
Global Public Opinion on Nuclear Weapons

A GLOBAL STUDY FROM



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
 **AngusReidStrategies**[™]

Table of Contents

| | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------------|----|
| Publication Details and Methodology | 3 | Conclusion | 16 |
| Introduction | 4 | Detailed Survey Responses by Country | |
| General Survey Findings | | Britain | 17 |
| Q1. Suggested aims of foreign policy | 5 | France | 20 |
| Q2. Importance of deterring spread of nuclear weapons | 5 | Italy | 23 |
| Q3. Nuclear Proliferation Treaty - effective or ineffective? | 6 | Germany | 26 |
| Q4. Should countries without nuclear weapons be prevented from developing them? | 6 | United States | 29 |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing: a violation of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty? | 7 | Israel | 32 |
| Q6. Is it justified for your country to use the nuclear weapons available to it? | 8 | Who We Are | 35 |
| Q7. Do you feel safer or less safe that your country does/does not possess nuclear weapons? | 9 | | |
| Q8. What should your country's goals be with regard to nuclear weapons? | 10 | | |
| Q9. What should your country's goals be with regard to nuclear testing? | 10 | | |
| Q10. Opinions on ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty | 11 | | |
| Q11. Should weapons in space be banned? | 12 | | |
| Q12. Opinions on eliminating nuclear arsenals available to each nation | 13 | | |
| Q13. Do nuclear weapons make the world safer or more dangerous? | 14 | | |
| Q14. Level of concern about the possibility of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of non-state entities | 14 | | |
| Q15. Support for eliminating all nuclear weapons worldwide through an enforceable agreement | 15 | | |

Publication Details and Methodology

PUBLICATION DETAILS

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For more information on this study, please contact the spokespeople listed at the bottom of the page.

METHODOLOGY

For this global study, Angus Reid Strategies conducted online surveys among randomly selected, representative samples of adults in six countries.

Britain – 1,000 adults, conducted from Jul. 26 to Jul. 29, 2007
France – 1,000 adults, conducted from Jul. 26 to Jul. 28, 2007
Italy – 1,000 adults, conducted from Jul. 26 to Jul. 27, 2007
Germany – 1,000 adults, conducted from Jul. 26 to Jul. 28, 2007
U.S. – 1,000 adults, conducted from Jul. 26 to Aug. 1, 2007
Israel – 1,000 adults, conducted from Jul. 26 to Aug. 8, 2007

The margin of error for the total sample in each country is +/-3.1 %, 19 times out of 20. The results have been statistically weighted according to the most current education, age, gender and region Census data to ensure a sample representative of the entire adult population of each country. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding.

Introduction

The Simons Foundation and Angus Reid Strategies partnered to conduct a survey to assess the views of citizens in three countries that possess nuclear weapons—Britain, France and the United States—as well as another—Israel—which has refused to openly discuss its nuclear capabilities. The views of adults in Germany and Italy—two members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) who participate in the military alliance’s nuclear sharing concept—would also be assessed.

Before the start of 2005, seven countries—Britain, China, France, India, Pakistan, Russia and the United States—had acknowledged possessing nuclear arsenals. Under the “strategic ambiguity” policy, Israel has refused to publicly discuss its purported nuclear capabilities.

Over the past two years, two other nations—Iran and North Korea—accelerated the development of their nuclear programs. While Iran contends that its aim is to produce energy and not weapons, a series of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions have imposed sanctions on the country for its failure to stop uranium

enrichment. In North Korea, after months of tension that included the launch of seven missiles into the Sea of Japan, the government agreed to suspend its nuclear weapons program in exchange for one million tonnes of fuel oil, economic assistance, and humanitarian aid.







A review of public sentiment on nuclear weapons is particularly timely, considering that two European countries recently underwent a change of government, with Nicolas Sarkozy taking over from Jacques Chirac in France; and Gordon Brown supplanting Tony Blair in Britain. Israel is expected to hold a fresh legislative ballot within the next year. The 2008 U.S. presidential election will be the first in 56 years where neither an incumbent nor a current or former vice-president will be featured on either of the two main tickets.

