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# The World Facing Trump: Public Sees ISIS, Cyberattacks, North Korea as Top Threats

*Partisan gap in Mideast sympathies is widest in four decades*

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# The World Facing Trump: Public Sees ISIS, Cyberattacks, North Korea as Top Threats

*Partisan gap in Mideast sympathies is widest in four decades*

When he takes office next week, President-elect Donald Trump will inherit an array of global threats in the view of the public. About eight-in-ten Americans (79%) say ISIS poses a major threat to the well-being of the United States, and 71% say the same about cyberattacks from other countries.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) view North Korea’s nuclear program as a major threat, while comparable shares regard the power and influence of Russia (54%) and of China (52%) as major threats.

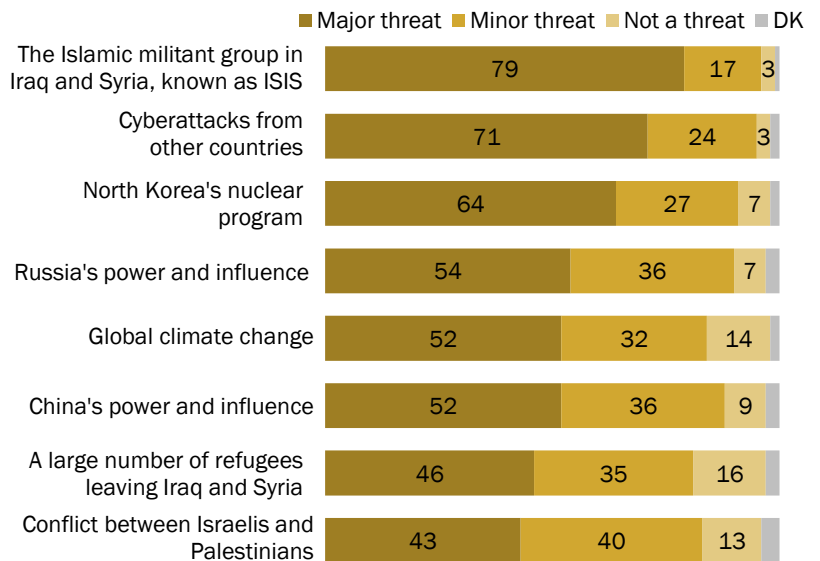
About half (52%) say global climate change represents a major threat, and 46% say the same about the large number of refugees leaving Iraq and Syria.

The new national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Jan. 4-9 among 1,502 adults, finds only modest changes since last year in perceptions of these threats, but there are a few notable exceptions. Last April, just 42% viewed “tensions with Russia” as a major threat; today, 54% say the same about “Russia’s power and influence.”

Over the same period, the share of the public describing the refugee movement from countries such as Iraq and Syria as a major threat to the United States has declined nine percentage points (from 55% to 46%).

## Public sees an array of global threats, led by ISIS, cyberattacks and North Korea’s nuclear program

*% who say each is a ...*



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q58.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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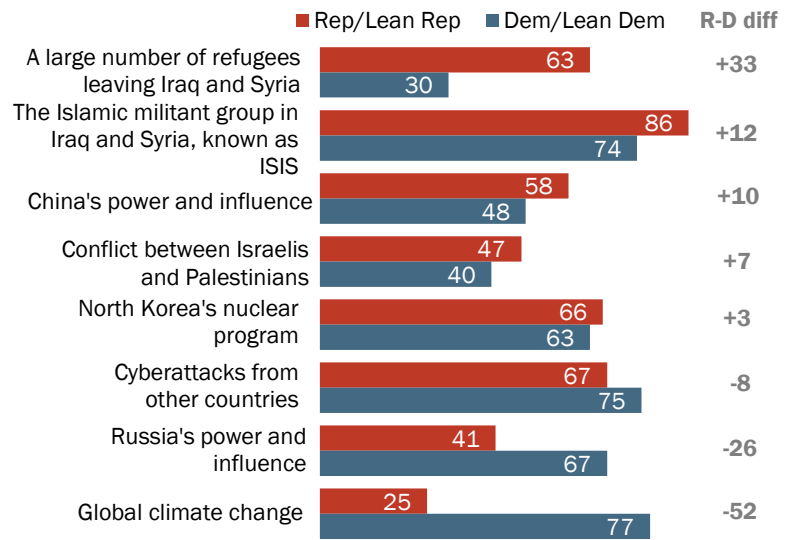
There are substantial partisan differences in perceptions of most global threats. As in the past, the biggest divide by far is over the threat presented by global climate change.

Nearly eight-in-ten (77%) Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say global climate change is a major threat to the well-being of the United States, compared with only 25% of Republicans and Republican leaners.

By contrast, Republicans are about twice as likely as Democrats to say the large number of refugees leaving Iraq and Syria is a major threat to the U.S. (63% vs. 30%).

## Two-thirds of Democrats – and just 41% of Republicans - say Russia’s power is a ‘major threat’

*% who say each is a major threat ...*



Note: Q58.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

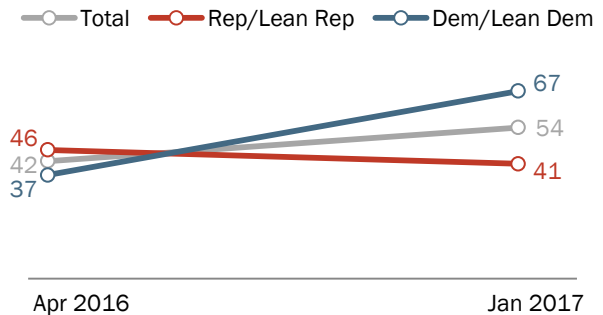
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The largest change in partisan views of global threats is seen in assessments of Russia. Currently, Democrats are 26 percentage points more likely than Republicans to say Russia's power and influence is a major threat to the well-being of the United States (67% vs. 41%).

