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NATO's Image Improves on Both Sides of Atlantic

*European faith in American military
support largely unchanged*

BY *Bruce Stokes*

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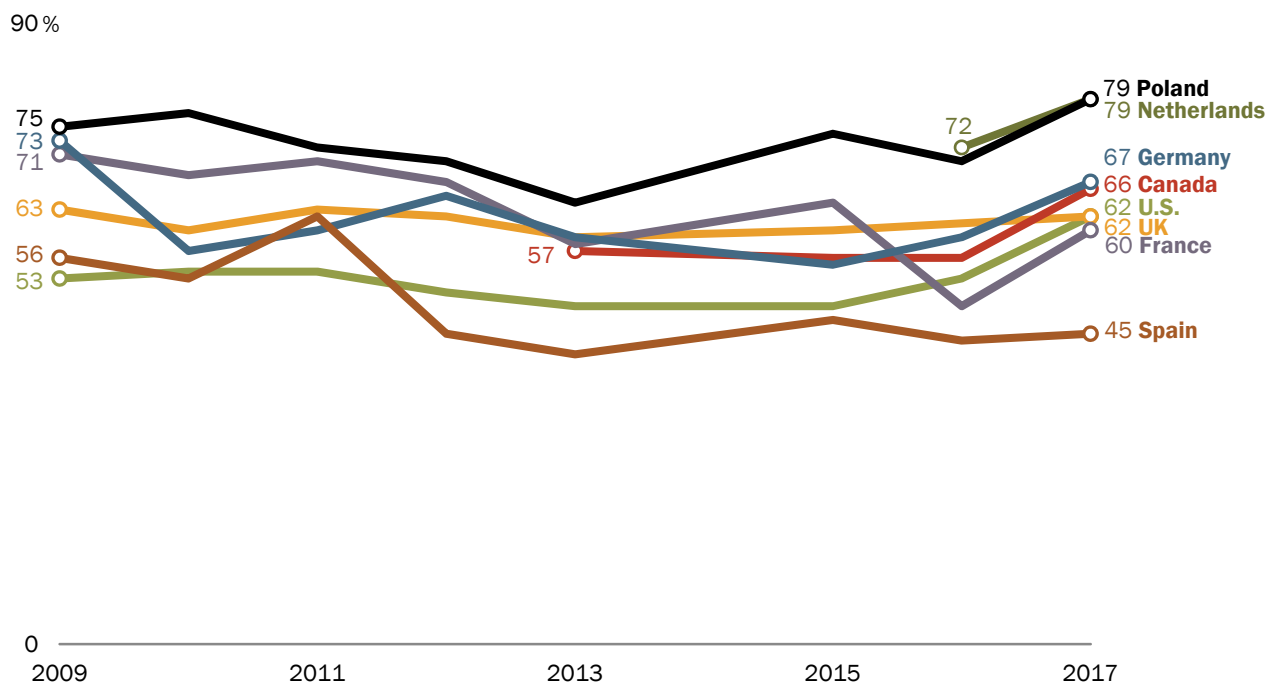
NATO's Image Improves on Both Sides of Atlantic

European faith in American military support largely unchanged

In both North America and Europe, views of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have generally improved over the past year. Today, roughly six-in-ten Americans hold a favorable opinion of the security alliance, up from just over half in 2016, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. Majority support for NATO has also strengthened in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland. And after a steep decline a year ago, most French again express a favorable view of the security alliance.

NATO now seen more favorably in Europe, U.S., Canada

Favorable view of NATO



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12i.

