

# NATIONAL OPINION BALLOT REPORT

*Results of the Foreign Policy Association's 2025 National Opinion Survey*

**GREAT DECISIONS 2025**



**FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION**  
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**OPINION BALLOTS** have been included with the Foreign Policy Association's *Great Decisions* since 1955 to enable participants to make their views known. Each year FPA sends the NATIONAL OPINION BALLOT REPORT to the White House, the departments of State and Defense, members of Congress, the media and concerned citizens.

## ABOUT GREAT DECISIONS BALLOTTERS...

### A. How long have you participated in the Great Decisions program (i.e., attended one or more discussion sessions)?

This is the first year I have participated.	20.2%
I participated in one previous year.	25%
I participated in more than one previous year.	54.8%

### B. How did you learn about the Great Decisions program?

Word of mouth	39.8%
Local library/Community Center	35.9%
Foreign Policy Association website	1.8%
Other organization	22.5%

### C. Where does your Great Decisions group meet?

Private home	2.8%
Library	59.6%
Community center	8.7%
Learning in retirement	15.4%
Online/Zoom	2.9%
Other	10.6%

### D. How many hours, on average, do you spend reading one Great Decisions chapter?

Less than 1 hour	8.7%
1–2 hours	63.5%
3–4 hours	26%
More than 4 hours	1.9%

### E. Would you say you have or have not changed your opinion in a fairly significant way as a result of taking part in the Great Decisions program?

Have	43%
Have not	33%
Not sure	24%

### F. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Although the media often reports about national and international events and developments, this news is seldom as interesting as the things that happen directly in our own community and neighborhood.

Agree strongly	4%
Agree somewhat	17%
Neither agree nor disagree	16%
Disagree somewhat	40%
Disagree strongly	23%

### G. Generally speaking, how interested are you in politics?

Very much interested	77.2%
Somewhat interested	21.8%
Not too interested	1%

### H. Do you think it is best for the future of the United States if the U.S. takes an active role in world affairs or stays out of world affairs?

Takes an active role in world affairs	100%
Stays out of world affairs	0%

### I. How often are you asked for your opinion on foreign policy?

Often	9.9%
Sometimes	38.6%
Not often	45.6%
Never	5.9%

### J. Have you been abroad during the last two years?

Yes	66.3%
No	33.7%

### K. Do you know, or are you learning, a foreign language?

Yes	48.5%
No	51.5%

### L. Do you have any close friends or family that live in other countries?

Yes	63.4%
No	36.6%

For more information about  
*Great Decisions*, visit us online

[www.fpa.org](http://www.fpa.org)

**M. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?**

Republican	8.9%
Democrat	68.3%
Independent	18.8%
Non-aligned	4%

**N. What is your gender?**

Male	39.6%
Female	60.4%

**O. What race do you consider yourself?**

White/Caucasian	92%
Black/African-American	1%
Hispanic/Latino	1%
Asian-American	4%
Prefer not to specify	1%

**P. Were you born in the United States or another country?**

United States	93.3%
Another country	6.7%

**Q. Are you a citizen of the United States or another country?**

United States	98%
Another country	2%

**R. What is your age?**

18 and under	0%
19-29	0%
30-39	0%
40-49	4%
50-59	8%
60-69	17%
70-79	46%
80 and above	27%

**S. Are you currently employed?**

Full-time employee	6%
Part-time employee	3%
Self-employed	7%
Unemployed	0%
Retired	84%

**T. Can you give us an estimate of your household income in 2024 before taxes?**

Below \$30,000	1%
\$30,000-\$50,000	8.1%
\$50,000-\$75,000	8.1%
\$75,000-\$100,000	8.1%
Over \$100,000	56.6%
Prefer not to say	18.2%

(Totals may not equal 100% after rounding.)