As recently as last April, before the allegations that Russia hacked Hillary Clinton's campaign and the Democratic National Committee, Republicans were somewhat more likely than Democrats to view tensions with Russia as a major threat (46% of Republicans vs. 37% of Democrats). (*For more on views of Russia and the alleged hacking, including ratings of Vladimir Putin, see: "[U.S. public sees Russian role in campaign hacking, but is divided over new sanctions](#)," released Jan. 10, 2017*)

### Sharp rise in share of Democrats who describe Russia as a major threat

% who say Russia's 'power and influence' is a major threat to the well-being of the United States\*



Note: \* April survey asked about "Tensions with Russia." Q58.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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The survey finds only modest partisan differences in views of the threat from the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. But the gap in Mideast sympathies – for either Israel or the Palestinians – now stands at its widest point in surveys dating to 1978.

Nearly three-quarters of Republicans (74%) say they sympathize more with Israel than the Palestinians; just 11% sympathize more with the Palestinians, while 15% say they sympathize with neither side, both sides or do not offer a view.

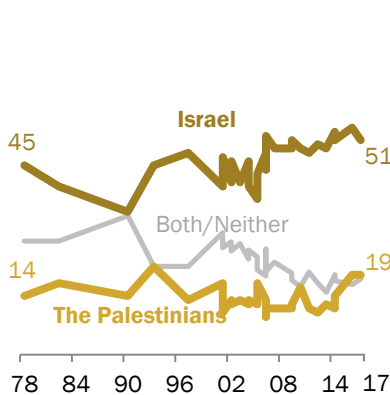
Democrats are divided – 33% sympathize more with Israel, 31% more with the Palestinians, while 35% sympathize with neither, both or don't express an opinion. While Republicans' views of the Mideast conflict have changed little over the last few years, the share of Democrats sympathizing more with Israel has fallen 10 points since April 2016, when 43% said they sympathized more with Israel.

A partisan gap is seen in other attitudes about the Mideast conflict as well: Most Democrats (60%) say a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to peacefully co-exist. Republicans are much more skeptical: 44% say a peaceful two-state solution is possible, while 49% say it is not.

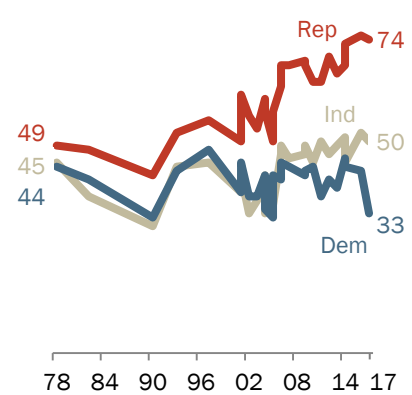
And Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu continues to be popular with Republicans – and unpopular with Democrats. Half of Republicans and Republican leaners have a favorable impression of Netanyahu, compared with 22% who have an unfavorable view (28% do not offer an opinion). Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, opinions are nearly the reverse: 21% view Netanyahu favorably, while 45% have an unfavorable opinion and 34% do not express a view.

## Partisan gap in Mideast sympathies is now wider than at any point since 1978

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



*Sympathize more with Israel, by party (%)*



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

Don't know responses not shown. Q61.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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The survey finds that the United Nations – which along with Israel has been a focal point of political debate since the election – is viewed positively by the public. Currently, 62% view the United Nations favorably, while only half as many (31%) have an unfavorable opinion. That marks little change from last year (64% favorable, 29% unfavorable). Democrats (81% favorable) continue to be far more likely than Republicans (44%) to have a positive impression of the UN.

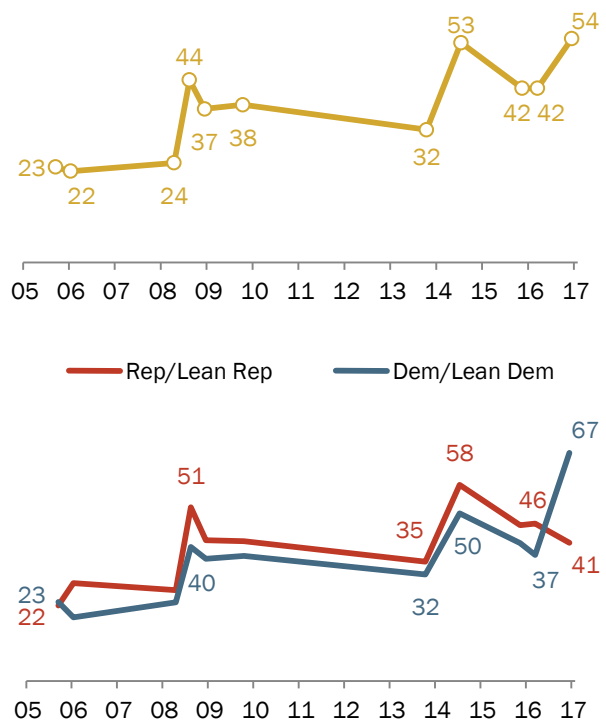
## Views of Russia as a ‘major threat,’ 2005-2017

Overall, 54% say that Russia’s power and influence is a major threat to the U.S. This is as high a share viewing Russia as a major threat to the U.S. in Pew Research surveys since 2005 (the wording used in surveys to describe Russia has varied with events over the past 12 years – see topline for full details). More now see Russia as a major threat than in April 2016, when 42% said “tensions with Russia” presented a major threat to the U.S. Concern is about as high as it was in August 2014, when 53% described “growing tension between Russia and its neighbors” as a major threat to the U.S. (the 2014 survey was conducted in the months after Russia annexed Crimea).

