

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 09, 2017

# Partisans Have Starkly Different Opinions About How the World Views the U.S.

*North Korea, cyberattacks widely viewed as ‘major threats’ to U.S.*

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**RECOMMENDED CITATION**

Pew Research Center, November, 2017,  
“Partisans Have Starkly Different Opinions about  
How the World Views the U.S.”

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# Partisans Have Starkly Different Opinions about How the World Views the U.S.

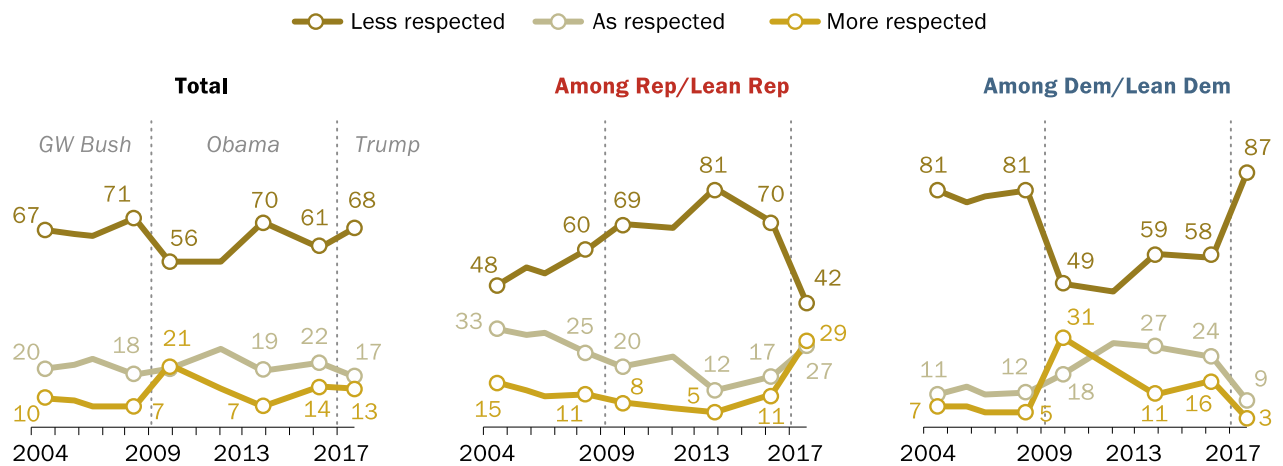
*North Korea, cyberattacks widely viewed as ‘major threats’ to U.S.*

The public has long held the view that the United States is “less respected” by other countries than in the past. Majorities said this when Barack Obama was president, as well as when George W. Bush was in office. And today, 68% say the U.S. is less respected by other countries than it was in the past.

However, there have been substantial changes in how both Republicans and Democrats view the relative level of global respect for the United States. Today, 42% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say the U.S. is less respected by other countries than in the past, the lowest percentage expressing this view in more than a decade. And a much greater share of Republicans (29%) say the U.S. is *more* respected internationally today than did so during Obama’s presidency or Bush’s second term.

## Democrats twice as likely as Republicans to say the U.S. is ‘less respected’ by other countries than in the past

% who say that, compared with the past, the U.S. is \_\_\_\_\_ by other countries these days



Notes: Don't know responses not shown.  
Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

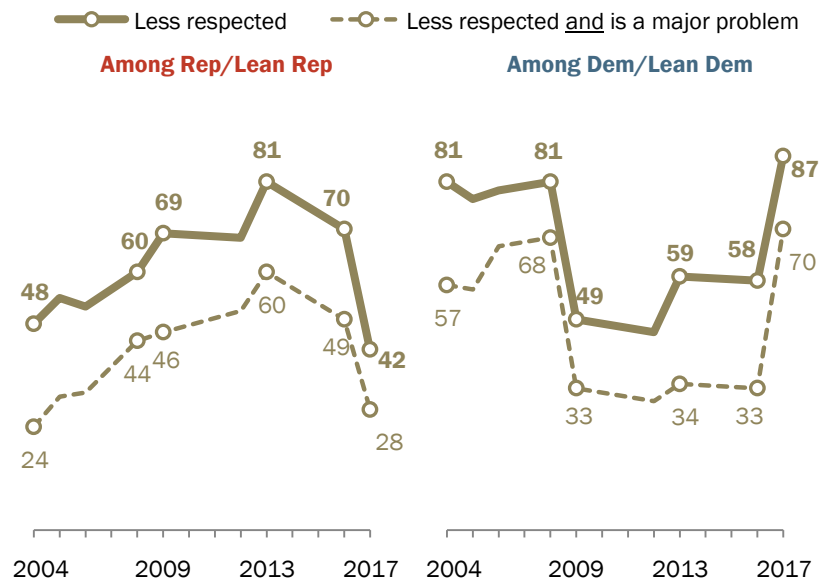
Even at various points when Obama was in office, majorities of Democrats viewed the U.S. as less respected internationally; 58% said this last year. But now, 87% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say the U.S. is less respected than in the past, with 70% saying this is a major problem.

