 2-7, 2011	26	68	5	Early January, 2004	45	48	7
Jan 5-9, 2011	23	71	6	December, 2003	44	47	9
Dec 1-5, 2010	21	72	7	October, 2003	38	56	6
Nov 4-7, 2010	23	69	8	August, 2003	40	53	7
Sep 23-26, 2010	30	63	7	April 8, 2003	50	41	9
Aug 25-Sep 6, 2010	25	71	5	January, 2003	44	50	6
Jun 24-27, 2010	27	64	9	November, 2002	41	48	11
May 13-16, 2010	28	64	7	September, 2002	41	55	4
Apr 21-26, 2010	29	66	5	Late August, 2002	47	44	9
Apr 1-5, 2010	31	63	6	May, 2002	44	44	12
Mar 11-21, 2010	25	69	5				
Mar 10-14, 2010	23	71	7				
Feb 3-9, 2010	23	71	6				
Jan 6-10, 2010	27	69	4				

¹ In September 10-15, 2009 and other surveys noted with an asterisk, the question was worded "Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?"

Q.2 CONTINUED...

	Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>		Satis- <u>fied</u>	Dis- <u>satisfied</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
March, 2002	50	40	10	August, 1997	49	46	5
Late September, 2001	57	34	9	January, 1997	38	58	4
Early September, 2001	41	53	6	July, 1996	29	67	4
June, 2001	43	52	5	March, 1996	28	70	2
March, 2001	47	45	8	October, 1995	23	73	4
February, 2001	46	43	11	June, 1995	25	73	2
January, 2001	55	41	4	April, 1995	23	74	3
October, 2000 (RVs)	54	39	7	July, 1994	24	73	3
September, 2000	51	41	8	March, 1994	24	71	5
June, 2000	47	45	8	October, 1993	22	73	5
April, 2000	48	43	9	September, 1993	20	75	5
August, 1999	56	39	5	May, 1993	22	71	7
January, 1999	53	41	6	January, 1993	39	50	11
November, 1998	46	44	10	January, 1992	28	68	4
Early September, 1998	54	42	4	November, 1991	34	61	5
Late August, 1998	55	41	4	<i>Gallup</i> : Late Feb, 1991	66	31	3
Early August, 1998	50	44	6	August, 1990	47	48	5
February, 1998	59	37	4	May, 1990	41	54	5
January, 1998	46	50	4	January, 1989	45	50	5
September, 1997	45	49	6	September, 1988 (RVs)	50	45	5

NO QUESTIONS 3-5**ASK ALL:**

Thinking about some issues ...

Q.6 Do you approve or disapprove of the way Barack Obama is handling **[INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[REPEAT INTRODUCTION AS NECESSARY]**

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,000]:			
a.F1	The threat of terrorism		
	44	51	5
	37	57	6
	47	46	6
	45	49	6
	51	44	5
	56	35	9
	65	28	7
	56	33	12
	69	21	10
	55	33	12
	49	37	13
	51	39	10
	52	34	14
	57	26	17
	50	21	29
b.F1	Global climate change		
	47	41	12
	45	40	15
	41	39	20
	38	46	17
	44	32	24

² In May 6-9, 2010, Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009, April, 2007 and earlier, the item was worded "terrorist threats."

Q.6 CONTINUED...

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
c.F1 Dealing with Iran			
Apr 12-19, 2016	37	52	11
May 12-18, 2015	36	50	15
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	39	44	17
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	37	53	10
Jun 12-16, 2013	45	41	13
Mar 7-11, 2012	47	40	14
Jan 11-16, 2012	48	41	11
Jan 6-9, 2011	42	39	19
Apr 21-26, 2010	38	43	19
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	43	40	17

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,008]:

d.F2 The economy			
Apr 12-19, 2016	45	51	4
Dec 8-13, 2015	43	51	5
Jul 14-20, 2015	45	51	4
May 12-18, 2015	43	52	4
Dec 3-7, 2014	45	51	4
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	39	55	6
Jul 8-14, 2014	40	56	4
Dec 3-8, 2013 (U)	42	53	5
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	31	65	3
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	43	52	5
Jun 12-16, 2013	44	50	5
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	40	56	4
Mar 7-11, 2012	43	53	4
Jan 11-16, 2012	38	59	4
Nov 9-14, 2011	35	58	6
Aug 17-21, 2011	34	60	6
May 2, 2011	40	55	4
Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	39	56	6
Jan 6-9, 2011	42	51	7
Jun 16-20, 2010	43	51	5
May 6-9, 2010	41	51	8
Apr 21-26, 2010	38	54	8
Mar 10-14, 2010	41	52	7
Jan 6-10, 2010	42	51	7
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	42	52	5
Jul 22-26, 2009	38	53	9
Jun 10-14, 2009	52	40	8
Apr 14-21, 2009	60	33	7
Feb 4-8, 2009	56	24	20
e.F2 The nation's foreign policy			
Apr 12-19, 2016	40	53	7
Jul 14-20, 2015	38	52	10
May 12-18, 2015	37	53	10
Dec 3-7, 2014	37	54	9
Jul 8-14, 2014	36	55	9
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	34	56	10
Sep 4-8, 2013 (U)	33	57	11
Jan 11-16, 2012	46	45	10
Nov 9-14, 2011	46	40	13
Jun 16-20, 2010	45	40	15
Mar 10-14, 2010	42	40	18
Jan 6-10, 2010	44	40	16
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	44	38	18

Q.6 CONTINUED...

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
July 22-26, 2009	47	32	21
June 10-14, 2009	57	31	12
April 14-21, 2009	61	22	17
Feb 4-8, 2009	52	17	31
f.F2 The nation's immigration policy			
Apr 12-19, 2016	38	55	7
Dec 8-13, 2015	37	56	7
May 12-18, 2015	37	56	7
Dec 3-7, 2014	38	56	6
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	31	61	7
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	32	60	7
Jun 12-16, 2013	43	47	11
Feb 13-18, 2013 (U)	44	43	13
Nov 9-14, 2011	32	49	20
Jan 6-9, 2011	35	50	16
Jun 16-20, 2010	33	54	12
May 6-9, 2010	25	54	21
Apr 21-26, 2010	29	47	24
Jan 6-10, 2010	30	50	21
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	31	48	21

ASK ALL:

Q.7 When it comes to U.S. foreign policy, is the Obama administration taking into account the interests of other countries **[READ]**?

Apr 12-19

2016

41	Too much
18	Too little
36	About the right amount
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 8-9, 12-15**QUESTION 10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****QUESTION 11 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

ASK ALL:

THOUGHT

How much thought have you given to the coming presidential election . . . Quite a lot or only a little?