The increase over the last year in the share viewing Russia as a major threat has been driven entirely by shifts in views among Democrats; and for the first time in surveys since 2005, more Democrats than Republicans see Russia as a major threat to the U.S. Two-thirds (67%) of Democrats and Democratic leaners say Russia’s power and influence is a major threat to the U.S., up dramatically from April 2016 when just 37% viewed tensions with Russia as a major threat. By contrast, 41% of Republicans and Republican leaners now see Russia as a major threat, little changed from the share who said this in April (46%).

### Democrats’ drive increase in share describing Russia as major threat

*% who say Russia’s power and influence is a major threat to the well-being of the United States\**



Note: \* Question wording of Russia item has changed over course of trend. April survey asked about “Tensions with Russia.” See topline for full details. Q58.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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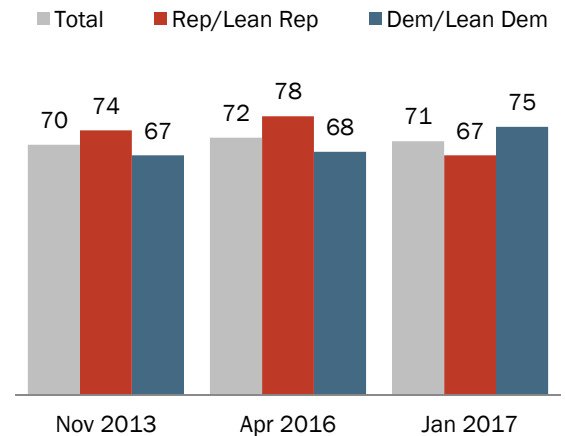
## Shifting partisan views on threat posed to U.S. by cyberattacks

In the wake of reporting that Russia was involved in hacking the Democratic National Committee and the Clinton campaign in last year's election, concern about cyberattacks has increased among Democrats, while it has decreased among Republicans.

In the current survey, a larger majority of Democrats and Democratic leaners (75%) than Republicans and Republican leaners (67%) say cyberattacks from other countries are a major threat to the U.S. In April 2016, partisan views were the reverse: 78% of Republicans viewed cyberattacks as a major threat compared with 68% of Democrats.

### Concern over cyberattacks up among Democrats, down among Republicans

*% who say cyberattacks from other countries is a major threat to the well-being of the United States*



Note: Q58.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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## Ideological divides in views of major threats

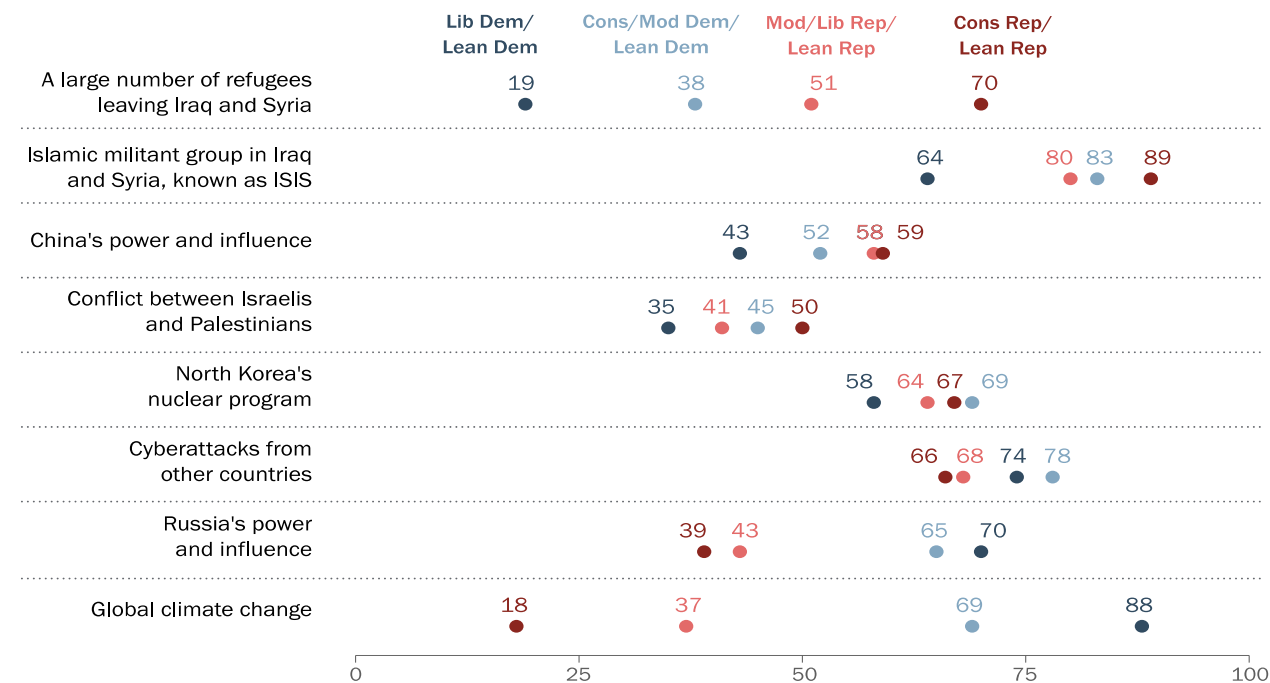
Differences over the seriousness of global threats facing the United States are even more pronounced when looking at ideology *and* partisanship. For instance, 88% of liberal Democrats regard global climate change as a major threat to the United States, making it the top threat among eight included.