And while fewer than half of Republicans (42%) say the U.S. is less respected than in the past, only 28% think this constitutes a major problem for the country.

The national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted Oct. 25-30 among 1,504 adults, finds that the public's views of several global threats have changed since early this year. In particular, the number viewing North Korea's nuclear program as a major threat to the well-being of the U.S. has increased, from 64% in January to 75% today.

**Large majority of Democrats say global respect for U.S. has diminished and this is a 'major problem'**

*% who say that, compared with the past, the U.S. is less respected by other countries these days*



Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

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The share that currently says North Korea's nuclear program is a major threat is now as high as at any point since 2005. (For more on the public's views of the situation in North Korea, see

[Increasing Public Concern Over North Korea's Nuclear Capability, Intentions.](#))

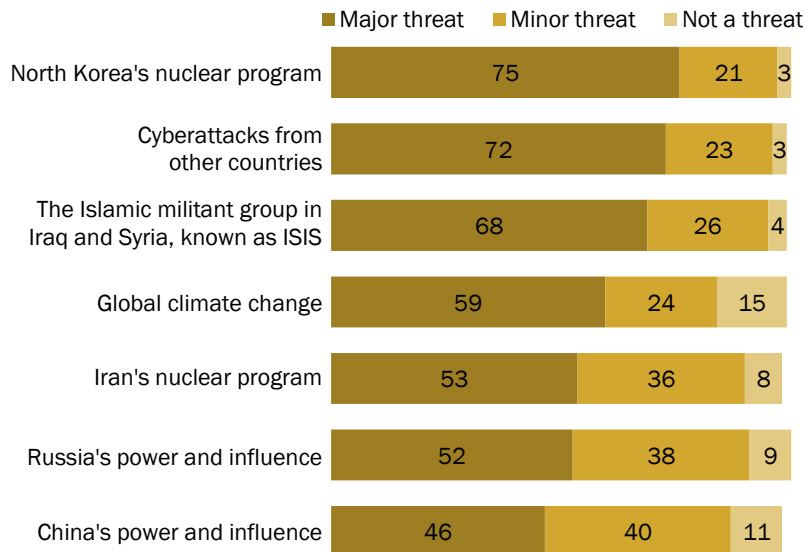
Nearly three-quarters of Americans (72%) say cyberattacks from other countries are a major threat to the U.S., a view that has changed little in recent years. About two-thirds (68%) say ISIS poses a major threat to the well-being of the U.S., which is 11 percentage points lower than in January. (The survey was conducted before the deadly terrorist attack in New York City on Oct. 31; ISIS has claimed responsibility for the attack.)

Opinions about other possible global threats to the United States also have changed. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) view global climate change as a major threat, up 7 points since January and the highest share saying this in surveys dating to 2009. By contrast, fewer Americans say Iran's nuclear program is a major threat to the U.S. now (53%) than did so in late 2015 (62%).

The public's views of whether Russia's "power and influence" pose a major threat to U.S. well-being are virtually unchanged since January (54% then, 52% today), while somewhat fewer say China's power and influence is a major threat today (46%) than did so then (52%).