**U. What is the highest level of education you have completed?**

High school graduate	0%
Some college, but no degree (yet)	3%
2-year college degree	4%
4-year college degree	11%
Some postgraduate work, but no degree (yet)	20%
Post-graduate degree (MA, MBA, MD, JD, PhD, etc.)	62%

**V. What Region of the U.S. do you live in?**

West	57.3%
Midwest	12.5%
Northeast	10.4%
Southwest	10.4%
Southeast	9.4%



*The NATIONAL OPINION BALLOT REPORT was prepared by the Foreign Policy Association: Olivia Gross, Editor; Tonya Leigh, Creative Manager; and Matthew Barbari, Director of Policy Planning.*

*Ballot questions were collected by Siena College and tabulated by Zane Vakharia, Executive Office Intern.*

## BALLOT REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

This year's responses reflect opinions crafted after the study and discussion of each of the eight 2025 *Great Decisions* topics. The majority of ballot participants were middle or upper-middle class Americans, over the age of 60, and held an advanced degree. There were more female than male participants. They did not shy away from partisan politics either-most identify as Democrats, although Republicans and Independents were represented as well.

*The ballots cast by Great Decisions participants indicate:*

### Support for:

Strong backing for maintaining leadership in AI, technology, defense, and diplomacy.

- ✓ High support for NATO, Asian partnerships (India & Japan), and global institutions.
- ✓ Support for AI regulation in warfare, human oversight, and privacy safeguards.
- ✓ Endorsement of renewable energy investments and international climate agreements.
- ✓ Preference for free trade agreements and diversified supply chains.
- ✓ Support for job retraining to offset technological disruptions.
- ✓ Humanitarian engagement on issues such as global health and migration.

### Opposition to:

- ✓ Unregulated AI & Surveillance
- ✓ Skepticism about expanding U.S. military operations in the Middle East.
- ✓ Cooperation with regimes undermining democracy and human rights.
- ✓ Policies that weaken global alliances or retreat from engagement.



## TOPIC I / AMERICA AT A GLOBAL CROSSROADS

*The U.S., polarized and divided faces a world overflowing with challenges, dangers, and uncertainties. Conflict and disorder have become defining features of world politics. Wars have erupted in Europe and the Middle East, and tensions are rising in East Asia. China and Russia have stepped forward to challenge American leadership and the Western-oriented international order.*

The global crossroads survey reveals strong public awareness of the interconnectedness of foreign policy issues. Most respondents believe the U.S. must balance competing priorities—such as security, economic growth, technology, and climate—rather than focus narrowly on one. There is strong backing for alliances like NATO and partnerships in Asia, alongside calls for renewed leadership in global institutions. Concerns about authoritarianism, cybersecurity, and disinformation feature prominently. The findings underscore that Americans want the U.S. to remain an active, engaged power that integrates domestic strength with international responsibility.

**A. Do you believe that the United States sets a ‘good’ standard for representing a powerful nation in the global order?**

No	57.7%
Unsure	22%
Yes	20.3%

**B. Do you think the liberal international order will continue to decline?**

Yes	77.4%
No	22.6%

**C. Do you think the level of polarization in the United States has increased over the past 5 years?**

Yes, significantly	83.8%
Yes, moderately	11.1%
Yes, slightly	2.5%
No, not at all	1.6%

**D. How do you think the U.S.-China relationship will change after the inauguration of the next U.S. President, Donald Trump?**

Stay the same	26.4%
Improve	8.1%
Deteriorate	65.5%

**E. How confident are you in the long-term continuation of the international liberal order?**

Not too confident	48.9%
Somewhat confident	34.5%
Not at all confident	10.7%
Very confident	6.5%

**F. Which grand strategy do you believe is most beneficial to the United States?**

Liberal international leadership	58%
Westphalian international strategy	34%
America First agenda	8%

**G. Do you think the America First strategy is sustainable in the long term?**

Yes	6.4%
Unsure	9%
No	84.6%

**H. How confident are you in the United States maintaining global hegemony over the next 10 years?**

Not too confident	45.3%
Somewhat confident	37.3%
Not at all confident	14.2%
Very confident	3.2%