BASED ON REGISTERED VOTERS [N=1,579]:

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
2016 Election					
Apr 12-19, 2016	79	4	14	1	1
Mar 17-26, 2016	85	3	12	1	*
2012 Election					
Oct 31-Nov 3, 2012	81	2	14	2	1
Oct 24-28, 2012	78	3	15	3	1
Oct 4-7, 2012	73	3	21	2	1
Sep 12-16, 2012	70	4	23	2	1
Jul 16-26, 2012	61	5	28	6	1
Jun 28-Jul 9, 2012	65	3	29	3	*
Jun 7-17, 2012	67	1	30	2	1
May 9-Jun 3, 2012	61	2	33	3	1
Apr 4-15, 2012	64	2	30	4	1
Mar 7-11, 2012	66	2	30	1	1
2008 Election					
November, 2008	81	3	13	2	1
Late October, 2008	81	3	13	2	1
Mid-October, 2008	81	3	13	3	*
Early October, 2008	81	2	14	2	1
Late September, 2008	80	3	14	2	1
Mid-September, 2008	78	4	14	3	1
August, 2008	74	6	17	2	1
July, 2008	74	2	20	3	1
June, 2008	72	2	23	2	1
Late May, 2008	75	4	17	3	1
April, 2008	77	7	13	2	1
March, 2008	78	3	15	3	1
Late February, 2008	74	3	19	2	2
2004 Election					
November, 2004	82	3	12	2	1
Mid-October, 2004	76	5	15	3	1
Early October, 2004	74	4	19	2	1
September, 2004	71	3	22	3	1
August, 2004	69	2	26	2	1
July, 2004	67	2	28	2	1
June, 2004	58	3	36	2	1
May, 2004	59	6	30	4	1
Late March, 2004	60	4	31	4	1
Mid-March, 2004	65	2	31	2	*
2000 Election					
November, 2000	72	6	19	2	1
Late October, 2000	66	6	24	4	*
Mid-October, 2000	67	9	19	4	1
Early October, 2000	60	8	27	4	1
September, 2000	59	8	29	3	1
July, 2000	46	6	45	3	*
June, 2000	46	6	43	5	*
May, 2000	48	4	42	5	1
April, 2000	45	7	41	7	*
1996 Election					
November, 1996	67	8	22	3	*
October, 1996	65	7	26	1	1
Late September, 1996	61	7	29	2	1

THOUGHT CONTINUED...

	Quite a lot	(VOL.) Some	Only a little	(VOL.) None	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Early September, 1996	56	3	36	4	1
July, 1996	55	3	41	1	*
June, 1996	50	5	41	3	1
1992 Election					
Early October, 1992	77	5	16	1	1
September, 1992	69	3	26	1	1
August, 1992	72	4	23	1	*
June, 1992	63	6	29	1	1
1988 Election					
<i>Gallup</i> : November, 1988	73	8	17	2	0
<i>Gallup</i> : October, 1988	69	9	20	2	0
<i>Gallup</i> : September, 1988	57	18	23	2	0
<i>Gallup</i> : August, 1988	61	10	27	2	0

RANDOMIZE Q.16 AND Q.17**ASK ALL:**

Q.16 As I name some Republican candidates for president in 2016, please tell me which one, if any, you would most like to see nominated as the Republican Party's candidate? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**
[PROBE IF NECESSARY: As of today, who would you say you LEAN toward?]

BASED ON REPUBLICAN/REPUBLICAN-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=740]:

Apr 12-19		Mar 17-26
<u>2016</u>		<u>2016</u>
44	Donald Trump	41
25	Ted Cruz	32
20	John Kasich	20
1	Other (VOL.)	*
7	None (VOL.)	4
2	Too early to tell (VOL.)	1
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1

RANDOMIZE Q.16 AND Q.17**ASK ALL:**

Q.17 As I name some Democratic candidates for president in 2016, please tell me which one, if any, you would most like to see nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**
[PROBE IF NECESSARY: As of today, who would you say you LEAN toward?]

BASED ON DEMOCRATIC/DEMOCRATIC-LEANING REGISTERED VOTERS [N=738]:

Apr 12-19		Mar 17-26
<u>2016</u>		<u>2016</u>
54	Hillary Clinton	49
42	Bernie Sanders	43
*	Other (VOL.)	*
2	None (VOL.)	4
1	Too early to tell (VOL.)	2
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	2

NO QUESTIONS 18-20

ASK ALL:

Next,

Q.21 Which is more important for the next president to focus on... domestic policy or foreign policy?

	Domestic <u>policy</u>	Foreign <u>policy</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
Apr 12-19, 2016	70	17	1	11	1
September, 2008	60	21	*	15	4
May, 2008	61	22	*	13	4

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

Right now, which is more important for President _____ to focus on... domestic policy or foreign policy?

	Domestic <u>policy</u>	Foreign <u>policy</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both</u>	(VOL.) DK/ <u>Refused</u>
Obama					
May 12-18, 2015	66	19	1	10	4
Jan 7-11, 2015	67	20	2	8	3
Apr 23-27, 2014 ³ (U)	72	13	1	9	5
Jan 15-19, 2014	78	9	1	8	4
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	82	8	1	6	3
Jan 9-13, 2013	83	6	1	7	4
Jan 11-16, 2012	81	9	1	5	4
May 25-30, 2011	77	9	1	9	5
Jan 5-9, 2011	78	11	1	7	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	73	12	1	10	3
January 7-11, 2009 ⁴	71	11	*	14	4
Bush					
January, 2008	56	31	1	8	4
January, 2007	39	40	1	15	5
August, 2006	50	32	1	12	5
January, 2006	57	25	1	13	4
October, 2005	64	20	1	12	3
Early January, 2005	53	27	1	16	3
January, 2002	52	34	*	11	3
Clinton					
Early September, 1998	56	30	0	11	3
January, 1997	86	7	*	5	2
December, 1994	85	7	2	4	2
October, 1993	76	13	*	7	4

NO QUESTIONS 22-24

³ The April 23-27, 2014 survey randomized response options by form.

⁴ January 7-11, 2009 survey asked about "president-elect Obama."

ASK ALL:

Q.25 Do you think the United States plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role as a world leader as it did 10 years ago?

	More <u>important</u>	Less <u>important</u>	As <u>important</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 12-19, 2016	21	46	31	3
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	15	48	34	2
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	17	53	27	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	25	41	30	4
July, 2004	45	20	31	4
Early September, 2001	33	26	38	3
September, 1997	35	23	40	2
December, 1994	40	27	29	4
October, 1993	37	26	33	4
September, 1993	37	30	31	2
Chicago CFR: November, 1990 ⁵	37	35	24	4
Chicago CFR: November, 1986	41	26	29	4
Chicago CFR: November, 1982	27	25	44	5
Chicago CFR: November, 1978	29	41	24	6
Chicago CFR: December, 1974	28	39	27	6

ASK ALL:

Q.26 What kind of leadership role should the United States play in the world? Should it be the SINGLE world leader, or should it play a SHARED leadership role, or should it not play any leadership role?