In the following pages, the responses of adults in each of the six countries to 15 different questions related to nuclear weapons can be found. The full data sets, with age and gender breakdowns for each nation, are featured at the end of this document.

General Survey Findings







Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for (your country’s) foreign policy?

Out of the six countries surveyed, Israel is the only one where a majority of respondents (55.1%) want their nation to use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests, as opposed to coordinating with other nations to do what is best for the world as a whole. In the United States, Germany, Italy and France, more than two-thirds of respondents voiced support for multilateralism. In Britain, 57 per cent of respondents agreed with this principle.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (Country) should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 39.7% | 24.3% | 22.5% | 26.4% | 21.6% | 55.1% |
| (Country) should coordinate with other countries to do what’s best for the world as a whole | 57.6% | 70.6% | 75.8% | 71.4% | 69.0% | 39.2% |
| Not sure | 3.1% | 5.1% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 9.3% | 5.7% |

Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of (your country), how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons?

At least 69 per cent of respondents in all the countries surveyed agree that it is “very important” for their own countries to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Italians show especially strong feelings about this, with 86.3 per cent of respondents saying this objective is paramount. Fewer than seven per cent of respondents in the six nations place preventing the spread of nuclear weapons as a foreign policy goal of minor importance.







| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very important | 75.6% | 73.5% | 86.3% | 69.5% | 77.5% | 71.8% |
| Moderately important | 20.0% | 17.1% | 9.9% | 25.1% | 18.0% | 22.1% |
| Not too important | 2.8% | 5.6% | 2.4% | 3.1% | 1.8% | 3.5% |
| Not important at all | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| Not sure | 1.1% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 1.5% |

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Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world?

While Germans show the highest level of confidence in the effectiveness of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) at 38.3 per cent, none of the six countries surveyed gave glowing reviews to the NPT. Israel (63.3%) and Italy (60.3%) have the highest number of respondents who openly regard the NPT as ineffective. More than a third of respondents in Britain and the United States cannot form an opinion on the usefulness of the NPT.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|-------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Effective | 25.0% | 22.0% | 23.9% | 38.3% | 15.9% | 17.5% |
| Ineffective | 40.4% | 47.6% | 60.3% | 41.5% | 46.3% | 63.3% |
| Not sure | 34.6% | 30.4% | 15.8% | 20.2% | 37.8% | 19.2% |







Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - “Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them.”

A majority of respondents in all six countries “strongly agree” that nations that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them. Once again, Italian respondents (62.4%) lead the way. The numbers are consistent across the board, even in the United States and Israel, whose governments have recently expressed concerns over Iran’s nuclear program.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strongly agree | 51.5% | 53.9% | 62.4% | 56.5% | 53.6% | 58.3% |
| Moderately agree | 33.4% | 34.4% | 23.3% | 32.3% | 28.7% | 25.5% |
| Moderately disagree | 8.1% | 5.9% | 6.0% | 5.7% | 7.7% | 9.9% |
| Strongly disagree | 1.5% | 3.4% | 6.9% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 2.7% |
| Not sure | 5.5% | 2.4% | 1.4% | 4.0% | 8.3% | 3.6% |

Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view?




At least two-in-five respondents in the six countries surveyed believe NATO’s nuclear sharing concept violates the NPT. In Italy and Germany—the two countries that actively participate in NATO’s deterring concept—more than 56 per cent of respondents think that the mechanism goes against the principles of the NPT. At least one-in-five respondents in Britain, France and Israel are undecided on this issue, while Americans (40.8%) seem particularly unaware.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| NATO’s nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 41.7% | 48.5% | 56.7% | 56.2% | 43.0% | 53.3% |
| NATO’s nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 28.9% | 25.0% | 26.8% | 24.6% | 16.1% | 25.7% |
| Not sure | 29.4% | 26.5% | 16.5% | 19.2% | 40.8% | 21.0% |

Q6a. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by (your country) would be justified?

Asked in Britain, France and the U.S.