*“The issue of war or peace is an issue that concerns not only experts on Foreign Affairs but every citizen of the United States.”*

*Anne Morrow Lindbergh*

## TOPIC 2/U.S. & THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Over the past two presidential terms, the U.S. has strongly pivoted away from neoliberalism as a foreign economic policy approach. Under Presidents Trump and Biden, the U.S. has embraced a post-neoliberal approach to economic policy making. This approach relies on tariffs, export controls, unilateral economic sanctions, and other restrictive measures to a degree unseen in the postwar era.

The global economy survey highlights deep concern about U.S. competitiveness and global financial stability. Respondents worry about China's growing economic clout and the potential decline of the dollar as the world's reserve currency. At the same time, there is strong support for free trade agreements and partnerships that strengthen supply chains and reduce dependence on strategic rivals. Inflation, job security, and technological innovation emerge as leading concerns. The results point to a public that sees economic security as inseparable from national security.

### A. How much has neoliberalism declined in recent years?

Moderately	49.2%
Significantly	40.1%
Slightly	7.7%
Not at all	3%

### B. Do the WTO and other international institutions play a major role in maintaining a liberal internationalist order?

Yes, but only slightly	50.8%
Yes, a lot	44.3%
No, not at all	4.9%

### C. To what extent will the reelection of U.S. President Donald Trump impact the United States' leadership in the global economy?

Significantly	88.7%
Moderately	11.1%
Slightly	0.1%
Not at all	0.1%

### D. How much would the United States abandoning its NATO allies affect the international order?

Significantly	93.1%
Moderately	5.5%
Slightly	0.8%
Not at all	0.6%

### E. Should the United States pivot away from neoliberalism as a foreign policy economic policy approach?

Yes	31.7%
No	68.3%

### F. Do you think the United States is hypocritical when it comes to domestic versus international laws and standards?

Yes	83%
No	17%

### G. How important is the expansion of hyperglobalization?

Very important	51.5%
Somewhat important	33.4%
Not too important	10.2%
Not important at all	4.9%

### H. How confident are you in the United States maintaining economic hegemony over other states?

Very confident	6.2%
Somewhat confident	64.8%
Not too confident	20.8%
Not confident at all	8.2%

*“The only preparation for prospering in the global economy is investing in ourselves”*

*President William J. Clinton*

## TOPIC 3/UNITED STATES AND CHINA RELATIONS

*There is one thing that people can actually agree on across the aisle in Washington, DC: The United States is in a strategic competition with a rising China that poses a range of economic, political, and military security challenges. Officials, scholars, and pundits disagree, however, on how the United States should compete with China and what the end goal of Washington's China strategy should be.*

The China survey indicates strong public concern about U.S.-China relations, particularly in technology and security. A majority support limiting China's access to advanced AI and semiconductor technologies, seeing it as essential for preserving U.S. advantages. Respondents favor strengthening alliances in Asia, particularly with Japan, South Korea, and India, as a way to counterbalance Beijing's growing influence. While there is general support for economic engagement with China, it is tempered by worries over human rights and national security risks. The findings suggest that Americans want a tough but balanced approach to China that protects U.S. leadership without isolating vital economic ties.

**A. To what extent do the values of China's President, Xi Jinping, influence the state's relationship with the United States?**

Strongly	83%
Moderately	13.2%
Slightly	2.5%
Not at all	1.3%

**B. Does the United States domestic polarization play a major role in the U.S.-China partnership?**

Yes	81%
No	19%

**C. Do China's ongoing territorial disputes relate to the current war in Ukraine?**

Yes, but there are a lot of key differences	65.9%
Yes, the circumstances are very similar	24.2%
No, they are different	9.9%

**D. How much will the outcome of the War in Ukraine affect China's strategies moving forward?**

Significantly	44.8%
Moderately	41%
Slightly	11.7%
Not at all	2.5%

**E. Should the United States put more effort into maintaining a peaceful relationship with China despite their ideological differences?**