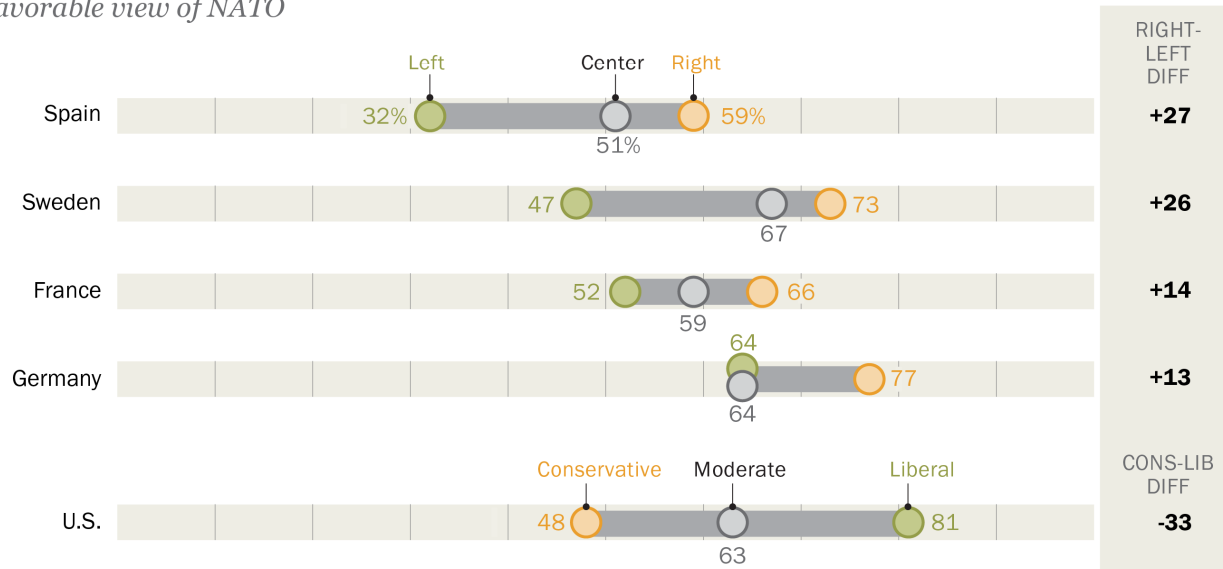
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Improved opinion of NATO comes on the heels of a U.S. presidential campaign in which then-candidate Donald Trump called NATO “obsolete” and raised doubts about whether the U.S. would honor its commitment to come to the defense of its NATO allies. Since taking office, President Trump has voiced support for NATO. But despite such swings in how NATO has been characterized by the current U.S. administration, most Europeans remain confident that Washington is committed to the principle of mutual defense. Asked specifically whether the U.S. would use military force to defend a NATO member if attacked by Russia, majorities in each of the countries surveyed believe they would.

Behind the overall uptick in favorable views of NATO, there are sharp political and partisan differences in how publics in member countries perceive the alliance. In the U.S., for instance, liberals (81%) are much more supportive of NATO than conservatives (48%). In fact, American liberals’ opinions of the alliance have improved 23 percentage points since 2016. Conservatives’ views are unchanged.

Favorable view of NATO by political ideology

Favorable view of NATO



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12i.

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In several European countries, those on the ideological right are *more* likely than those on the left to support the alliance. In Spain, the right and left are 27 percentage points apart – 59% vs. 32% respectively. In Sweden the ideological gap is 26 points, in France 14 points, and in Germany 13 points. The share of the French right with positive views of NATO has grown 14 points in just the past year, while the opinion among the German right is up 13 points over the same period.

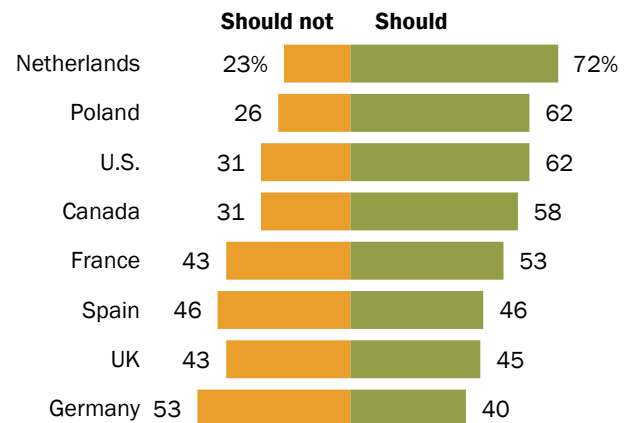
Despite candidate Trump’s suggestion that U.S. willingness to defend an ally might be conditional on their level of defense spending, a median of 66% in seven nations surveyed believe Washington would use military force to defend a fellow NATO partner if it was involved in a serious military conflict with Russia.

For their part, a solid majority of Americans say the U.S. should militarily defend a NATO ally if embroiled in an armed conflict with Russia. Asked about their own country’s obligation under the same scenario, more than half in the Netherlands (72%), Poland (62%), Canada (58%) and France (53%) support living up to their mutual defense commitment as a member of NATO. Just 40% of Germans back such assistance. In most countries surveyed, the more people perceive Russia as a major threat, the greater their willingness to come to a security partner’s defense.