In Britain, France and the United States, roughly two-in-five respondents believe the use of nuclear weapons would never be justified. Still, while a quarter of American respondents believe utilizing nuclear weapons in a war would be acceptable, 28.6 per cent of Britons—and 37.1 per cent of French respondents—think relying on nuclear arms as a deterrent against a possible attack is justified.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  USA |
|---|--|--|--|
| Yes, in the context of an actual war | 16.9% | 15.0% | 24.9% |
| Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 28.6% | 37.1% | 20.2% |
| No, it would never be justified | 48.8% | 43.4% | 40.4% |
| Not sure | 5.7% | 4.5% | 14.5% |

Q6b. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by NATO would be justified?

Asked in Italy and Germany


In Germany and Italy, this question gauged views on the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The two main participants in NATO’s nuclear sharing concept strongly came out against the use of nuclear arms by the military alliance. Italians (18.4%) seemed slightly more at ease with the deployment of nuclear weapons by NATO as a deterrent against a possible attack.

| |  ITA |  GER |
|---|--|--|
| Yes, in the context of an actual war | 9.6% | 11.7% |
| Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 18.4% | 8.4% |
| No, it would never be justified | 69.9% | 76.9% |
| Not sure | 2.1% | 3.0% |

Q6c. Under the “strategic ambiguity” policy, Israel has refused to publicly discuss its purported nuclear capabilities. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by Israel would be justified?

Asked in Israel

In Israel, more than 70 per cent of respondents agreed with the use of nuclear weapons, either in the context of an actual war or as a deterrent against a possible attack. Less than a quarter of Israelis believe the deployment of nuclear weapons would never be justified—a much lower number than in the other countries surveyed.

| |  ISR |
|---|--|
| Yes, in the context of an actual war | 34.9% |
| Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 36.7% |
| No, it would never be justified | 21.6% |
| Not sure | 6.8% |




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Q7a. Do you feel safer knowing that (your country) possesses nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that (your country) possesses nuclear weapons?

Asked in Britain, France and the U.S.



The results of this question suggest that many respondents in Britain, France and the United States—although not a clear majority—seem comfortable with their country’s nuclear status quo. In the three countries, more than 46 per cent of respondents report feeling safer by knowing that their country possesses nuclear armament. Britain (37.1) boasts the highest number of people who feel less safe on account of the nuclear arsenal.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  USA |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| Safer | 46.3% | 48.4% | 47.0% |
| Less safe | 37.1% | 23.9% | 31.5% |
| Not sure | 16.6% | 27.7% | 21.5% |

Q7b. Do you feel safer knowing that (your country) does not possess nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that (your country) does not possess nuclear weapons?

Asked in Italy and Germany

In Italy and Germany—countries that do not possess nuclear weapons—the status quo is also the top choice, with 45.2 per cent of Italians and 59.8 per cent of Germans feeling safer knowing that their respective countries do not have nuclear arms. One-in-five respondents in Germany say the absence of nuclear weapons makes them feel less safe, and a third of Italians concur.

| |  ITA |  GER |
|-----------|--|--|
| Safer | 45.2% | 59.8% |
| Less safe | 33.9% | 20.5% |
| Not sure | 20.9% | 19.7% |

Q7c. Under the “strategic ambiguity” policy, Israel has refused to publicly discuss its purported nuclear capabilities. Would you feel safer knowing that Israel possesses nuclear weapons, or would you feel less safe knowing that Israel possesses nuclear weapons?







Asked in Israel

In Israel, 73 per cent of respondents would feel safer if they knew their country possessed nuclear weapons, while only 13.4 per cent would feel less safe knowing this. Still, a change in Israel’s “strategic ambiguity” policy seems unfeasible at this time.

| |  ISR |
|-----------|--|
| Safer | 73.0% |
| Less safe | 13.4% |
| Not sure | 13.6% |







Q8. What should be the goal of (your country’s) national government when it comes to nuclear weapons?