## North Korea and cyberattacks widely viewed as major threats to the United States

*% who say each is a \_\_\_\_\_ to the well-being of the United States*



Notes: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

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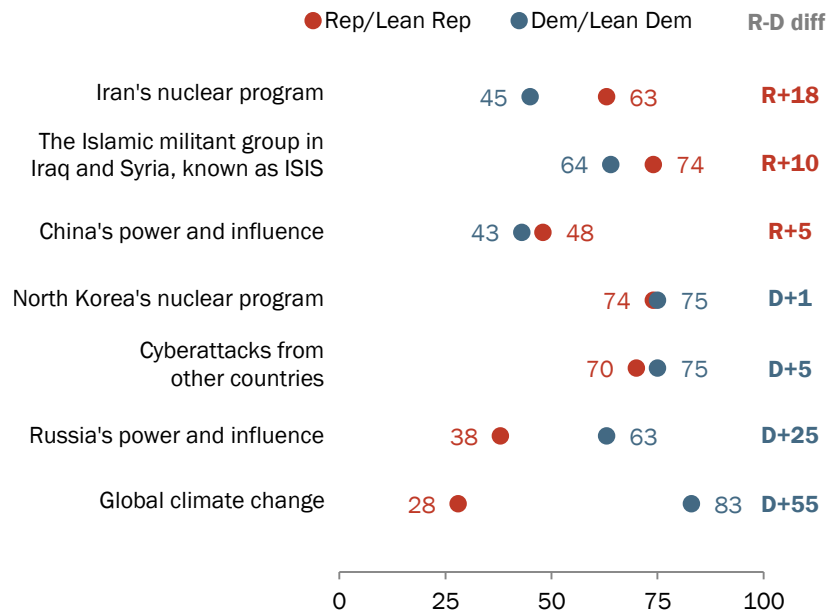
As in the past, Republicans and Democrats are deeply divided over the seriousness of several possible threats, most notably climate change. More than eight-in-ten Democrats (83%) say global climate change is a major threat to the U.S. Just 28% of Republicans say the same, making it their lowest-rated threat, by far.

There also is a 25-point partisan gap in views of whether Russia's power and influence constitute a major threat (63% of Democrats, 38% of Republicans), and an 18-point gap on Iran's nuclear program (63% of Democrats, 45% of Republicans).

By contrast, there is much greater partisan agreement that North Korea's nuclear program and cyberattacks from other countries represent major threats to the United States; 70% or more Republicans and Democrats say each is a major threat.

### Broad partisan agreement that North Korea poses a major threat; wide gaps on climate change, Russia

*% who say each is a major threat to the well-being of the United States*



Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

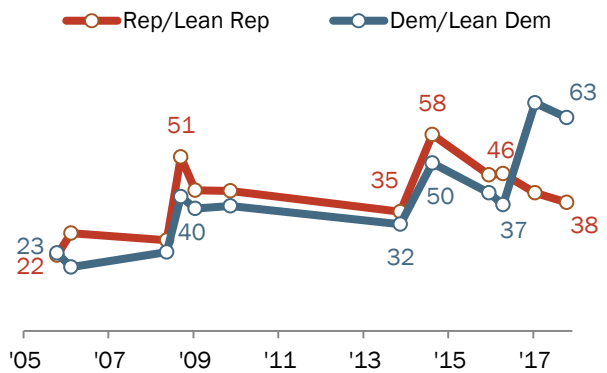
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For many years, Republicans and Democrats generally shared the same views about whether Russia represented a major threat to the U.S. In 2014, 58% of Republicans and 50% of Democrats said “growing authoritarianism in Russia” was a major threat and as recently as last year, 37% of Democrats and 46% of Republicans described “tensions with Russia” as a major threat.

But partisan differences increased sharply after the presidential election, amid reports that Russia interfered in the campaign. In January, 67% of Democrats and 41% of Republicans said Russia’s power and influence were a major threat. These views have changed little since January; currently, 63% of Democrats and 38% of Republicans say Russia is a major threat to the U.S.

### More Democrats than Republicans continue to see Russia as major threat

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



Notes: Question wording of item has changed over the course of the trend. See topline for full details.

Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

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## For first time, majority says campaign against ISIS is going well