Yes	94.8%
No	5.2%

**F. How much has the Belt and Road Initiative contributed to the weakening of U.S.-China Relations?**

Significantly	27.3%
Moderately	48.4%
Slightly	21.8%
Not at all	2.6%

**G. To what extent did President Trump's public stance on COVID-19, particularly regarding China, weaken the relationship between the two countries?**

Significantly	50.8%
Moderately	30.9%
Slightly	14.5%
Not at all	3.9%

**H. Is it possible for a United States President to be fully aligned with China in the future without creating tension in their ongoing relationship?**

Yes	24.6%
No	75.4%

**I. Do you predict that China will attempt to invade Taiwan within the next 5 years?**

Yes	45.8%
No	54.2%

**J. How confident are you that the United States and China will reach a diplomatic agreement to resolve the sovereignty issues surrounding Taiwan?**

Very confident	1.6%
Somewhat confident	26.7%
Not too confident	56.6%
Not at all confident	15.1%

## TOPIC 4/INDIA AND THE WORLD

*As the Republic of India marks its 75th anniversary in January 2025, the world's most populous nation and largest democracy continues to defy simple categorization. Born into the Cold War geopolitics of the 20th century and grounded in histories and traditions, both ancient and modern, India today is an emerging major power occupying a pivotal position between China, the U.S., and the Global South.*

The India survey reflects growing support for closer U.S.–India relations. Most respondents view India as an essential partner for balancing China's influence in Asia and for bolstering democracy in the region. There is strong backing for cooperation in defense, technology, and trade, with particular enthusiasm for joint innovation in AI, energy, and space exploration. Human rights remain a consideration, but they are not seen as outweighing the strategic value of the partnership. The results highlight bipartisan recognition of India as a cornerstone in U.S. foreign policy.

**A. Do you support or oppose the United States partnering with India to accelerate its transition to renewable energy as part of global climate change efforts?**

Strongly support	75.9%
Somewhat support	17.7%
Strongly oppose	5%
Somewhat oppose	1.4%

**B. Should the United States collaborate more with India to address economic inequality and climate change in the Global South?**

Yes, collaborate more	84.6%
Maintain current efforts	13.1%
No, focus on other regions	2.3%

**C. Do you support or oppose India gaining a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) as part of broader reforms to reflect the current global power dynamics?**

Strongly support	43.1%
Somewhat support	40.7%
Strongly oppose	11%
Somewhat oppose	5.2%

**D. Should the United States reconsider its approach toward India's relationship with Russia, given India's reliance on Russian arms and energy?**

Yes, adopt a more flexible approach	47%
Yes, press India to distance itself from Russia	39.5%
No change in current policy	13.5%

**E. Do you believe India's "multit-alignment" foreign policy- working with both the United States and its rivals- supports or undermines United States global interest?**

Supports U.S. interests	59.7%
Undermines U.S. interests	40.3%

**F. Should the United States negotiate a free trade agreement with India to expand economic cooperation despite ongoing trade barriers?**

Yes, prioritize trade negotiations	78.5%
No opinion	12.2%
No, maintain current policies	9.3%

**G. Should the United States prioritize investments in India's manufacturing and technology sectors to diversify supply chains away from China?**

Approve strongly	6.3%
Approve somewhat	28.5%
Disapprove somewhat	41.8%
Disapprove strongly	23.4%

**H. Should the United States pressure India to take a stronger stance against Russia's invasion of Ukraine, including reducing its reliance on Russian oil?**

Yes, pressure India	52.4%
No, respect India's position	43.5%
No opinion	4.1%

## TOPIC 5/INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE COOPERATION

Over the past 30 years, climate change has become one of the central global challenges of the modern era, one that has hugely important consequences for the livability of the planet. In 2015, the international community jettisoned previous approaches to climate change and negotiated a new effort through the Paris Agreement. Prior agreements like the 1997 Kyoto Protocol were based on diplomats negotiating how soon and how fast countries should reduce their emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases through legally binding emission reductions.