These are among the key findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted among 9,761 respondents in the U.S., Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom from Feb. 16 to April 10, 2017.

Divisions within NATO on defending an alliance ally

If Russia got into a serious military conflict with one of its neighboring countries that is our NATO ally, do you think our country should or should not use military force to defend that country?



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q18.

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Views of NATO improving

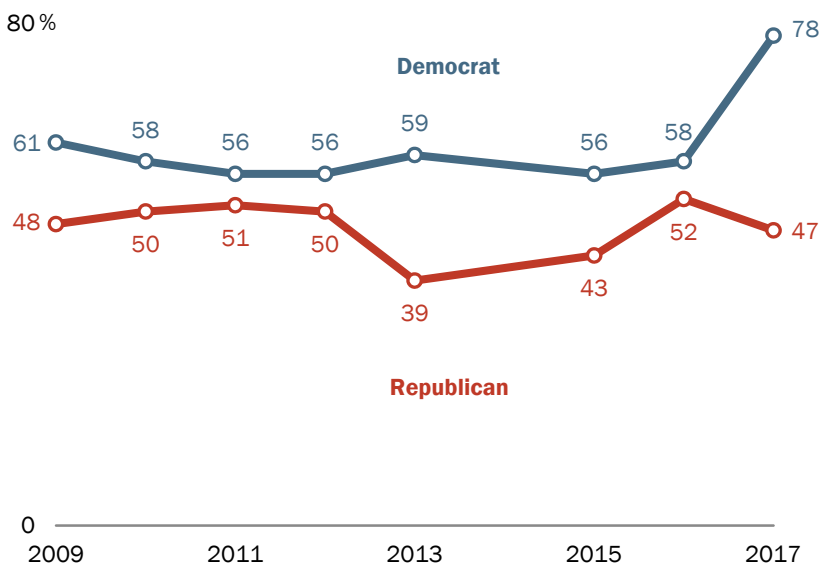
The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949, and it has grown from its 12 founding members to 28. Its original mission was mutual defense in the face of a military threat from what was then the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies. Today its mission is broader and includes counterterrorism and cybersecurity.

Roughly six-in-ten Americans (62%) hold a favorable view of NATO. Such sentiment has improved 9 percentage points in the last year. This represents the strongest U.S. support for the transatlantic security alliance in recent years.

But Americans' views of NATO are partisan and have been so for some time. Since 2009 Democrats have generally voiced a more positive opinion of the transatlantic alliance than have Republicans. In 2017, 78% of Democrats expressed support for NATO, up from 58% in 2016. At the same time, Donald Trump's criticism of NATO resonates with his political base. Less than half of Republicans (47%) hold a favorable view of the alliance. The current 31-point partisan divide over NATO compares with only a 6-point gap in 2016.

U.S. Democrats' positive view of NATO surges

Favorable view of NATO



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12i.

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There are no significant generational or gender differences in views of NATO among Americans. But people with a college education or more (68%) are more favorably disposed toward the alliance than are people with a high school education or less (57%).

Support for the transatlantic security partnership is similar in Canada, the other North American member of NATO. Nearly two-thirds of Canadians (66%) hold NATO in high esteem. Such support

has improved by 10 percentage points since 2015. This rise in support can be seen across demographic groups. Roughly three-quarters of Liberal Party (75%) and Conservative Party (74%) adherents have a positive view of the security alliance, as do about two-thirds of New Democratic Party (65%) loyalists.

In Europe, the Poles (79%) and Dutch (79%) express the strongest support for NATO among the alliance members surveyed. In 2015 such sentiment stood at 74% in Poland and 72% in the Netherlands.