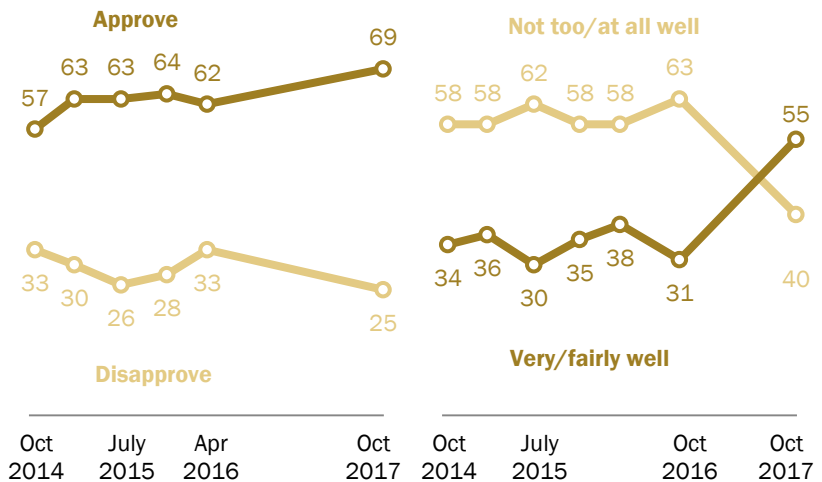
About seven-in-ten Americans (69%) now say they approve of the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria, and 55% say it is going very (13%) or fairly (42%) well. While clear majorities of the public have approved of the efforts to defeat ISIS since the campaign began, this is the first time in Pew Research Center surveys that a majority of the public views the military campaign in positive terms. As recently as last October, just 31% of Americans said the campaign was going very or fairly well.

### Views of U.S. campaign against ISIS improve

Thinking about the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria,

% who ...

% who say it is going ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

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The overall change in public assessments of the military's approach to the Islamic State is largely attributable to a sharp shift in GOP views over the past year. Today, two-thirds (67%) of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say the campaign is going well. In surveys conducted throughout the first years of the military campaign against ISIS (and during Barack Obama's administration), no more than three-in-ten Republicans said this.

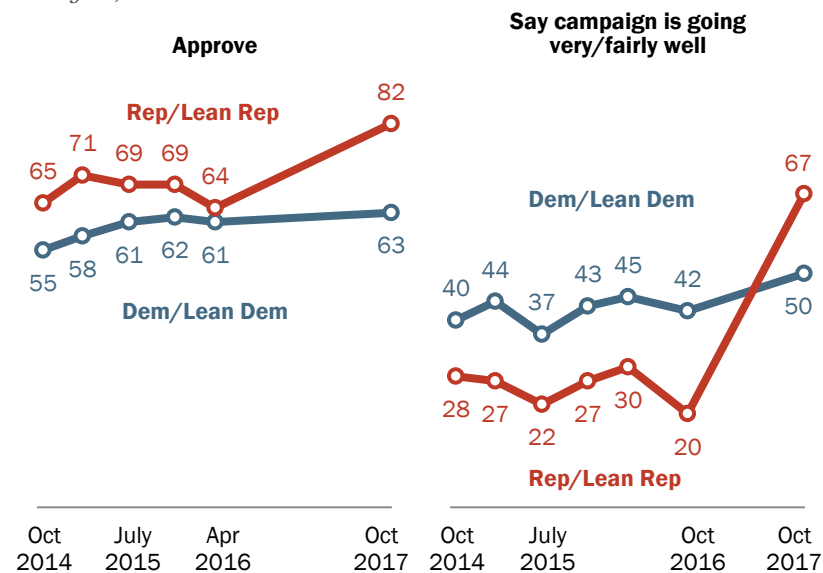
Though majorities of Republicans have approved of the campaign since the outset, GOP approval has increased since Donald Trump's election: 82% currently approve, up from 64% last October and higher than at any other past point.

By contrast, both Democratic approval of the military efforts against ISIS and assessments of the campaign's effectiveness show considerably less change: 63% of Democrats now approve, nearly identical to the shares who said this throughout 2015 and 2016. And 50% now say the campaign is going very or fairly well, up eight points from the 42% who said this last fall.

As a result, while there were only modest partisan gaps in approval of the campaign against the Islamic State over the last two years of the Obama administration, there is now a 19-percentage-point partisan difference. And while Republicans were significantly *less* likely than Democrats to say the campaign against ISIS was going well in 2016 (20% vs. 42%), today they are *more* likely than Democrats to say this (67% vs. 50%).

## GOP evaluations of campaign against ISIS have flipped from Obama era

Thinking about the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria, % who ...



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

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## Mixed views of effect of ISIS campaign on likelihood of attacks in U.S.

Nearly half of Americans (46%) say the American military campaign against ISIS has not made much difference with respect to the chances of terrorist attacks in the U.S.; about a quarter say it has increased the chances (27%) and a similar share (23%) say it has decreased these chances.