In the climate survey, respondents strongly endorsed U.S. leadership in global climate action, with a majority supporting international agreements and domestic investments in clean energy. There is consistent concern about the national security implications of climate change, particularly its role in driving migration, conflict, and economic disruption. While support for renewable energy is high, some respondents are cautious about the economic trade-offs, particularly regarding energy prices. Overall, the results reflect a broad consensus that climate change is both an environmental and geopolitical challenge requiring proactive leadership at home and abroad.

**A. Do you support or oppose the United States prioritizing addressing climate change as a national security issue, including preparing for extreme weather and global instability caused by climate impacts?**

Strongly support	81.5%
Somewhat support	10.2%
Strongly oppose	4.5%
Somewhat oppose	3.8%

**B. Should the United States remain committed to the Paris Agreement and continue implementing policies to meet its emission reduction goals?**

Yes, fully committed	86.7%
Somewhat committed	6.8%
No, withdraw from the agreement	6.5%

**C. Should the United States prioritize climate cooperation with China despite rising geopolitical and economic tensions?**

Yes, climate cooperation is critical	91.2%
No, focus on competition with China	8.8%

**D. How important is the role of United States businesses and private investments in driving global climate solutions?**

Very important	84.3%
Somewhat important	10.5%
Not too important	3%
Not important at all	2.2%

**E. Do you believe United States policies like the Inflation Reduction Act, which invests in clean energy, strengthen America's global leadership on climate change?**

Yes, they strengthen leadership	89.7%
No, they are insufficient	10.3%

**F. Should the United States advocate for stronger international accountability mechanisms to ensure countries meet their climate commitments?**

Yes, advocate for stronger mechanisms	79%
No, respect national sovereignty	21%

*“We are the first generation to feel the effects of climate change and the last generation that can do something about it.”*

*President Barack Obama*

## TOPIC 6/THE FUTURE OF NATO

*Europe is frightened and frightening for the first time since the 1980s, when nuclear sabers were rattling as the Soviet Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed contending intermediate range missiles along the dividing line of the military alliances. With Russia's continued barbarity in Ukraine, there is no escaping that Vladimir Putin intends not to be "European" (that is, Western) and prefers to be a threat rather than a small but successful piece of the liberal economic jigsaw.*

The NATO survey demonstrates strong public support for the alliance, with most respondents believing it is critical for U.S. security and global stability. A clear majority favor maintaining or even increasing U.S. commitments to NATO, while also urging allies to meet their defense spending obligations. Respondents see NATO as essential in deterring Russian aggression and countering rising authoritarian threats. The results confirm that the U.S. public values collective defense and continues to see NATO as a pillar of international order.

### A. Can NATO be dismantled while still ensuring European security remains intact?

Yes	2%
Somewhat	24.6%
No	73.4%

### B. Can European militaries thrive while the United States remains involved in NATO?

Yes	70.5%
Somewhat	27.5%
No	2%

### C. To what extent does Ukraine's potential admission into NATO pose a threat to Russia?

Major threat	42.5%
Somewhat of a threat	29.5%
Mild threat	13%
No threat at all	15%

### D. Is it strategically viable for China to invade Taiwan while European security is under threat?

Yes, it is a plausible strategy	43.7%
Possibly, depending on the situation	36.5%
No, it is not a good strategy	19.8%

### E. Should Ukraine continue pursuing NATO admittance, or should it begin to consider other strategies?

Yes, Ukraine should continue	43.8%
Yes, but there are alternatives	39%
No, Ukraine should consider alternatives	17.2%

### F. How confident are you that the United States could leave NATO peacefully, should that scenario arise?

Very confident	6.8%
Somewhat confident	20.9%
Not too confident	42.2%
Not at all confident	30.1%