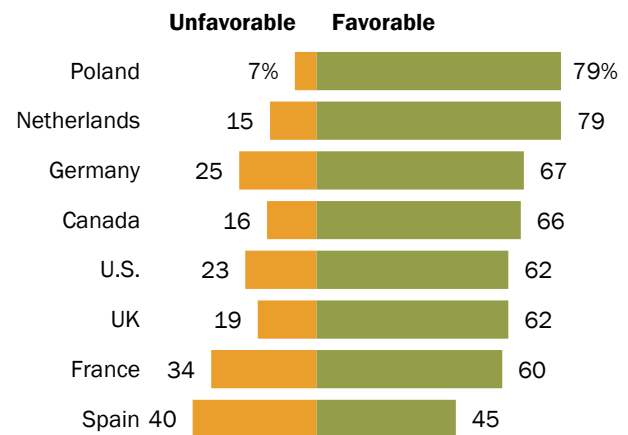
Two-thirds (67%) of Germans also hold a positive opinion of the security pact. Such support is up 12 points from 2015, in part due to a sharp increase in support by women and an improvement in the alliance's image in both eastern and western Germany. Germans who have a favorable view of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party are particularly supportive of NATO. Those who have a favorable view of the Left Party, which wants Germany to pull out of NATO, are less likely than the general population to view the alliance favorably.

Six-in-ten people in France (60%) voice a favorable opinion of the alliance. Such backing is up 11 points from 2016 but down 11 points from 2009. Those who today have a favorable view of the centrist En Marche, President Emmanuel Macron's new political party, and the conservative Les Republicains are particularly supportive of NATO.

A similar proportion of the British (62%) see NATO in a positive light. And such sentiment has not changed much since 2009. British who favor the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats are particularly positive about NATO. And British men (67%) are more favorably disposed toward the alliance than women (56%).

Generally strong support for NATO

Views of NATO



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12i.

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Limited European willingness to come to a NATO ally's defense

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which created NATO in 1949, commits member countries to come to the assistance of a fellow NATO member if that ally is attacked.

When presented with a scenario in which a NATO member state is attacked by Russia, roughly six-in-ten Americans (62%) are willing to use military force to come to their ally's defense. Such support is up 6 percentage points since 2015. Men (67%) are more willing to do this than women (57%). And Americans ages 50 and older (68%) are more supportive of such action than those 18 to 29 (57%).

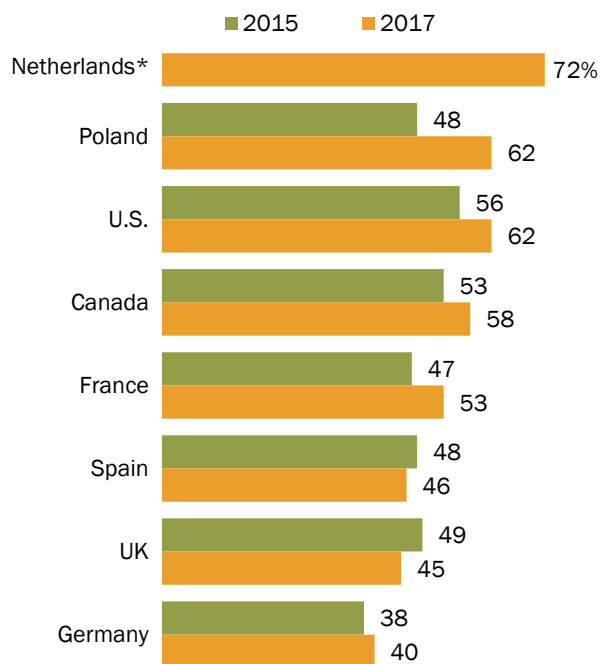
Today, there are no partisan differences on living up to America's Article 5 commitment. But in 2015, the last time Pew Research Center asked this question, Republicans (69%) were far more likely than Democrats (47%) to back aiding allies in a confrontation with Russia. Since then, such Republican sentiment, now at 65%, has not changed much. Democrats' willingness to offer military support (63%) has increased 26 points. A separate Pew Research Center [survey](#) in January 2017 also found that for the first time since 2005, more Democrats than Republicans saw Russia's power and influence as a major threat to the U.S. And Democrats' concern about Russia rose 30 points from 2016 to 2017.

Germany has the fourth-largest defense budget in NATO, but just 40% of Germans believe that Germany should provide military force to defend a NATO ally if it is attacked by Russia. More than half (53%) do not support such aid. There are no significant partisan differences on this issue among Germans.

Opposition to providing military assistance is particularly strong among German women (62%). Men there are largely divided on the issue. Among people who live in the states that comprised the western Federal Republic of Germany,

Germans least supportive of defending allies against Russia

Our country should use military force to defend a NATO ally if it got into a serious military conflict with Russia



*Data not available for the Netherlands in 2015.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q18.

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43% think Berlin should come to the aid of a NATO ally. Just 29% of those from the eastern states that were once the German Democratic Republic agree.