IF "SHARED LEADERSHIP ROLE" IN Q.26 (Q.26=2), ASK:

Q.27 Should the United States be the most active of the leading nations, or should it be about as active as other leading nations?

	Single <u>leader</u>	Shared <u>leadership</u>	----- If shared leadership -----		(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	No <u>leadership</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
			<u>Most</u> <u>active</u>	<u>About</u> <u>as active</u>			
Apr 12-19, 2016	15	73	23	48	1	9	3
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	12	72	20	51	1	12	4
May, 2012 ⁶ (C)	9	74	25	46	3	11	5
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	14	70	19	48	2	11	6
Late October, 2005	12	74	25	47	2	10	4
July, 2004	11	74	27	44	3	9	6
June, 2003	13	76	30	44	2	7	4
Mid October, 2001	12	79	33	45	1	3	6
Early September, 2001	13	75	25	49	1	8	4
September, 1997	12	73	22	50	1	11	4
June, 1995	13	74	25	47	2	9	4
October, 1993	9	78	23	53	2	9	4
September, 1993	10	81	27	52	2	7	2

⁵ Surveys conducted December 1974 through November 1990 by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

⁶ In May 2012, the version of Q.27 asked read "Should the United States be the most assertive of the leading nations, or should it be about as assertive as other leading nations?"

ASK ALL:

Q.28 In the future, should U.S. policies try to keep it so America is the only military superpower, OR would it be acceptable if another country became as militarily powerful as the U.S.?

Apr 12-19

2016

55 U.S. policies should keep U.S. as the only superpower
 36 OK if another country became as powerful
 9 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

In the future, should U.S. policies try to keep it so America is the only military superpower, OR would it be acceptable if China, another country or the European Union became as militarily powerful as the U.S.?

	U.S. policies should keep U.S. as <u>the only superpower</u>	OK if China, another country, or the EU became <u>as powerful</u>	(VOL.) <u>Don't know/Refused</u>
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	56	32	11
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	57	29	14
Late October, 2005	50	35	15

ASK ALL:

Q.29 In terms of solving world problems, does the United States do too much, too little, or the right amount in helping solve world problems?

Apr 12-19		(U) Aug 20-24 <u>2014</u>	Oct 30-Nov 6 <u>2013</u>	(GA) Summer <u>2002</u>
<u>2016</u>				
41	Does too much	39	51	47
27	Does too little	31	17	17
28	Does right amount	24	28	31
1	United States does nothing (VOL.)	*	1	*
3	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	5	3	5

ASK ALL:

Q.30 The United States has had strong political, economic and military ties with the nations of **[INSERT, RANDOMIZE]** on the one hand and the nations of **[NEXT ITEM]** on the other hand. Which area do you think is most important to the United States **[READ IN ORDER OF ABOVE]**

Apr 12-19		Oct 30- Nov 6 <u>2013</u>	Jan 5-9 <u>2011</u>	Sep <u>2001</u> ⁷	Sep <u>1997</u>	Sep <u>1993</u>
<u>2016</u>						
52	Europe	50	37	44	49	50
32	Asia	35	47	34	31	31
10	Equally important (VOL.)	7	7	9	6	8
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8	9	13	14	10

⁷

In Sept. 2001 and before the question read "...with the nations of Europe on the one hand, and with Japan and the Pacific rim nations of Asia, on the other hand," and the answer choices were not randomized. In Sept. 1993 Europe was described as "... friendly nations of Europe."

ASK ALL:Q.31 Which statement comes closer to your view? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

		(GA) March <u>2015</u>	(GA) Spring <u>2011</u>	(GA) Spring <u>2010</u>
Apr 12-19 <u>2016</u>				
57	The U.S. should deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their own problems as best they can [OR]	50	52	46
37	The U.S. should help other countries deal with their problems	39	39	45
3	Neither/Both (VOL.)	8	5	5
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	3	4	3

NO QUESTIONS 32-33**ASK ALL:**

Q.34 Now, I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for the U.S. Do you think that **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to the well being of the United States? What about **[INSERT ITEM]**? **[AS NECESSARY READ THE ANSWER CHOICES AFTER THE FIRST TIME AND READ: "... to the well being of the United States?"]**

		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.	China's emergence as a world power				
	Apr 12-19, 2016	50	34	12	3
	Dec 8-13, 2015	49	34	13	4
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	48	33	14	5
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	54	31	11	4
	May, 2012 (C)	52	35	9	5
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	53	30	10	7
	Jun 10-14, 2009	52	31	11	6
	Jan 7-11, 2009	46	36	13	5
	September, 2008	48	35	11	6
	Late May, 2008	50	31	10	9
	February, 2006	47	34	12	7
	Late October, 2005	52	31	10	7
	May, 2001	51	30	10	9
	July, 1999	53	33	10	4
b.	Tensions with Russia				
	Apr 12-19, 2016	42	45	9	4
	TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:				
	<i>Growing authoritarianism in Russia</i>				
	Dec 8-13, 2015	42	40	9	8
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	32	41	13	14
	Late May, 2008	24	46	12	18
	February, 2006	22	45	16	17
	Late October, 2005	23	44	13	20
	<i>Growing tension between Russia and its neighbors</i>				
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	53	35	8	5
	Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	38	44	9	9
	Jan 7-11, 2009	37	48	8	7
	September, 2008	44	41	10	5
	<i>Political and economic instability in Russia</i>				
	May, 2001	27	46	12	15
	July, 1999	40	42	14	4
c.	Global climate change				
	Apr 12-19, 2016	53	30	15	3
	Dec 8-13, 2015	49	30	17	4
	Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	48	30	20	3
	Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	45	30	20	4

Q.34 CONTINUED...

	Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	(VOL.) DK/Ref
May, 2012 (C)	45	32	19	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	44	36	15	5
TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
<i>Global environmental problems</i>				
May, 2001	53	32	6	9
d. The Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria, known as ISIS				
Apr 12-19, 2016	80	16	3	2
Dec 8-13, 2015	83	13	3	2
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	67	21	5	6
TREND FOR COMPARISON:				
<i>Islamic extremist groups like al Qaeda</i>				
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	71	19	6	3
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	75	18	4	3
May, 2012 (C)	70	21	4	5
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	76	18	2	3
June 10-14, 2009	78	14	4	4
January 7-11, 2009	77	15	4	4
September, 2008	72	21	3	4
Late May, 2008	72	18	4	6
e. Cyberattacks from other countries				
Apr 12-19, 2016	72	22	3	3
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	70	23	4	4
f. A large number of refugees leaving countries such as Iraq and Syria				
Apr 12-19, 2016	55	28	15	2
g. Global economic instability				
Apr 12-19, 2016	67	25	6	3
h. The rapid spread of infectious diseases from country to country				
Apr 12-19, 2016	60	34	5	1
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	52	40	6	2
May, 2001	66	26	3	5

NO QUESTION 35**ASK ALL:**

Next,

Q.36 In general, how well do you think the U.S. government is doing in reducing the threat of terrorism?

[READ]

	Very well	Fairly well	Not too well	Not at all well	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Apr 12-19, 2016	13	40	27	18	2
Dec 8-13, 2015	9	36	27	25	2
Jan 7-11, 2015	22	50	17	9	2
Sep 2-9, 2014	17	39	22	19	2
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	26	47	18	8	2
Jul 17-21, 2013	20	47	21	9	3
Aug 17-21, 2011	27	49	16	6	2
Oct 13-18, 2010	15	54	17	10	4
Jan 6-10, 2010	15	50	21	12	2
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	20	53	14	8	4
Mar 31-Apr 21, 2009	19	56	15	5	5
Feb 4-8, 2009	22	49	16	6	7
Late February, 2008	21	45	19	12	3

Q.36 CONTINUED...

	Very <u>well</u>	Fairly <u>well</u>	Not <u>too well</u>	Not at <u>all well</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
January, 2007	17	37	27	17	2
December, 2006	17	48	21	11	3
August, 2006	22	52	16	8	2
February, 2006	16	52	20	10	2
January, 2006	16	50	20	9	5
Late October, 2005	17	50	22	9	2
July, 2005	17	53	19	8	3
July, 2004	18	53	17	8	4
August, 2003	19	56	16	7	2
Early November, 2002 (RVs)	15	54	19	8	4
June, 2002	16	60	16	4	4
Early November, 2001	35	46	9	5	5
October 15-21, 2001	38	46	9	4	3
October 10-14, 2001	48	40	6	2	4

ASK ALL:

Q.37 What concerns you more about the government's anti-terrorism policies? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2]**

	They have gone too far in restricting the average <u>person's civil liberties</u>	They have not gone far enough to adequately <u>protect the country</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ Approve <u>of policies</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 12-19, 2016	35	50	11	4
Dec 8-13, 2015	28	56	11	5
Jan 7-11, 2015	37	49	8	6
Sep 2-9, 2014	35	50	9	6
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	44	39	9	7
Jul 17-21, 2013	47	35	11	7
Oct 13-18, 2010	32	47	11	10
Jan 6-10, 2010	27	58	8	8
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	36	40	13	11
Feb 4-8, 2009 ⁸	36	42	9	13
Late February, 2008	36	47	9	8
August, 2006	26	55	11	8
February, 2006	33	50	10	7
January, 2006	33	46	12	9
Late October, 2005	34	48	10	8
July, 2005	31	52	10	7
July, 2004	29	49	11	11

NO QUESTIONS 38-39

⁸ In February 4-8, 2009, the question asked whether the policies "go too far in restricting the average person's civil liberties" or "do not go far enough to adequately protect the country."

ASK ALL:

Next,

Q.40 Which statement comes closer to your view about U.S. involvement in the global economy – even if neither is exactly right? **[READ AND RANDOMIZE]**

Apr 12-19

2016

- 44 It is a good thing because it provides the U.S. with new markets and opportunities for growth [OR]
 49 It is a bad thing because it lowers wages and costs jobs in the U.S.
 2 Neither **(VOL.)**
 5 Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

ASK ALL:

Q.41 I'm going to read you a list of things that the U.S. might do in dealing with developing countries. As I read each one, please tell me if you would support or oppose it. **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**. Would you support or oppose this? And what about **[INSERT NEXT ITEM]? [IF NECESSARY: Would you support or oppose [ITEM]?]**

		<u>Support</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a.	Increasing foreign aid to developing countries Apr 12-19, 2016	48	50	2
b.	Importing more goods from developing countries Apr 12-19, 2016	52	45	3
c.	Increasing U.S. companies' investment in developing countries Apr 12-19, 2016	52	44	3

ASK ALL:

Q.42 Do you think that we should increase our spending on national defense, keep it about the same, or cut it back?

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Keep same</u>	<u>Cut back</u>	<u>(VOL.)</u> <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 12-19, 2016	35	40	24	2
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	23	47	28	3
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	13	53	30	4
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	26	46	23	5
December, 2004	20	54	19	7
July, 2004	25	53	18	4
Mid-October, 2001	50	41	7	2
Early September, 2001	32	44	20	4
September, 2000 (RVs)	34	48	14	4
August, 1999	27	54	16	3
June, 1999	31	47	19	3
September, 1997	17	57	24	2
February, 1995 ⁹	19	56	24	1
Chicago CFR: October, 1994	18	53	26	3
September, 1993	10	52	36	2
Chicago CFR: November, 1990	12	53	32	3
Chicago CFR: November, 1986	21	55	23	3
Chicago CFR: November, 1982	22	52	24	3
Chicago CFR: November, 1978	32	45	16	7
Chicago CFR: December, 1974	13	47	33	8

⁹ In 1995 and previous years, the question was worded: "Do you think that we should expand our spending on national defense, keep it about the same or cut it back?"

NO QUESTIONS 43-44**ASK ALL:**

Thinking about the political parties ...

Q.45 Which party could do a better job of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**?
[IF NECESSARY: Which party could do a better job of ITEM?] [IF NECESSARY READ CATEGORIES: The Republican Party or the Democratic Party]