### G. Are you concerned about European countries' continued reliance on the United States for military defense?

Yes, Europe should have their own	58%
Yes, but its only a mild concern	40.4%
No, NATO is sufficient	1.6%

### H. Can the United States remain prosperous if Europe is facing economic or security difficulties?

Yes	14.6%
Unsure	25.3%
No	60.1%

### I. Should countries still be considered for NATO memberships?

Yes, if eligible	65.9%
Yes, but only select few	31.3%
No countries should be considered	2.8%

## TOPIC 7/AI AND AMERICAN NATIONAL SECURITY

*Artificial Intelligence (AI), especially generative AI, is often claimed as an emergency technology that will disrupt all facets of society. Generative AI is a field of AI that can produce novel content such as text, images, videos, audio, and music. Artificial Intelligence is rapidly developing in applications and use cases, from large language models like ChatGPT to deepfakes. Deepfakes are photos, videos, or audio recordings that have been manipulated using AI to make them appear real. As a dual use technology, artificial intelligence leverages computers and machines to mimic the problem-solving and decision making capabilities of the human mind.*

The AI survey shows overwhelming support for the United States maintaining global leadership in artificial intelligence to strengthen national security and competitiveness, with most respondents strongly supportive. There is also strong backing for international agreements to regulate AI in warfare and a clear desire to ensure human oversight of critical decisions. Respondents strongly favor prioritizing ethical standards, including minimizing bias and protecting privacy. Workforce retraining programs for jobs displaced by AI are broadly supported, and there is high concern about AI-driven threats like deepfakes and disinformation in elections. Overall, the public is enthusiastic about AI's potential but wants it pursued responsibly and under careful regulation.

**A. Do you support or oppose the United States government increasing investments in AI-powered cybersecurity systems to defend against rising cyber threats?**

Strongly support	86.1%
Somewhat support	12.4%
Strongly oppose	1%
Somewhat oppose	0.5%

**B. Do you support or oppose international agreements to regulate the use of AI in warfare, ensuring human control over critical decisions such as launching nuclear weapons?**

Yes, support regulations	96.2%
No, oppose regulations	3.8%

**C. How important is it for the United States to limit China's access to advanced AI technologies (such as semiconductors and GPUs) to maintain its technological advantage?**

Very important	50%
Somewhat important	39.5%
Not too important	7.6%
Not important at all	2.9%

**D. Do you support or oppose stronger federal regulations to protect personal privacy from AI-powered surveillance technologies?**

Strongly support	86.9%
Somewhat support	10.2%
Strongly oppose	2.4%
Somewhat oppose	0.5%

**E. Should the United States government provide workforce retraining programs to address potential job losses caused by advancements in AI?**

Yes, provide retraining	85.1%
No, focus on other priorities	14.9%

**F. Should the United States collaborate with international organizations like UNESCO and the European Union to establish global standards for AI ethics and governance?**

Yes, collaborate internationally	96.7%
No, focus on domestic regulations	3.3%

**G. Do you support or oppose continued development of AI for the United States Military applications, such as autonomous systems and battlefield decision-making tools?**

Strongly support	49.8%
Somewhat support	40.5%
Strongly oppose	6.3%
Somewhat oppose	3.4%

**H. Should the United States prioritize ethical considerations, such as minimizing bias and ensuring transparency, when developing AI for national security purposes?**

Yes, prioritize ethics	87.4%
No, focus on efficiency	12.6%

## TOPIC 8/U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

*Analysts of American policy in 2025 have the unusual advantage of being able to assess the new president's likely policies against the backdrop of what he did in his first term, four years earlier. The prognosis is not positive. In that first term, Donald Trump's approach to the Middle East oscillated between emotional, uninformed, uncaring, and impulsive statements and actions, on the one hand, and a sustained effort to undermine the policies that had defined American interests and informed decades of American diplomacy in the region, on the other. The Middle East in 2025 has changed, and in most respects the problems facing President Donald Trump are more complicated and less amenable to the haphazard approach he followed in his first term.*

The Middle East survey reveals persistent concerns about instability in the region, with terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and energy security remaining top issues. A majority support maintaining security commitments, including cooperation with Israel and Gulf states, though there is also strong interest in reducing the U.S. military footprint. Respondents are divided on approaches to Iran, with some favoring diplomacy and others supporting a tougher stance. Overall, the public sees the Middle East as strategically important but wants U.S. involvement to be measured and balanced against domestic priorities.