In Poland, the NATO member state in the survey in the closest proximity to Russia, 62% of the public backs using military force to defend a NATO ally. Such sentiment has increased significantly since 2015, when 48% wanted their nation to come to an alliance country's defense.

In Spain, 46% say Madrid should support a fellow NATO member in a conflict with Russia. Those who have a favorable view of the left-wing, populist party Podemos are much less likely to support helping NATO allies (37%) than those who are unfavorable towards Podemos (52%). Majorities of those who favor the other three major parties – the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the People's Party and the Citizens' Party – support coming to an ally's aid.

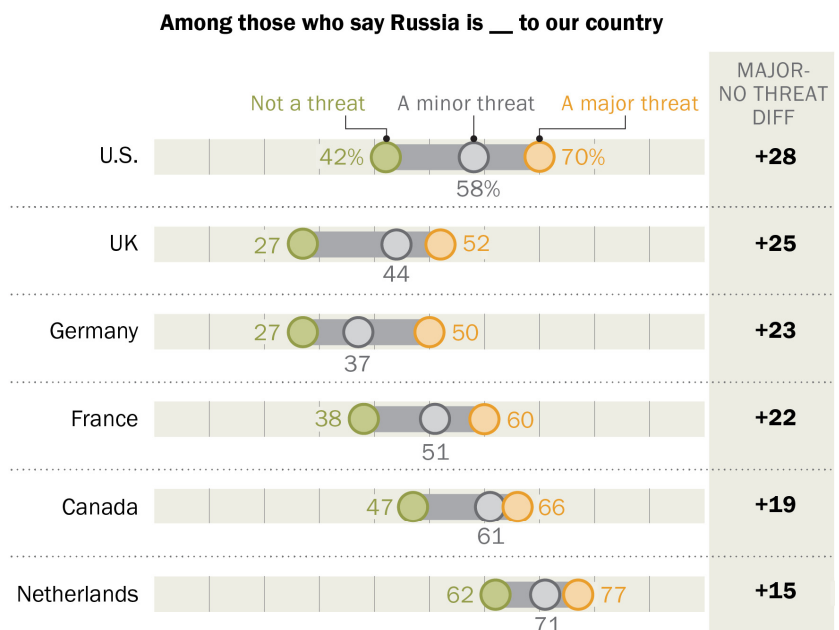
More than half the French public supports their Article 5 obligations: 53% would come to the military assistance of a fellow NATO member, up from 47% in 2015. Older people and those on the left are now more supportive of helping an ally in a confrontation with Russia than they were in 2015.

The Dutch voice the greatest willingness among Europeans surveyed to live up to their NATO mutual defense commitment. Roughly seven-in-ten (72%) say their country should come to others' military aid in a conflict with Russia.

About six-in-ten Canadians (58%) support using military force to help defend a NATO ally attacked by Moscow. Fully 68% of Conservative Party supporters say Ottawa should back its allies, but only 54% of New Democratic Party adherents agree.

NATO solidarity higher among people who consider Russia a major threat

If Russia got into a serious military conflict with one of its neighboring countries that is our NATO ally, do you think our country should or should not use military force to defend that country?



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q18.

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Canadian men (63%) give significantly more backing to using military force in such a situation than do women (53%).

Public support for living up to the Article 5 commitment is generally much stronger among those who believe Russia is a major threat to their country, compared to those who say Russia poses no threat. A median of 44% of those in countries surveyed see Russia as a major threat to their nation, including 62% of Polish, 47% of Americans and Spanish, 45% of French, 44% of Dutch and 43% of British.

Seven-in-ten Americans who view Russia as a major threat support defending a NATO ally. Only 42% of those in the U.S. who say Russia is not a threat back such assistance. About half of Germans and British who call Russia a major threat to their country voice the view that their country should come to the aid of a NATO ally if it is attacked by Russia. Only about a quarter of Germans and British who say Russia is not a threat support such action.

Widespread belief U.S. would come to a NATO ally's defense

Majorities in all the NATO member countries surveyed believe the U.S. would use military force to back up an alliance partner if it got into a serious military conflict with Russia. This includes 70% of Spanish, 69% of the Dutch, 67% of British and 65% of Canadians. Such sentiment has not changed much in the past two years.