			(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	
	Republican Party	Democratic Party	Both equally	Neither	DK/Ref	
a.	Dealing with the economy					
	Apr 12-19, 2016	45	41	4	6	4
	Dec 8-13, 2015	42	37	4	9	7
	Jul 14-20, 2015	41	44	4	8	4
	Feb 18-22, 2015	44	41	7	6	3
	Oct 15-20, 2014	41	39	6	8	6
	Jul 8-14, 2014	47	39	4	6	4
	Jan 15-19, 2014	42	38	10	7	3
	Oct 9-13, 2013	44	37	5	9	5
	May 1-5, 2013	42	38	6	8	6
	May 25-30, 2011	38	40	5	8	8
	Sep 16-19, 2010	38	37	8	10	8
	May 20-23, 2010	33	34	9	14	10
	Feb 3-9, 2010	38	41	7	6	7
	Aug 27-30, 2009	32	42	6	12	9
	February, 2008	34	53	2	5	6
	October, 2006	32	45	4	5	14
	September, 2006	32	46	5	5	12
	February, 2006	36	46	5	5	8
	Mid-September, 2005	38	44	5	7	6
	July, 2004	34	46	5	5	10
	Late October, 2002 (RVs)	37	40	5	6	12
	Early October, 2002 (RVs)	37	41	4	5	13
	Early September, 2002	36	36	9	6	13
	January, 2002	43	34	--	5	18
	May, 2001 ¹⁰	33	44	8	5	10
	June, 1999	37	43	8	3	9
	March, 1999	39	44	5	3	9
	Early September, 1998	40	38	8	4	10
	March, 1998	40	40	12	3	5
	October, 1994	45	33	5	7	10
	Gallup: October, 1992 (RVs)	36	45	10	--	9
	Gallup: October, 1990	37	35	--	--	28
b.	Dealing with immigration					
	Apr 12-19, 2016	42	44	3	7	4
	Dec 8-13, 2015	42	40	3	9	7
	Jul 14-20, 2015	40	42	4	9	6
	Feb 18-22, 2015	43	45	4	4	3
	Oct 15-20, 2014	41	40	5	7	7
	Jul 8-14, 2014	42	40	4	7	6
	Jan 15-19, 2014	38	39	8	8	7
	Oct 9-13, 2013	40	39	4	8	9
	May 1-5, 2013	38	38	7	8	9
	Dec 5-9, 2012	35	44	5	6	10
	Sep 22-Oct 4, 2011	45	37	3	6	9
	May 25-30, 2011	39	37	4	9	11

¹⁰

In May 2001 and earlier, the item was worded: "... keeping the country prosperous."

Q.45 CONTINUED...

	Republican Party	Democratic Party	(VOL.) Both equally	(VOL.) Neither	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Oct 13-18, 2010	35	28	9	12	16
May 20-23, 2010	35	27	10	14	14
Apr 21-26, 2010	36	35	7	11	12
Aug 27-30, 2009	31	36	6	13	13
February, 2008	38	43	4	6	9
October, 2006	35	33	6	8	18
September, 2006	32	37	5	10	16
April, 2006	27	43	6	11	13
February, 2006	34	38	8	9	11

ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=1,000]:

c.F1	Dealing with the terrorist threat at home					
	Apr 12-19, 2016	46	37	5	8	4
	Dec 8-13, 2015	46	34	4	9	7
	Jul 14-20, 2015	44	34	8	9	5
	Feb 18-22, 2015	51	31	10	5	3
	Oct 15-20, 2014	46	30	9	7	9
	Oct 13-18, 2010	38	26	13	9	14
	May 20-23, 2010	38	27	12	10	13
	Feb 3-9, 2010	46	29	10	5	10
	Aug 27-30, 2009	38	32	10	9	12
	February, 2008	45	38	6	4	7
	October, 2006	39	33	7	6	15
	September, 2006	41	32	7	6	14
	February, 2006	46	30	8	7	9
	Mid-September, 2005	45	34	7	6	8
	July, 2004	45	30	6	6	13
	Late October, 2002 (RVs)	44	27	11	6	12
	Early October, 2002 (RVs)	44	28	7	5	16
	Early September, 2002	44	22	14	6	14
	January, 2002	48	18	--	6	28
d.F1	Dealing with global climate change					
	Apr 12-19, 2016	30	51	4	10	5
	Dec 8-13, 2015	32	46	2	8	11

ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=1,008]:

e.F2	Making wise decisions about foreign policy					
	Apr 12-19, 2016	46	38	4	8	5
	Jul 14-20, 2015	38	41	5	8	8
	Feb 18-22, 2015	48	35	6	6	5
	Oct 15-20, 2014	40	39	6	9	7
	Jul 8-14, 2014	43	39	5	7	6
	Mar 30-Apr 3, 2011	40	38	10	4	7
	Apr 21-26, 2010	39	34	8	8	11
	August 27-30, 2009	31	44	7	8	9
	February, 2008	40	45	4	4	7
	July, 2004	38	40	4	4	14
	Early September, 2002	40	30	10	6	14
	May, 2001	39	34	11	3	13
	June, 1999	37	36	7	6	14
	March, 1999	42	37	6	4	11
	Early September, 1998	40	31	11	5	13
	March, 1998	41	33	12	4	10
	October, 1994	47	30	7	5	11

Q.45 CONTINUED...

	Republican <u>Party</u>	Democratic <u>Party</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both equally</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
July, 1994 ¹¹	51	31	4	6	8
December, 1993	49	23	--	10	18
May, 1990	39	28	--	17	16
f.F2 Dealing with trade agreements between the U.S and other countries Apr 12-19, 2016	48	37	3	5	6

NO QUESTION 46**ASK ALL:**

Q.47 As you may know, NATO [**PRONOUNCED:** NAY-toe], or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a military alliance between the U.S., Canada, and many European countries. All in all, would you say being a member of NATO is [**READ**]

Apr 12-19

2016

77 Good for the U.S. [OR]
16 Bad for the U.S.
7 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

ASK ALL:

Q.48 Would you say the NATO alliance is [**READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2; WITH OPTION 3 ALWAYS LAST; REVERSE ORDER FOR RANDOM HALF SAMPLE: OPTION 3 ALWAYS FIRST, FOLLOWED BY RANDOMIZED OPTIONS 1 AND 2**]

Apr 12-19

2016

15 More important to the U.S. [OR]
37 More important to other NATO member countries [OR]
41 About as important to the U.S. as other NATO member countries
7 Don't know/Refused (VOL.)

NO QUESTIONS 49-51**ASK ALL:**

Next,

Q.52 In the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?

	Israel	Palestinians	(VOL.) <u>Both</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 12-19, 2016	54	19	3	13	10
Jul 8-14, 2014	51	14	3	15	18
Apr 23-27, 2014	53	11	3	16	17
Mar 13-17, 2013	49	12	3	12	24
Dec 5-9, 2012	50	10	4	13	23
May 25-30, 2011	48	11	4	15	21
Apr 21-26, 2010	49	16	4	12	19
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	51	12	4	14	19
January 7-11, 2009	49	11	5	15	20
May, 2007	49	11	5	17	18
August, 2006	52	11	5	15	17
July, 2006	44	9	5	20	22
May, 2006	48	13	4	14	20

¹¹ In July 1994 and May 1990, the item was worded "Making wise decisions about the country's defense policies."

Q.52 CONTINUED...