**A. Should the United States reduce its military presence in the Middle East, even if it risks destabilizing the region and empowering adversaries such as Iran?**

Yes, the U.S. should reduce its presence	40.6%
No, the U.S. should maintain its presence	59.4%

**B. Should the United States resume negotiations with Iran to limit its nuclear program, even if it requires lifting some economic sanctions?**

Yes, resume negotiations	89.8%
No, maintain sanctions	10.2%

**C. Do you believe that the United States should place conditions on military aid to Israel to encourage greater efforts to minimize civilian casualties in Gaza?**

Yes, place conditions	84.6%
No, continue unconditional support	15.4%

**D. Should the United States play a leading role in funding and overseeing the reconstruction of Gaza after the current conflict ends?**

Yes, lead the effort	41%
No, focus on domestic priorities	59%

**E. Should the United States prioritize human rights when dealing with allies like Saudi Arabia, even if it risks jeopardizing security and energy agreements?**

Yes, prioritize human rights	62.1%
No, prioritize security and energy	37.9%

**F. Do you think the United States should take a more active role in restarting peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians?**

Yes, take a more active role	59.4%
No, leave it to regional powers	40.6%

**G. How concerned are you about China expanding its economic and diplomatic influence in the Middle East, potentially at the expense of United States leadership?**

Very concerned	44%
Somewhat concerned	41%
Not very concerned	13%
Not concerned at all	2%

**H. Given that the United States imports only a little Middle Eastern oil, should the United States continue to spend billions securing energy exports from the Persian Gulf?**

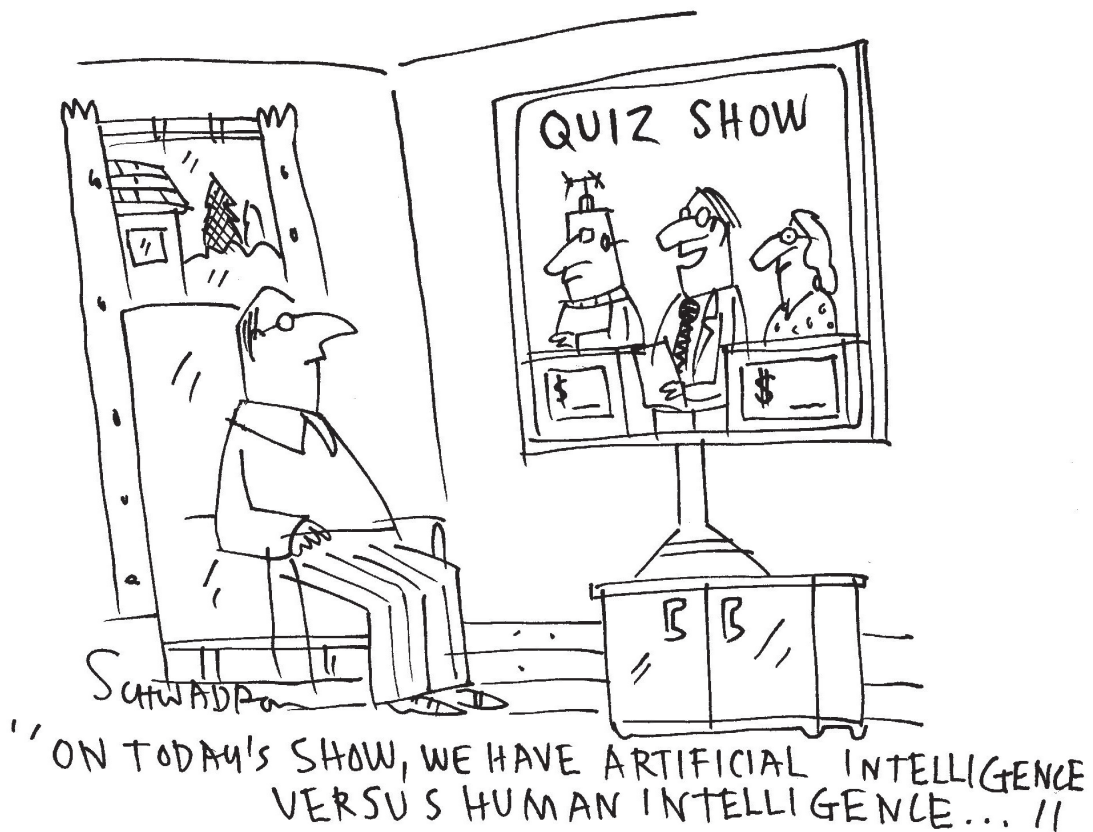
Yes, continue spending	17.4%
No, reduce involvement	69.2%
No opinion	13.4%