By contrast, just 18% of conservative Republicans say global climate change is a major threat, which is 21 percentage points lower than the next lowest threat, Russia's power and influence (39%).

Conservative Republicans are roughly four times as likely as liberal Democrats to view the large number of refugees from Iraq and Syria as a major threat (70% vs. 19%). For conservative Republicans, the refugee migration ranks behind only ISIS (89% major threat) among global concerns. Among liberal Democrats, refugees are by far the lowest rated threat.

### Ideologically polarized views of threats to the country

*% saying each is a major threat to the well-being of the U.S.*



Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017. Q58.

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## Changing partisan views of Middle East conflict

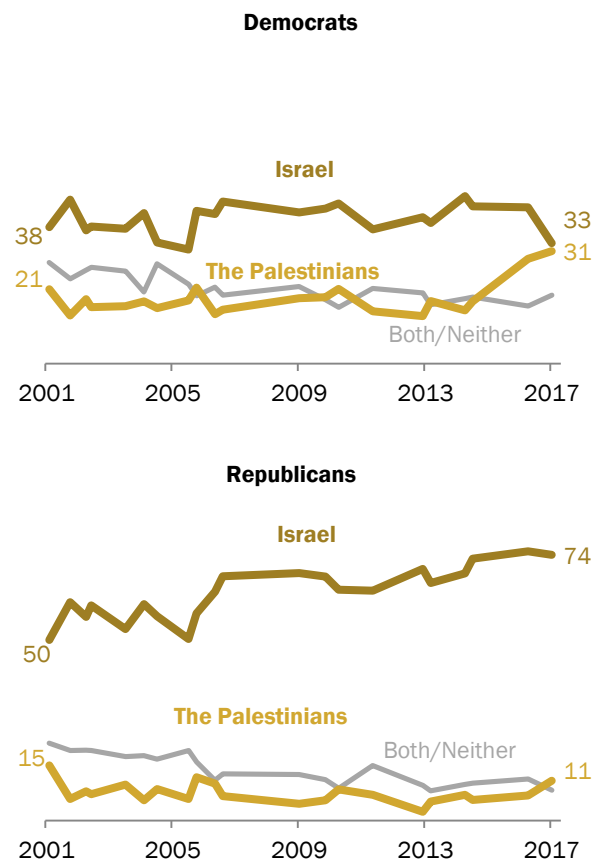
For the first time in Pew Research Center surveys, Democrats are about as likely to say they sympathize more with the Palestinians (31%) than with Israel (33%); 11% say they sympathize with neither, while 8% sympathize with both and 17% do not offer an opinion. The share of Democrats who say they sympathize more with Israel is down 10 points from April 2016. The share who say they sympathize more with the Palestinians is little changed from last April (29%), but is up significantly from July 2014 when just 17% said they sympathized more with the Palestinians.

By contrast, Republicans continue to overwhelmingly say they sympathize more with Israel (74%) than the Palestinians (11%). There has been little movement in views among Republicans in recent years, but the share who say they sympathize more with Israel is now higher than in the mid-2000s and prior. For example, in 2005, 57% of Republicans said they sympathized more with Israel in their dispute with the Palestinians.

As a result of these trends, there is now a 41-point gap between the shares of Republicans (74%) and Democrats (33%) who say they sympathize more with Israel. This is the largest party gap in views on this question in surveys dating to 1978.

### Democrats now about as likely to sympathize with Palestinians as Israel

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



Note: Q61.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

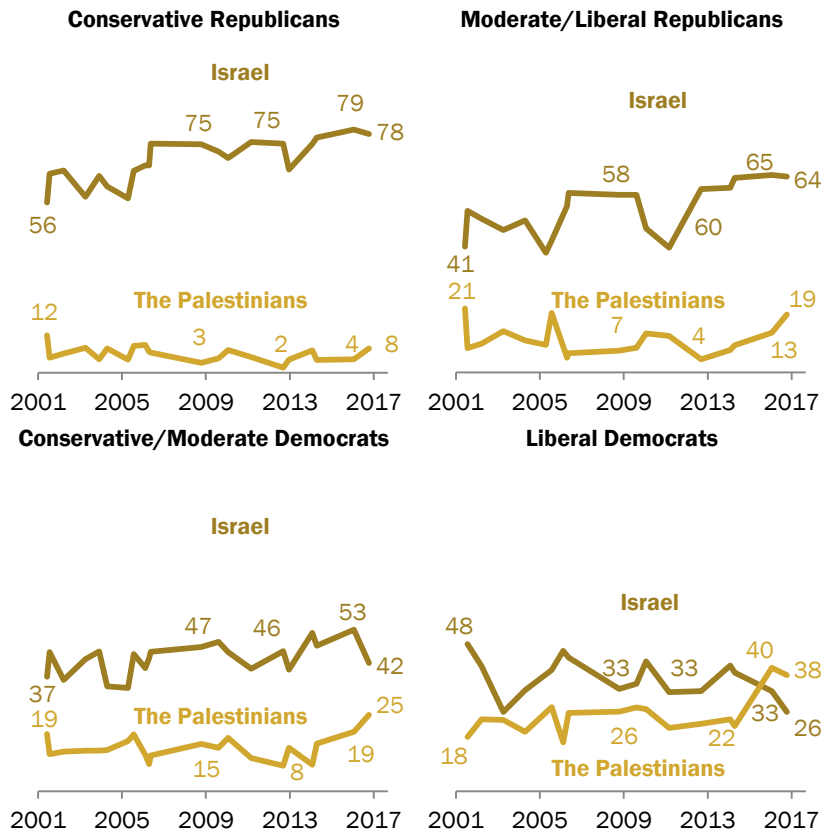
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Among liberal Democrats, a greater share now say they sympathize more with the Palestinians (38%) than with Israel (26%). Liberal Democrats are the only demographic or political group for which a larger share sympathizes more with the Palestinians than with Israel. By contrast, a greater share of conservative and moderate Democrats say they sympathize more with Israel (42%) than the Palestinians (25%). However, the share of conservative and moderate Democrats who say they sympathize more with Israel is down 11 points since April 2016.

Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) conservative Republicans say they sympathize more with Israel than the Palestinians. A somewhat smaller majority of moderate and liberal Republicans (64%) also sympathizes more with Israel.

**Liberal Democrats now more likely to say they sympathize more with the Palestinians than with Israel**

*% who say they sympathize more with ...*



Note: Volunteered "neither," "both" and don't know responses not shown. Q61.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

## Can Israel and an independent Palestinian state peacefully coexist?

Overall, 53% say they think a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully with each other, while somewhat fewer (39%) do not think this is possible.

Across age groups, young adults are much more optimistic on this question than older adults: 65% of those ages 18-29 think a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to peacefully coexist; about half of older adults say the same.

Among Republicans, roughly as many say a way can (44%) as cannot (49%) be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist. There is a wide divide among Republicans by ideology. By 56% to 42%, moderate and liberal Republicans think a two-state solution is possible. Among conservative Republicans, more say they do not think this is possible (53%) than say it is (39%).

Most Democrats (60%) think there's a way for Israel and an independent Palestinians state to peacefully coexist (32% do not think so). There are no divides by ideology among Democrats.

Views on a possible two-state solution are tied to Middle East sympathies. Among those who sympathize more with Israel, 49% think a peaceful two-state solution is possible, while 46% do not think this is possible. Among those who sympathize more with the Palestinians, 67% think a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinians state to peacefully coexist; just 29% do not think this is possible.

### Partisan differences in views of a two-state solution in the Middle East

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

	Yes %	No %	Depends/ DK %
Total	53	39	8=100
18-29	65	30	5=100
30-49	50	41	9=100
50-64	49	41	10=100
65+	49	44	8=100
Postgrad	62	30	7=100
College grad	52	41	7=100
Some college	49	44	7=100
HS or less	53	37	10=100
Republican	44	49	7=100
Conservative	39	53	8=100
Moderate/Liberal	56	42	2=100
Independent	56	38	6=100
Democrat	60	32	8=100
Conservative/Moderate	60	33	7=100
Liberal	63	29	7=100
Sympathize more with ...			
Israel (51%)	49	46	5=100
The Palestinians (19%)	67	29	4=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. Q63.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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## Views of the United Nations

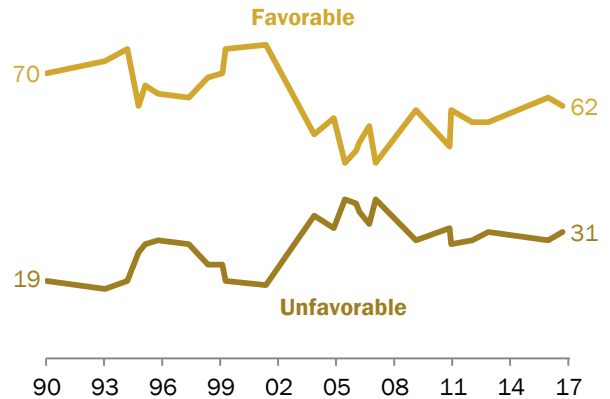
By a two-to-one margin, Americans continue to have a positive view of the United Nations. Currently, 62% express a favorable opinion of the UN, while 31% hold an unfavorable view. The public's views of the UN have been fairly stable in recent years.

Partisans are divided in their opinions. Roughly eight-in-ten Democrats (81%) hold a positive opinion but less than half of Republicans (44%) say the same. This partisan gap is not new, however. With few exceptions, Democrats have been more positive than the GOP about the United Nations going back to 1990.

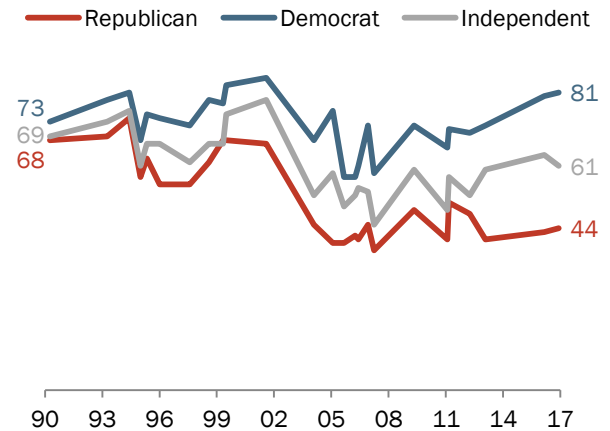
A majority of independents (61%) express a favorable view of the UN, while fewer (32%) hold an unfavorable opinion.

### Public continues to hold favorable view of the United Nations

% who have a \_\_\_ view of the United Nations ...



% who have a favorable view of the United Nations...



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q50c.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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## More see China as a ‘serious problem’ than an ‘adversary’

The public continues to view China as a serious problem, but not an adversary. A plurality of Americans say they view China as a serious problem (43%), while smaller shares say China is not a problem for the U.S. (31%) or consider it an adversary (22%). These views are little changed in recent years.

There are minor partisan differences in opinions of China. Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are somewhat more likely than Democrats and leaners to consider China an adversary. About a quarter of Republicans (26%) rate China as an adversary, compared with a smaller share of Democrats (17%). Roughly a third of Democrats don’t consider China a problem (34%) along with 27% of Republicans.