	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palestinians</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Late October, 2005	43	17	5	16	19
July, 2005	37	12	5	19	27
July, 2004	40	13	7	18	22
Late February, 2004	46	12	8	15	19
Mid-July, 2003	41	13	8	18	20
June, 2002	46	12	6	19	17
April, 2002	41	13	6	21	19
Mid-October, 2001	47	10	8	18	17
Early September, 2001	40	17	6	23	14
September, 1997	48	13	5	16	18
September, 1993	45	21	3	18	12
<i>Chicago CFR: 1990</i>	34	14	7	26	20
<i>Chicago CFR: 1982</i>	40	17	8	19	16
<i>Chicago CFR: 1978</i> ¹²	45	14	9	18	15

ASK ALL:

Q.53 Do you think a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully with each other, or not?

Apr 12-19 <u>2016</u>		Aug 20-24 <u>2014</u>	Apr 23-27 <u>2014</u>	(GA) Spring <u>2013</u>
50	Yes	43	46	50
42	No	48	44	41
3	It depends (VOL.)	2	1	*
6	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7	9	9

QUESTIONS 54-58 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**NO QUESTIONS 59-63**

¹² In the 1978 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations survey conducted by the Gallup Organization, results are based on respondents who said they had "heard or read about the situation in the Middle East," which represented 87% of the public. As a context note, in both the 1978 and 1982 CCFR/Gallup surveys, this question followed a broader question: "In the Middle East situation, are your sympathies more with Israel or more with the Arab nations?" and in 1982, a question regarding "U.S. military aid and arms sales to Israel."

Q.64 CONTINUED...

	It's not the government's job to protect people from <u>themselves</u>	Sometimes laws to protect people from themselves <u>are necessary</u>	(VOL.) Both/Neither/ DK/Ref
d.			
Apr 12-19, 2016	35	61	4
Feb 27-Mar 16, 2014	34	62	4

NO QUESTIONS 65-67**ASK ALL:**

Q.68 All things considered, which of these descriptions comes closest to your view of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]** today... Do you think **[ITEM]** is **[READ IN ORDER]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Do you think [ITEM] is READ IN ORDER]**

	<u>An adversary</u>	<u>A serious problem but not an adversary</u>	<u>Not much of a problem</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a.				
China				
Apr 12-19, 2016	23	44	29	3
March 20-23, 2014	22	35	32	10
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	23	43	28	6
Jan 5-9, 2011	22	43	27	9
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	19	41	30	9
Mid-September, 2008	19	49	26	6
October, 2005	16	45	30	9
July, 2004	14	40	36	10
February, 2002	17	39	33	11
Early September, 2001	23	48	23	6
May, 2001	19	51	22	8
March, 2000	17	44	26	13
June, 1999	18	53	22	7
March, 1999	20	48	25	7
September, 1997	14	46	32	8
b.				
Russia				
Apr 12-19, 2016	23	44	30	4
July 24-27, 2014	26	49	15	9
March 20-23, 2014	26	43	22	10
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	18	36	40	6
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	15	32	42	11
Mid-September, 2008	18	48	28	6

NO QUESTIONS 69-72**ASK ALL:**

Q.73 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria?

	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Apr 12-19, 2016	62	33	6
Dec 8-13, 2015	64	28	8
Jul 14-20, 2015	63	26	11
Feb 18-22, 2015	63	30	7
Oct 15-20, 2014	57	33	10

TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:

Sep 11-14, 2014 ¹⁵	53	29	19
Aug 14-17, 2014 ¹⁶ (U)	54	31	15

¹⁵ In the September 11-14, 2014 survey, respondents were asked: "As you may know, Barack Obama has announced a plan for a military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria, involving U.S. airstrikes and U.S. military training for opposition groups. Overall, do you approve or disapprove of this plan?"

¹⁶ In the August 14-17, 2014 survey, respondents were asked: "Do you approve or disapprove of the U.S. airstrikes against militants in Iraq in response to violence against civilians?"

ASK ALL:

Q.74 How well do you think the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria is going [READ IN ORDER]?

Apr 12-19 <u>2016</u>		Dec 8-13 <u>2015</u> ¹⁷	Jul 14-20 <u>2015</u>	Feb 18-22 <u>2015</u>	Oct 15-20 <u>2014</u>
7	Very well	7	7	7	5
30	Fairly well	28	23	30	29
40	Not too well	39	42	38	38
18	Not at all well	19	20	20	21
4	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	7	8	5	8

ASK ALL:

Q.75 What concerns you more about the U.S. military action in Iraq and Syria [READ AND RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1 AND 2]?

	That the US will go too far in getting involved <u>in the situation</u>	That the US will not go far enough in stopping the <u>Islamic militants</u>	(VOL.) <u>Both</u>	(VOL.) <u>Neither</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
Apr 12-19, 2016	43	50	3	1	3
Dec 8-13, 2015	42	50	2	2	4
Jul 14-20, 2015	43	48	1	2	6
Feb 18-22, 2015	46	49	1	1	4
Oct 15-20, 2014	47	43	1	2	7
Sep 11-14, 2014	41	41	3	6	9

TREND FOR COMPARISON:

*What concerns you more
about the U.S. military
action in Iraq?*

Aug 14-17, 2014	51	32	2	5	9
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ASK ALL:

Q.76 Would you favor or oppose the U.S. sending ground troops to fight Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria?

Apr 12-19 <u>2016</u>		Dec 8-13 <u>2015</u>	Jul 14-20 <u>2015</u>	Feb 18-22 <u>2015</u>	Oct 15-20 <u>2014</u>
46	Favor	47	44	47	39
50	Oppose	47	49	49	55
5	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	6	7	4	6

NO QUESTIONS 77-78**ASK ALL**

Q.79 Do you currently have a valid United States passport, or not?

Apr 12-19 <u>2016</u>		Jan 4-8 <u>2012</u>	Apr 7-10 <u>2011</u> ¹⁸	CBS/NYT: <u>November</u> <u>2004</u>	CBS/NYT: <u>May</u> <u>1993</u>	CBS/NYT: <u>May</u> <u>1989</u>
49	Yes	45	42	36	20	23
50	No	54	57	64	79	77
1	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	1	*	-	1	1

¹⁷ In Dec 8-13, 2015 and before, question read "How well is the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria going?"

¹⁸ In April 2011 item was asked as part of a list. May 1993 survey asked whether respondents had a "valid passport."