Roughly half of both Republicans and Republican leaners (47%) and Democrats and Democratic leaners (46%) say the campaign against ISIS has not made much of a difference when it comes to terrorist attacks on American soil. However, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say the military campaign has increased the chances of a terrorist attack in the U.S.

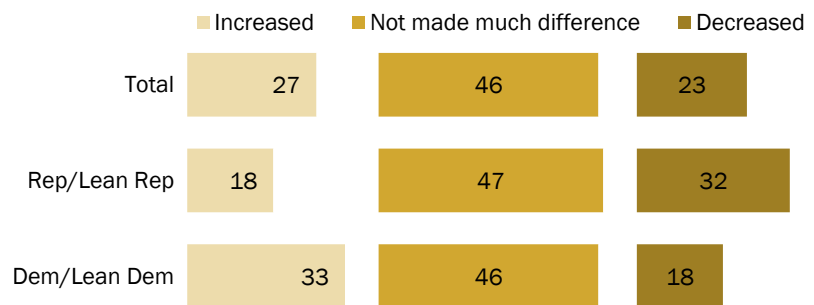
(33% vs. 18%), while

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say the campaign against ISIS has decreased the chances of a terrorist attack (32% vs. 18%).

In 2014, when the U.S. first began its military intervention against ISIS, a similar question asked whether the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants *will* increase, decrease or not make much of a difference on terrorist attacks in the U.S. Then, about one-third (34%) said the campaign will increase chances of a terrorist attack, while 18% said the campaign will decrease chances of an attack. About four-in-ten (41%) said the military campaign would not make much of a difference. As is the case today, Republicans (25%) were somewhat more likely than Democrats (15%) to say the military campaign would decrease the chances of a terrorist attack in the U.S.

### Public split on the impact of campaign against ISIS on chance of terrorist attacks in the United States

% who say U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria has \_\_\_\_\_ the chances of terrorist attacks in the U.S.



Note: Don't know/refused responses not shown.

Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-30, 2017.

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## Acknowledgements

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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### Graphic design and web publishing

Peter Bell, *Information Graphics Designer*

## Methodology

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted October 25-30, 2017 among a national sample of 1,504 adults, 18 years of age or older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia (378 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 1,126 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 698 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted by interviewers under the direction of SSRS. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Marketing Systems Group. 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 Oct. 25-30, 2017*

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	1,504	2.9 percentage points
Republican/Lean Rep	628	4.5 percentage points
Democrat/Lean Dem	735	4.2 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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OCTOBER 2017 POLITICAL SURVEY  
FINAL TOPLINE  
OCTOBER 25-30, 2017  
N=1,504**

**QUESTIONS 1-2, 10, 19-20 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****NO QUESTIONS 3-9, 11-18, 22-25****QUESTION 21 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

Q.26 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 (Q.26=2):**

Q.27 Do you think less respect for America is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all?

	More <u>respected</u>	Less <u>respected</u>	<i>Major</i> <u>problem</u>	<i>Minor</i> <u>problem</u>	<i>Not a</i> <u>problem</u>	<i>DK/</i> <u>Ref</u>	As <u>respected</u> as in past	<i>DK/</i> <u>Ref</u>
Oct 25-30, 2017	13	68	53	12	3	*	17	2
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 <sup>1</sup>	19	55	--	--	--	--	23	3
Newsweek: January, 1984	27	36	--	--	--	--	29	8

**NO QUESTIONS 28-34, 49-53****QUESTIONS 35-48 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

Q.54 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 <u>threat</u>	Minor <u>threat</u>	Not a <u>threat</u>	<b>(VOL.)</b> <u>DK/Ref</u>
a. China's power and influence				
Oct 25-30, 2017	46	40	11	3
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

<sup>1</sup> 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..."