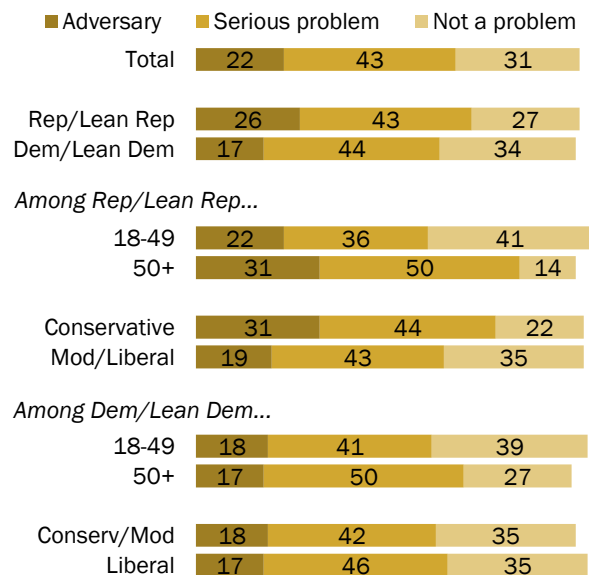
There are age and ideological divisions within the GOP. Younger (ages 18-49) and moderate and liberal Republicans are less likely than older (ages 50 and older) and conservatives to view China in adversarial terms.

By a nearly three-to-one margin (41% to 14%), younger Republicans are more likely than older Republicans to say that China does not pose a problem to the U.S. About a third of moderates and liberals (35%) also say this, compared with fewer conservatives (22%).

Age differences among Democrats are more modest. Younger Democrats are somewhat more likely to say China does not pose a problem to the United States (39%) than older Dems (27%). There are no ideological differences in views of China among Democrats.

### Republicans divided along age and ideological lines on views of China

% who think of China as ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Q64b.

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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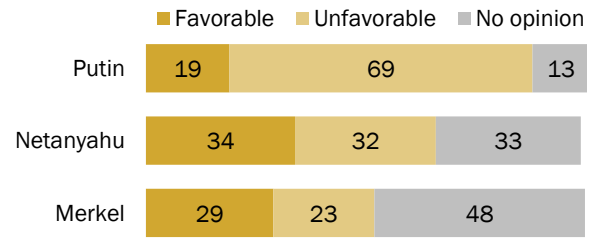
## Favorability ratings of Putin, Netanyahu and Merkel

The public holds very different views of three world leaders: Vladimir Putin, Benjamin Netanyahu and Angela Merkel. By 69% to 19% more hold an unfavorable than favorable view of Russian President Vladimir Putin; just 13% do not offer a rating of him. Views of Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu are mixed: 34% view him favorably, while about as many (32%) view him unfavorably and 33% are unable to offer a rating. German Chancellor Angela Merkel is not well known to the public: 48% do not offer a rating of her; 29% view her favorably, while 23% view her unfavorably.

There are significant differences by party and ideology in views of all three leaders, however views of Netanyahu are the most polarized. By 50% to 22%, more Republicans and Republican leaners view Netanyahu favorably than unfavorably (28% do not offer a rating). Views are especially positive among conservative Republicans. Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, more view Netanyahu unfavorably (45%) than favorably (21%), while 34% cannot rate him. Liberal Democrats hold more negative views of Netanyahu than conservative and moderate Democrats.

### Views of Putin, Netanyahu and Merkel

% who have a \_\_\_ of ...

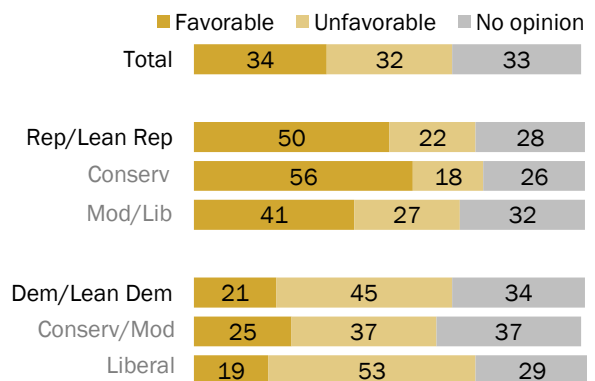


Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q51.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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### Republicans view Benjamin Netanyahu more favorably than Democrats

% who have a \_\_\_ of Benjamin Netanyahu...



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q51d.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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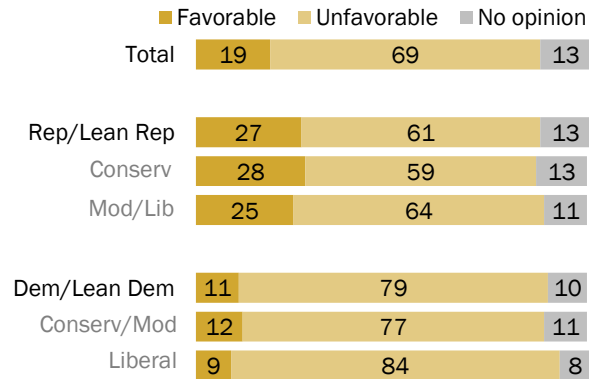


Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) Democrats and Democratic leaners hold an unfavorable view of Putin, compared with a smaller majority of Republicans and Republican leaners (61%). Over the last two years, favorable ratings of Putin have increased among Republicans, while unfavorable ratings of him have gone up among Democrats. (*For more, see: “U.S. public sees Russian role in campaign hacking, but is divided over new sanctions,” released Jan. 10, 2017*).

Angela Merkel is held in higher esteem by Democrats than Republicans. Overall, 38% of Democrats and Democratic leaners view her favorably, while 18% view her unfavorably and 44% are unable to rate her. Among Republicans and Republican leaners, 31% hold an unfavorable view of the German chancellor, compared with 22% who have a favorable view and 47% who do not offer a rating.