European faith in U.S. military support for NATO largely unchanged

The U.S. would use military force to defend a NATO ally if it got into a serious military conflict with Russia

	2015	2017	Change
	%	%	
France	65	60	-5
Canada	72	68	-4
Germany	68	65	-3
Spain	70	70	0
UK	66	66	0
Poland	49	57	+8
Netherlands*	--	69	--

*Data not available for the Netherlands in 2015.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q19.

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About half of Swedes support NATO membership

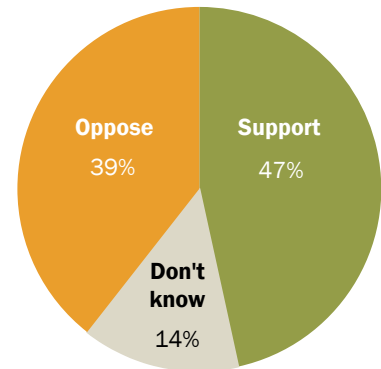
Although Sweden is not a NATO member, joining the alliance has been a major [topic](#) of recent public debate in that country.

About half of Swedes support NATO membership, and such sentiment is largely unchanged from last year: 47% in 2017, 45% in 2016. Opposition to joining has also stayed about the same, with 44% opposing membership in 2016 compared to 39% in 2017. About one-in-seven Swedes (14%) voice no opinion on membership.

Swedish men (51%) are more supportive of joining the transatlantic defense community than are Swedish women (43%). Those who favor the Moderate Party and the Sweden Democrats are more likely than others to back NATO membership. Those who favor the Social Democratic Party are less likely than others to back joining the alliance.

Swedes divided on NATO membership

Do you support or oppose Sweden becoming a member of NATO?



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15.

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International and Kantar Public UK. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

[General information on international survey research](#)

United States survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (25% of sample) and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (75% of sample) stratified by exchange and block within exchange. Individuals within landline households are selected using the youngest male or female method. Interviews in the cell sample conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, up to seven phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent. 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.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	English, Spanish
Fieldwork Dates:	February 16 - March 15, 2017
Sample Size:	1,505
Margin of Error:	3.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Princeton Survey Research Associates International
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and nativity, region, population density, phone use and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.45

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Canada survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (50% of sample) stratified by geographic area and of cell phone users (50% of sample). Individuals within landline households are selected using the youngest person method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 8 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	English, French
Fieldwork Dates:	February 16 - March 3, 2017
Sample Size:	1,022
Margin of Error:	3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories)
Primary Vendor:	Princeton Survey Research Associates International
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.35

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France survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (50% of sample) stratified by region (excluding overseas NUTS 3 regions), and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (50% of sample) stratified by mobile network operators. Individuals within landline households are selected using the Rizzo method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 10 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	French
Fieldwork Dates:	March 6 - April 1, 2017
Sample Size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.93

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Germany survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (50% of sample) stratified by region (NUTS3), and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (50% of sample) stratified by mobile network operators. Individuals within landline households are selected using the Rizzo method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 10 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	German
Fieldwork Dates:	March 6 – April 7, 2017
Sample Size:	1,002
Margin of Error:	3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.59

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Netherlands survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (40% of sample) stratified by region (NUTS3), and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (60% of sample) stratified by mobile network operators. Individuals within landline households are selected using the Rizzo method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 10 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	Dutch
Fieldwork Dates:	March 6 – April 7, 2017
Sample Size:	1,006
Margin of Error:	3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.50

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Poland survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	Multi-stage, area probability design. Primary sampling units (PSUs) are statistical areas (or combinations of statistical areas where the address population falls below 100) stratified by region (NUTS1) and urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of effective PSUs is 100. Individuals within households are selected using the Kish method. At least three attempts are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Face-to-face
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork Dates:	March 4 – April 5, 2017
Sample Size:	1,160
Margin of Error:	4.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population 18 plus (excluding the least densely populated PSUs)
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region, urbanity and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	2.37

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Spain survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (40% of sample) stratified by region (NUTS3), and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (60% of sample) stratified by mobile network operators. Individuals within landline households are selected using the Rizzo method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 10 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	Castilian Spanish
Fieldwork Dates:	March 6 – April 6, 2017
Sample Size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.71

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Sweden survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (30% of sample) stratified by region (NUTS3), and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (70% of sample) stratified by mobile network operators. Individuals within landline households are selected using the Rizzo method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 10 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	Swedish
Fieldwork Dates:	March 6 – April 10, 2017
Sample Size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.56