## Q.54 CONTINUED...

	Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	(VOL.) DK/Ref
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				
Oct 25-30, 2017	52	38	9	2
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				
Oct 25-30, 2017	59	24	15	1
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
d. The Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria, known as ISIS				
Oct 25-30, 2017	68	26	4	1
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

**Q.54 CONTINUED...**

	<u>Major threat</u>	<u>Minor threat</u>	<u>Not a threat</u>	<b>(VOL.) DK/Ref</b>
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	70	23	4	4
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
<b>e.</b> Cyberattacks from other countries				
Oct 25-30, 2017	72	23	3	2
Jan 4-9, 2017	71	24	3	2
Apr 12-19, 2016	72	22	3	3

**NO ITEM f**

<b>g.</b> North Korea's nuclear program				
Oct 25-30, 2017	75	21	3	1
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

**NO ITEM h**

<b>i.</b> Iran's nuclear program				
Oct 25-30, 2017	53	36	8	3
Dec 8-13, 2015	62	27	8	3
Aug 20-24, 2014 (U)	59	28	9	4
Oct 30-Nov 6, 2013	68	23	5	3
May, 2012 (C)	70	21	4	5
Oct 28-Nov 8, 2009	72	20	3	6
June 10-14, 2009	69	20	5	5
January 7-11, 2009	65	23	6	6
September, 2008	60	29	6	5
Late May, 2008	62	25	8	5
February, 2006	65	24	5	6
Late October, 2005	61	27	5	7



**ASK ALL:**

Q.55 Do you think that using military force against countries that may seriously threaten our country, but have not attacked us, can often be justified, sometimes be justified, rarely be justified, or never be justified?

Oct 25-30 2017		Oct 28- Nov 8 2009	Early Jan 2007	Late Oct 2005	Dec 2004	July 2004	Aug 2003	May 2003
12	Often justified	16	16	14	14	20	20	22
38	Sometimes justified	36	39	38	46	40	43	45
28	Rarely justified	24	24	27	21	22	19	17
20	Never justified	17	17	15	14	14	13	13
2	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)	8	4	6	5	4	5	3

**NO QUESTIONS 56-57, 60-79, 83-90, 96-98****QUESTIONS 58-59, 92-95 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****QUESTIONS 80-82, 91 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

Q.99 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria?

	Approve	Disapprove	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Oct 25-30, 2017	69	25	6
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
<b>TRENDS FOR COMPARISON:</b>			
Sep 11-14, 2014 <sup>2</sup>	53	29	19
Aug 14-17, 2014 <sup>3</sup> (U)	54	31	15

**ASK ALL:**

Q.100 How well do you think the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria is going [READ IN ORDER]?

	Very well	Fairly well	Not too well	Not at all well	(VOL.) DK/Ref
Oct 25-30, 2017	13	42	29	10	5
Oct 20-25, 2016	6	25	39	24	6
Apr 12-19, 2016	7	30	40	18	4
Dec 8-13, 2015	7	28	39	19	7
Jul 14-20, 2015	7	23	42	20	8
Feb 18-22, 2015	7	30	38	20	5
Oct 15-20, 2014	5	29	38	21	8

<sup>2</sup> 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?"

<sup>3</sup> 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.101 Do you think the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria has **[RANDOMIZE: increased/decreased]** the chances of terrorist attacks in the U.S., **[RANDOMIZE: decreased/increased]** the chances of terrorist attacks in the U.S., or not made much difference?

		<b>TREND FOR COMPARISON:</b>	
Oct 25-30 2017		Sep 11-14 2014 <sup>4</sup>	
27	Increased chances of terrorist attacks in U.S.	34	
23	Decreased chances of terrorist attacks in U.S.	18	
46	Not make much difference	41	
4	Don't know/Refused <b>(VOL.)</b>	7	

**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
	Republican	Democrat	Independent	No preference	Other party	DK/Ref	Rep	Dem
Oct 25-30, 2017	22	32	41	3	1	2	17	19
Jun 8-Jul 9, 2017	25	31	39	3	1	2	16	18
Apr 5-11, 2017	24	31	42	2	1	*	17	20
Feb 7-12, 2017	23	34	37	3	1	2	15	18
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
<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

<sup>4</sup> In the September 11-14, 2014 survey, respondents were asked: "Do you think the U.S. military campaign against Islamic militants in Iraq and Syria will increase the chances of terrorist attacks in the U.S., decrease the chances of terrorist attacks in the U.S., or not make much difference?"

**PARTY/PARTYLN CONTINUED ...**

				(VOL.)	(VOL.)	(VOL.)	Lean	Lean
	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>DK/Ref</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>
				<u>preference</u>	<u>party</u>			
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	--	--	--	--	--

**QUESTION 102 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****Key to Pew Research trends noted in the topline:**


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(C)	Pew Research Global Attitudes/Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
(U)	Pew Research Center/USA Today polls

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