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) No preference	(VOL.) Other party	(VOL.) DK/Ref	Lean Rep	Lean Dem
Apr 12-19, 2016	25	32	37	3	1	2	16	17
Mar 17-26, 2016	25	31	38	3	*	2	15	20
Jan 7-14, 2016	24	30	38	5	1	2	14	17
Dec 8-13, 2015	26	31	37	4	*	2	16	15
Aug 27-Oct 4, 2015	24	29	41	4	*	2	17	17
Sep 22-27, 2015	26	30	40	2	*	2	15	16
Jul 14-20, 2015	22	32	41	4	*	1	15	19
May 12-18, 2015	24	32	38	3	1	2	15	18
Yearly Totals								
2015	23.7	30.4	40.1	3.6	.4	1.8	16.4	17.3
2014	23.2	31.5	39.5	3.1	.7	2.0	16.2	16.5
2013	23.9	32.1	38.3	2.9	.5	2.2	16.0	16.0
2012	24.7	32.6	36.4	3.1	.5	2.7	14.4	16.1
2011	24.3	32.3	37.4	3.1	.4	2.5	15.7	15.6
2010	25.2	32.7	35.2	3.6	.4	2.8	14.5	14.1
2009	23.9	34.4	35.1	3.4	.4	2.8	13.1	15.7
2008	25.7	36.0	31.5	3.6	.3	3.0	10.6	15.2
2007	25.3	32.9	34.1	4.3	.4	2.9	10.9	17.0
2006	27.8	33.1	30.9	4.4	.3	3.4	10.5	15.1
2005	29.3	32.8	30.2	4.5	.3	2.8	10.3	14.9
2004	30.0	33.5	29.5	3.8	.4	3.0	11.7	13.4
2003	30.3	31.5	30.5	4.8	.5	2.5	12.0	12.6
2002	30.4	31.4	29.8	5.0	.7	2.7	12.4	11.6
2001	29.0	33.2	29.5	5.2	.6	2.6	11.9	11.6
2001 Post-Sept 11	30.9	31.8	27.9	5.2	.6	3.6	11.7	9.4
2001 Pre-Sept 11	27.3	34.4	30.9	5.1	.6	1.7	12.1	13.5
2000	28.0	33.4	29.1	5.5	.5	3.6	11.6	11.7
1999	26.6	33.5	33.7	3.9	.5	1.9	13.0	14.5
1998	27.9	33.7	31.1	4.6	.4	2.3	11.6	13.1
1997	28.0	33.4	32.0	4.0	.4	2.3	12.2	14.1
1996	28.9	33.9	31.8	3.0	.4	2.0	12.1	14.9
1995	31.6	30.0	33.7	2.4	.6	1.3	15.1	13.5
1994	30.1	31.5	33.5	1.3	--	3.6	13.7	12.2
1993	27.4	33.6	34.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	11.5	14.9
1992	27.6	33.7	34.7	1.5	0	2.5	12.6	16.5
1991	30.9	31.4	33.2	0	1.4	3.0	14.7	10.8
1990	30.9	33.2	29.3	1.2	1.9	3.4	12.4	11.3
1989	33	33	34	--	--	--	--	--
1987	26	35	39	--	--	--	--	--

Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:

(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls
(C)	Pew Research Global Attitudes/Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
(GA)	Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Project
(WP)	Pew Research Center/Washington Post polls

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
April 7-10, 2016 OMNIBUS
FINAL TOPLINE
N=1,000

ASK ALL:

PEW.1 As I read a list of some stories covered by news organizations this past week, please tell me if you happened to follow each news story very closely, fairly closely, not too closely, or not at all closely. First, **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE] [IF NECESSARY "Did you follow [ITEM] very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all closely?"]**

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Fairly closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all closely</u>	(VOL.) DK/Ref
a. Reports about the condition of the U.S. economy					
April 7-10, 2016	27	33	19	21	1
September 3-7, 2015	24	30	20	25	1
August 20-23, 2015	25	27	27	20	2
April 30-May 3, 2015	20	28	25	26	1
March 5-8, 2015	24	31	16	29	1
February 5-8, 2015	24	32	19	23	2
January 22-25, 2015	26	30	18	24	2
January 8-11, 2015	24	35	17	24	1
December 4-7, 2014	28	31	20	19	1
November 6-9, 2014	31	35	21	12	2
October 16-19, 2014	26	33	22	18	1
September 25-28, 2014	25	33	22	19	1
July 31-August 3, 2014	27	29	23	21	1
June 5-8, 2014	26	28	20	24	1
March 20-23, 2014	30	34	18	17	2
March 6-9, 2014	27	31	19	22	1
February 27-March 2, 2014	27	32	16	24	1
February 6-9, 2014	28	29	20	22	1
January 30-February 2, 2014	29	31	17	23	*
January 9-12, 2014	28	29	19	23	1
January 2-5, 2014	29	31	17	22	1
SEE TREND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS: http://www.people-press.org/files/2015/01/NII-Economy-trend.pdf					
b. News about candidates for the 2016 presidential election					
April 7-10, 2016	38	31	15	15	*
September 3-7, 2015	27	32	21	19	1
August 20-23, 2015	27	27	23	22	1
April 30-May 3, 2015	16	25	23	34	1
SEE TRENDS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS: http://www.people-press.org/files/2015/05/NII-Election-trend.pdf					
c. News about the Panama Papers, leaked documents that show how some high-profile people from around the world avoided paying taxes					
April 7-10, 2016	12	25	20	42	1
d. The debate involving law enforcement agencies and technology companies over the encryption of users' information in criminal investigations					
April 7-10, 2016	19	28	20	32	1

ASK ALL:

Now a few questions about America's place in the world...

PEW.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE]**. How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Do you agree or disagree?]**

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. The United States should cooperate fully with the United Nations			
April 7-10, 2016	60	33	7
October 31-November 3, 2013	56	34	10
May 26-29, 2011	58	36	6
November 12-15, 2009	51	38	11
December, 2006	57	35	8
October, 2005	54	39	7
August, 2004	60	30	10
December, 2002	67	28	5
Early September, 2001	58	31	11
March, 1999	65	26	9
September, 1997	59	30	11
June, 1995	62	30	8
February, 1995	65	29	6
October, 1993	64	28	8
April, 1993	71	22	7
Gallup: 1991 ¹⁹	77	17	6
Gallup: 1985	56	35	9
Gallup: 1980	59	28	13
Gallup: 1976	47	40	13
Gallup: 1972	63	28	9
Gallup: 1968	72	21	7
Gallup: 1964	73	16	11
b. In deciding on its foreign policies, the U.S. should take into account the views of its major allies			
April 7-10, 2016	75	18	7
October 31-November 3, 2013	77	15	8
May 26-29, 2011	79	16	5
Nov 12-15, 2009	78	14	8
December, 2006	82	12	6
October, 2005	79	16	5
August, 2004	76	14	10
December, 2002	85	10	5
Early September, 2001	80	11	9
March, 1999	82	12	6
September, 1997	72	18	10
June, 1995	74	18	8
April, 1993	80	13	7
Gallup: 1991	86	10	4
Gallup: 1985	82	12	6
Gallup: 1980	79	13	8
Gallup: 1976	71	18	11
Gallup: 1972	80	12	8
Gallup: 1968	84	9	7
Gallup: 1964	81	8	11

¹⁹ Trends for this series in 1991 and earlier are from public opinion surveys conducted by Potomac Associates, The Gallup Organization and the Institute for International Social Research.