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United Kingdom survey methodology, Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Sample Design:	List-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households (50% of sample) stratified by region (NUTS3), and Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of cell phone users (50% of sample) stratified by mobile network operators. Individuals within landline households are selected using the Rizzo method. Interviews in the cell sample are conducted with the person who answered the phone, if age 18 or older. For both landline and cell samples, at least 10 phone calls are made to complete the interview with the selected respondent.
Mode:	Telephone
Languages:	English
Fieldwork Dates:	March 6 – April 3, 2017
Sample Size:	1,066
Margin of Error:	3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adults 18 plus in telephone households
Primary Vendor:	Kantar Public UK
Weighting Variables:	Gender, age, education, region and probability of selection of respondent
Design Effects:	1.51

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Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2017 Survey
May 23, 2017 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2017 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q12i. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. i. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	20	42	15	8	15	100
	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
Canada	Spring, 2017	16	50	11	5	18	100
	Spring, 2016	14	42	12	5	27	100
	Spring, 2015	10	46	18	5	22	100
	Spring, 2013	9	48	13	6	23	100
France	Spring, 2017	6	54	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2016	4	45	28	10	13	100
	Spring, 2015	7	57	26	9	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	52	29	12	1	100
	Spring, 2012	8	59	21	10	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	60	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	62	24	7	2	100
	Fall, 2009	12	59	20	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	11	56	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2016	5	54	26	4	11	100
	Spring, 2015	7	48	29	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	5	54	27	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	8	57	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	54	29	4	7	100
	Spring, 2010	7	50	27	6	9	100
	Fall, 2009	14	59	18	4	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	24	55	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2016	17	55	14	5	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	22	57	6	1	14	100
	Spring, 2016	12	58	11	1	17	100
	Spring, 2015	9	65	14	2	11	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2012	11	59	16	3	11	100
	Spring, 2011	12	60	11	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	18	59	9	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	17	58	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	57	13	4	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	13	32	24	16	15	100
	Spring, 2016	13	31	24	19	14	100
	Spring, 2015	10	37	24	16	13	100
	Spring, 2013	11	31	29	18	11	100
	Spring, 2012	12	33	26	20	10	100
	Spring, 2011	15	47	21	11	6	100
	Spring, 2010	6	47	23	5	19	100
	Fall, 2009	7	49	20	8	15	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	16	49	20	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	13	45	27	9	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	23	39	14	5	20	100
	Spring, 2016	18	43	10	7	22	100
	Spring, 2015	19	41	12	7	21	100
	Spring, 2013	12	47	13	5	23	100
	Spring, 2012	15	47	13	4	20	100
	Spring, 2011	17	46	12	5	20	100
	Spring, 2010	18	42	12	5	24	100
	Fall, 2009	22	41	11	6	21	100

		Q15. Do you support or oppose Sweden becoming a member of NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2017	47	39	14	100
	Spring, 2016	45	44	11	100

		Q17c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that _____ is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)? c. Russia's power and influence				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	47	41	9	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	30	47	17	7	100
France	Spring, 2017	45	39	14	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	33	53	12	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	44	44	10	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	65	25	5	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	47	28	18	6	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	39	52	8	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	43	41	10	6	100

		Q18. If Russia got into a serious military conflict with one of its neighboring countries that is our NATO ally, do you think (survey country) should or should not use military force to defend that country?			
		Yes, should use military force	No, should not use military force	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	62	31	7	100
	Spring, 2015	56	37	7	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	58	31	11	100
	Spring, 2015	53	36	11	100
France	Spring, 2017	53	43	4	100
	Spring, 2015	47	53	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	40	53	6	100
	Spring, 2015	38	58	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	72	23	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	62	26	12	100
	Spring, 2015	48	34	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	46	46	7	100
	Spring, 2015	48	47	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	45	43	12	100
	Spring, 2015	49	37	14	100

		Q19. And do you think the United States would or would not use military force to defend that country?			
		Yes, would use military force	No, would not use military force	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2017	68	21	11	100
	Spring, 2015	72	18	10	100
France	Spring, 2017	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2015	65	34	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	65	27	7	100
	Spring, 2015	68	26	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	69	25	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	57	26	17	100
	Spring, 2015	49	31	20	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	70	20	10	100
	Spring, 2015	70	21	9	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	66	25	9	100
	Spring, 2015	66	24	10	100