## Negative ratings of Vladimir Putin

% who have a \_\_\_\_ of Vladimir Putin...

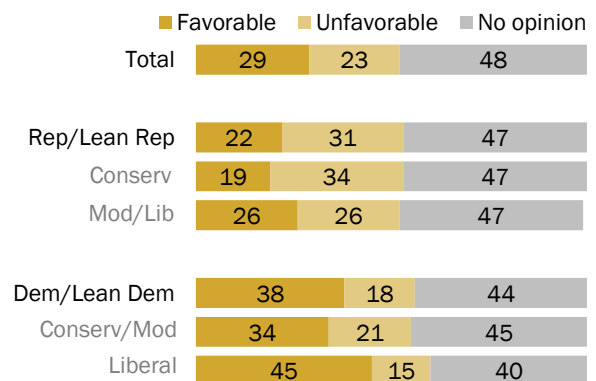


Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q51b.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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## More Democrats than Republicans hold favorable view of Angela Merkel

% who have a \_\_\_\_ of Angela Merkel...



Note: Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding. Q51c.  
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 4-9, 2017.

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## Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted January 4-9, 2017 among a national sample of 1,502 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (376 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,126 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 674 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 2015 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 2016 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:

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*Survey conducted January 4-9, 2017*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,502	2.9 percentage points
Republican	382	5.8 percentage points
Conservative Republican	279	6.7 percentage points
Moderate/Liberal Republican	101	11.2 percentage points
Democrat	449	5.3 percentage points
Conservative/Moderate Democrat	207	7.8 percentage points
Liberal Democrat	231	7.4 percentage points
Independent	601	4.6 percentage points
Republican/Lean Rep	651	4.4 percentage points
Conservative Rep/Lean Rep	427	5.4 percentage points
Moderate/Liberal Rep/Lean Rep	216	7.7 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	726	4.2 percentage points
Conservative/Moderate Dem/Lean Dem	369	5.9 percentage points
Liberal Dem/Lean Dem	338	6.1 percentage points

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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.

Pew Research Center undertakes all polling activity, including calls to mobile telephone numbers, in compliance with the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and other applicable laws.

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**PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
JANUARY 2017 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
JANUARY 4-9, 2017  
N=1,502**

**QUESTIONS 1-2, 5-8, 15-16, 19, 24, 40, 44 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

**NO QUESTIONS 3-4, 9-14, 17-18, 20-21, 23, 25, 32-39, 41-43, 45-49**

**QUESTIONS 22, 26-31 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.50 Is your overall opinion of **[INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE ITEMS]** very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: would you say your overall opinion of [ITEM] is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?]** **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]**

**ITEMS a-b HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.)	(VOL.)
	Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	Never heard of	Can't rate/Ref
c. The United Nations								
Jan 4-9, 2017	62	18	44	31	13	18	1	6
Spring, 2016 <sup>1</sup> (GA)	64	19	45	29	11	18	--	7
Spring, 2013 (GA)	58	13	45	31	14	17	--	10
Spring, 2012 (GA)	58	16	42	29	12	17	--	13
Spring, 2011 (GA)	61	19	42	28	12	16	--	11
Feb 22-Mar 1, 2011	52	15	37	32	13	18	1	15
Spring, 2009 (GA)	61	18	43	29	13	16	--	10
Spring, 2007 (GA)	48	9	39	39	16	23	--	13
January, 2007	57	14	43	33	14	19	1	9
July, 2006	53	12	41	36	12	24	2	9
Spring, 2006 (GA)	51	15	36	38	19	19	--	11
Late October, 2005	48	9	39	39	15	24	1	12
Late March, 2005	59	14	45	32	11	21	*	9
Spring, 2004 (GA)	55	14	41	35	15	20	--	10
Early September, 2001	77	23	54	18	6	12	1	4
August, 1999	76	19	57	19	5	14	*	5
June, 1999	70	19	51	23	7	16	0	7
Early September, 1998	69	14	55	23	7	16	*	8
September, 1997	64	11	53	28	9	19	*	8
February, 1996	65	19	46	29	9	20	1	5
June, 1995	67	14	53	28	8	20	*	5
February, 1995	62	13	49	26	8	18	*	12
July, 1994	76	21	55	19	5	14	1	4
May, 1993	73	21	52	17	4	13	0	10
May, 1990	70	15	55	19	6	13	1	10

**ITEMS d-e HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

<sup>1</sup> In Global Attitudes Spring 2016 and prior surveys, the question was worded, "Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable or somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of the United Nations?"

## Q.50 CONTINUED...

		----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/ Ref
		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	heard of	Ref
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=756]:</b>									
f.F2	The military								
	Jan 4-9, 2017	90	48	42	8	3	5	*	3
	Apr 23-27, 2014	83	41	43	11	4	7	*	5
	Dec 5-9, 2012	83	41	42	12	3	9	0	5
	April, 2008	84	49	35	11	3	8	*	5
	July, 2007	78	47	31	15	6	9	0	7
	March, 2007	77	43	34	17	6	11	0	6
	January, 2007	84	47	37	11	3	8	*	5
	Late October, 2005	82	44	38	12	4	8	0	6
	Late March, 2005	87	49	38	9	3	6	*	4
	June, 2004	85	48	37	10	3	7	*	5
	Newsweek: May, 2002	93	59	34	5	2	3	--	2
	Newsweek:								
	September, 2001	94	58	36	4	2	2	--	2
	July, 2001	81	29	52	11	4	7	*	8
	January, 2001	82	32	50	12	3	9	0	6
	August, 1999	89	30	59	10	2	8	*	1
	June, 1999	83	36	47	13	2	11	0	4
	Early September, 1998	86	29	57	10	3	7	0	4
	October, 1997	78	22	56	18	5	13	0	4
	May, 1997	80	23	57	16	5	11	0	4