PEW.2 CONTINUED...

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
c. Since the U.S. is the most powerful nation in the world, we should go our own way in international matters, not worrying too much about whether other countries agree with us or not			
April 7-10, 2016	33	62	4
October 31-November 3, 2013	38	56	6
May 26-29, 2011	35	62	3
November 12-15, 2009	44	51	5
December, 2006	28	68	4
October, 2005	32	63	5
August, 2004	28	65	7
December, 2002	25	72	3
Early September, 2001	32	62	6
March, 1999	26	69	5
September, 1997	32	62	6
June, 1995	34	60	6
April, 1993	34	63	3
Gallup: 1991	29	66	5
Gallup: 1985	26	70	4
Gallup: 1980	26	66	8
Gallup: 1976	30	61	9
Gallup: 1972	22	72	6
Gallup: 1968	23	72	5
Gallup: 1964	19	71	10
d. The U.S. should mind its own business internationally and let other countries get along the best they can on their own			
April 7-10, 2016	43	50	7
October 31-November 3, 2013	52	38	10
May 26-29, 2011	46	50	4
November 12-15, 2009	49	44	7
December, 2006	42	53	5
October, 2005	42	51	7
August, 2004	34	59	7
December, 2002	30	65	5
Early September, 2001	37	55	8
March, 1999	35	57	8
September, 1997	39	54	7
June, 1995	41	51	8
April, 1993	37	58	5
Gallup: 1991	33	60	7
Gallup: 1985	34	59	7
Gallup: 1980	30	61	9
Gallup: 1976	43	47	10
Gallup: 1972	35	56	9
Gallup: 1968	27	66	7
Gallup: 1964	20	69	11
e. We should not think so much in international terms but concentrate more on our own national problems and building up our strength and prosperity here at home			
April 7-10, 2016	69	26	4
October 31-November 3, 2013	80	16	4
May 26-29, 2011	76	21	3
November 12-15, 2009	76	19	4
December, 2006	69	26	5
October, 2005	71	23	6

PEW.2 CONTINUED...

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>
August, 2004	69	25	6
December, 2002	65	31	4
Early September, 2001	68	25	7
March, 1999	68	27	5
September, 1997	72	24	4
June, 1995	78	18	4
April, 1993	79	18	3
Gallup: 1991	78	16	6
Gallup: 1985	60	34	6
Gallup: 1980	61	30	9
Gallup: 1976	73	22	5
Gallup: 1972	73	20	7
Gallup: 1968	60	31	9
Gallup: 1964	54	32	13

ASK ALL:

PEW.3 Compared with the past, would you say the U.S. is MORE respected by other countries these days, LESS respected by other countries, or AS respected as it has been in the past?

ASK IF LESS RESPECTED (PEW.3=2):

PEW.4 Do you think less respect for America is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all?

	<u>More</u>	<u>Less</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Not a</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/</u>	<u>As</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/</u>
	<u>respected</u>	<u>respected</u>	<u>problem</u>	<u>problem</u>	<u>problem</u>	<u>Ref</u>	<u>as in past</u>	<u>Ref</u>
April 7-10, 2016	14	61	38	18	4	1	22	3
October 31-November 3, 2013	7	70	46	20	3	1	19	3
January 11-16, 2012	13	56	40	12	4	*	27	3
November 12-15, 2009	21	56	38	14	4	*	20	3
Mid-September, 2008 (RV)	5	70	48	19	2	1	22	3
May, 2008	7	71	56	11	3	1	18	4
August, 2006	7	65	48	14	2	1	23	5
Late October, 2005	9	66	43	18	4	1	21	4
July, 2004	10	67	43	19	4	1	20	3
May, 1987 ²⁰	19	55	--	--	--	--	23	3
Newsweek: January, 1984	27	36	--	--	--	--	29	8

ASK ALL:

PARTY In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

ASK IF INDEP/NO PREF/OTHER/DK/REF (PARTY=3,4,5,9):

PARTYLN As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	(VOL.) <u>No</u>	(VOL.) <u>Other</u>	(VOL.) <u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Lean</u>	<u>Lean</u>
				<u>preference</u>	<u>party</u>		<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
April 7-10, 2016	24	33	35	3	*	5	11	14

²⁰ In May 1987 the question asked, "Compared to five years ago, would you say the U.S. is more respected by other countries, less respected by other countries, or as respected as it was five years ago by other countries?" In January 1984, the Newsweek question asked, "Compared to four years ago..."

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 FINAL TOPLINE
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		Q10c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. the European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	11	42	18	9	20	100
	Spring, 2014	11	47	17	9	16	100
	Spring, 2013	10	40	19	7	24	100
	Spring, 2012	9	41	16	5	29	100
	Spring, 2011	15	40	16	6	23	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	14	6	23	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	15	8	22	100
	Spring, 2007	9	38	15	7	30	100
	Spring, 2004	7	32	17	9	35	100
	Summer, 2002	13	40	10	4	33	100

		Q10d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. the United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	19	45	18	11	7	100
	Spring, 2013	13	45	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	12	13	100
	Spring, 2011	19	42	16	12	11	100
	Spring, 2009	18	43	16	13	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	39	23	16	13	100
	Spring, 2006	15	36	19	19	11	100
	Spring, 2004	14	41	20	15	11	100

		Q10e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	12	41	18	7	21	100
	Spring, 2015	9	40	20	11	20	100
	Spring, 2013	9	40	17	10	24	100
	Spring, 2012	12	39	15	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	14	40	17	7	22	100
	Spring, 2010	13	41	15	6	25	100
	Fall, 2009	11	42	14	10	23	100

		Q23USa. ASK SPLIT A ONLY: Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?								
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2016	54	34	6	2	0	1	3	100	492
	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100	1003
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100	1002
	November, 2013	32	48	8	4	0	1	8	100	501
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100	1002
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100	1011
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100	1001
	January, 2011	36	45	8	5	1	0	4	100	515
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100	1002
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100	1000
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100	1000
February, 2008	41	30	10	9	1	0	10	100	1502	

		Q23USb. ASK SPLIT B ONLY: Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading military power?								
		The United States	China	Russia	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading military power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2016	72	12	10	2	0	0	3	100	511
	November, 2013	64	19	5	3	2	1	7	100	501
	January, 2011	62	18	5	5	1	0	9	100	503