**I. Should the United States engage in limited diplomacy with groups like Hezbollah and Hamas to reduce violence, or maintain a policy of total isolation?**

Engage diplomatically	68%
Maintain isolation	20.5%
No opinion	11.5%

**J. Should the United States pursue a regime change in Iran through economic sanctions and covert actions, or focus on diplomacy to change Iranian behavior?**

Focus on diplomacy	82.4%
Pursue regime change	13.6%
No opinion	4%



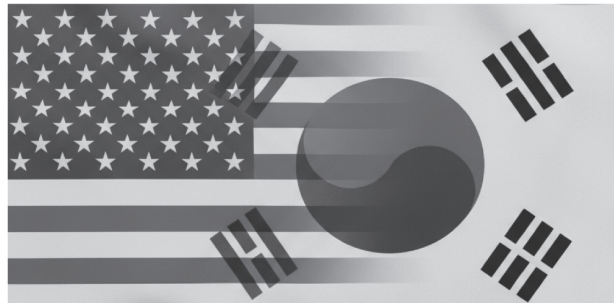
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*Edited by Noel V. Lateef*

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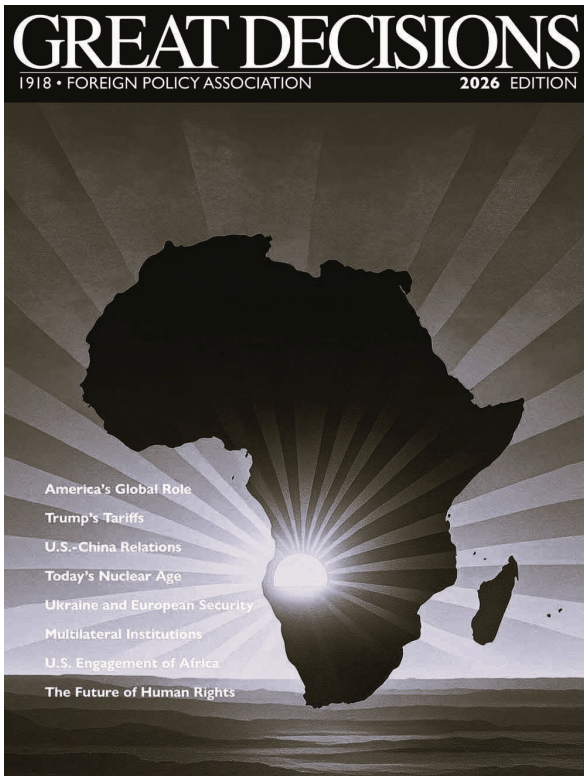


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