**ASK ALL:**

Q.51 And is your overall opinion of **[INSERT NAME; RANDOMIZE]** very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable? How about **[NEXT NAME]? [IF NECESSARY: Just in general, is your overall opinion of [NAME] very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly UNfavorable, or very unfavorable?]** **[INTERVIEWERS: PROBE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN "NEVER HEARD OF" AND "CAN'T RATE."]**

**ITEM a HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ITEM b PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

		-----Favorable-----			-----Unfavorable-----			(VOL.) Never	(VOL.) Can't rate/Ref
		Total	Very	Mostly	Total	Very	Mostly	heard of	rate/Ref
<b>ASK FORM 1 ONLY [N=746]:</b>									
c.F1	Angela Merkel								
	Jan 4-9, 2017	29	7	22	23	7	15	37	11
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=756]:</b>									
d.F2	Benjamin Netanyahu								
	Jan 4-9, 2017	34	11	23	32	13	20	23	11
	Mar 25-29, 2015	31	10	20	28	10	18	28	13
	Feb 18-22, 2015	38	13	24	27	10	17	23	12

**QUESTIONS 52-53 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTIONS 54-57**

**ASK ALL:**

Q.58 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 power and influence				
Jan 4-9, 2017	52	36	9	3
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>				
<i>China's emergence as a world power</i>				
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. Russia's power and influence				
Jan 4-9, 2017	54	36	7	3
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>				
<i>Tensions with Russia</i>				
Apr 12-19, 2016	42	45	9	4
<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				
Jan 4-9, 2017	52	32	14	2
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
May, 2012 (C)	45	32	19	3
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	44	36	15	5
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>				
<i>Global environmental problems</i>				
May, 2001	53	32	6	9

**Q.58 CONTINUED...**

	Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	(VOL.) DK/Ref
d. The Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria, known as ISIS				
Jan 4-9, 2017	79	17	3	1
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
<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>				
<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				
Jan 4-9, 2017	71	24	3	2
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				
Jan 4-9, 2017	46	35	16	3
Apr 12-19, 2016	55	28	15	2
g. North Korea's nuclear program				
Jan 4-9, 2017	64	27	7	2
Dec 8-13, 2015	59	29	9	3
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	57	30	9	4
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	67	24	6	3
May, 2012 (C)	69	22	5	5
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	69	23	3	5
June 10-14, 2009	72	19	5	5
January 7-11, 2009	53	32	8	7
September, 2008	55	33	7	5
Late May, 2008	55	32	7	6
February, 2006	60	27	6	7
Late October, 2005	66	24	4	6
h. The conflict between Israelis and Palestinians				
Jan 4-9, 2017	43	40	13	4
Dec 8-13, 2015	43	39	13	5
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	48	33	13	6
June, 2009	49	35	9	6
January, 2009	45	40	9	6

**NO QUESTIONS 59****QUESTION 60 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**



**ASK ALL:**

Next,

Q.61 In the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?

	<u>Israel</u>	<u>Palestinians</u>	<u>(VOL.) Both</u>	<u>(VOL.) Neither</u>	<u>(VOL.) DK/Ref</u>
Jan 4-9, 2017	51	19	5	13	12
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
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
Chicago CFR: 1990	34	14	7	26	20
Chicago CFR: 1982	40	17	8	19	16
Chicago CFR: 1978 <sup>2</sup>	45	14	9	18	15

**NO QUESTION 62****ASK ALL:**

Q.63 Do you think a way can be found for Israel and an independent Palestinian state to coexist peacefully with each other, or not?

<u>Jan 4-9 2017</u>		<u>Apr 12-19 2016</u>	<u>Aug 20-24 2014</u>	<u>Apr 23-27 2014</u>	<u>(GA) Spring 2013</u>
53	Yes	50	43	46	50
39	No	42	48	44	41
2	It depends <b>(VOL.)</b>	3	2	2	*
6	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	6	7	9	9

<sup>2</sup> 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."

**ASK ALL:**

Q.64 All things considered, which of these descriptions comes closest to your view of **[INSERT ITEM; RANDOMIZE; OBSERVE FORM SPLITS]** today... Do you think **[ITEM]** is **[READ IN ORDER]**? How about **[NEXT ITEM]**? **[IF NECESSARY: Do you think [ITEM] is READ IN ORDER]**

**ITEM a PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

		<u>An adversary</u>	<u>A serious problem but not an adversary</u>	<u>Not much of a problem</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
<b>ASK FORM 2 ONLY [N=756]:</b>					
b.F2	China				
	Jan 4-9, 2017	22	43	31	4
	Oct 20-25, 2016	18	48	28	7
	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

**QUESTIONS 65-67, 70 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****NO QUESTIONS 68-69****QUESTIONS 71-73 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

**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?

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>No preference</u>	<u>Other party</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
Jan 4-9, 2017	25	28	41	4	*	1	18	19
Nov 30-Dec 5, 2016	24	33	35	5	1	3	15	16
Oct 20-25, 2016	26	33	36	3	*	2	15	17
Aug 23-Sep 2, 2016	27	32	33	5	*	3	11	16
Aug 9-16, 2016	27	32	35	2	1	2	13	16
Jun 15-26, 2016	24	33	37	4	1	2	16	16
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
<b>Yearly Totals</b>								
2016	25.4	32.0	36.5	3.4	.5	2.2	14.6	17.0
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