Respondents in all countries seem to agree that the world should have fewer nuclear weapons. However, they hold differing opinions on whether these weapons should be completely or partially eliminated. In Germany, 80.7 per cent of respondents think their government should pursue the goal of eliminating nuclear arms in the world, and majorities in Britain and Italy feel the same way. In the United States, almost half of respondents would urge their government to work towards global nuclear disarmament, while a third would prefer to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world. A plurality in both France (44.6%) and Israel (45.8%) choose reduction over elimination. Also, one-in-ten Israeli respondents advocate for the development of new nuclear weapons.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 50.9% | 39.0% | 68.5% | 80.7% | 48.7% | 28.6% |
| Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 39.7% | 44.6% | 24.9% | 15.4% | 33.6% | 45.8% |
| Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 4.9% | 11.4% | 4.1% | 1.0% | 5.9% | 6.7% |
| Developing new nuclear weapons | 0.9% | 2.1% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 3.0% | 10.7% |
| Not sure | 3.6% | 2.9% | 1.5% | 1.7% | 8.8% | 8.2% |

Q9. What should be the goal of (your country’s) national government when it comes to nuclear testing?

In this question, Israel is clearly out of step with the rest of the countries surveyed. Only 35.7 per cent of Israeli respondents voice support for the elimination of nuclear testing, while majorities in Germany, Italy, Britain, France and the United States consider it a primary goal of their respective administrations. Israelis are also more prone to call for a reduction in the number of nuclear tests (42.3%)—and to support new nuclear testing (8.7%)—than all other nations.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 60.8% | 58.8% | 73.1% | 84.4% | 52.8% | 35.7% |
| Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 30.8% | 31.3% | 20.1% | 11.9% | 28.1% | 42.3% |
| Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 3.6% | 6.3% | 3.2% | 0.7% | 5.9% | 5.7% |
| Performing new nuclear testing | 0.7% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 0.9% | 3.3% | 8.7% |
| Not sure | 4.1% | 2.6% | 1.7% | 2.1% | 9.9% | 7.6% |





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Q10a. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. (Your country) has ratified this treaty. Do you think (your country) was right or wrong to ratify this treaty?

The four European countries that have ratified the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) express a high level of support for the measure. More than seven-in-ten respondents in Britain, France, Italy and Germany trust their governments' leadership on this issue, and think their nations were right to join the CTBT.


Asked in Britain, France, Italy and Germany

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |
|----------|--|--|--|--|
| Right | 71.9% | 82.9% | 80.8% | 79.8% |
| Wrong | 8.6% | 6.6% | 9.5% | 4.5% |
| Not sure | 19.5% | 10.5% | 9.7% | 15.7% |

Q10b. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. To this date, (your country) has not ratified this treaty. Do you think (your country) should ratify this treaty?

Respondents in the United States clearly urge their government to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), while Israelis are less certain of it. While only 18.7 per cent of those surveyed in the United States think their country should remain outside the CTBT, more than a third of Israelis (37.5%) want no changes in current policy.

Asked in the United States and Israel







| |  USA |  ISR |
|------------|--|--|
| Should | 52.8% | 35.7% |
| Should not | 28.1% | 42.3% |
| Not sure | 5.9% | 5.7% |

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Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space?




Most respondents in all countries “strongly support” a ban on weapons in space, but the measure is more attractive in Europe than in the United States and Israel. More than 58 per cent of respondents in Britain, Germany, France and Italy “strongly support” enacting a treaty, but only 44.6 per cent of Israelis and 41.8 per cent of Americans concur. Opposition to this initiative reaches 15 per cent in both the United States and Israel, as the current U.S. administration discusses the benefits of its missile defence system, which is expected to be implemented in Central Europe in the coming years. In recent weeks, Russia has called for amendments to the 1967 Outer Space Treaty (OST)—which seeks to guarantee that weapons of mass destruction are not placed in space—claiming that its current language could allow a weapon to be positioned in space for “peaceful purposes.”

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Strongly support | 58.1% | 66.4% | 67.3% | 58.9% | 41.8% | 44.6% |
| Moderately support | 24.3% | 25.8% | 19.8% | 23.6% | 26.8% | 25.3% |
| Moderately oppose | 6.9% | 2.1% | 7.0% | 8.4% | 11.2% | 11.8% |
| Strongly oppose | 2.3% | 1.3% | 2.8% | 4.7% | 4.8% | 4.7% |
| Not sure | 8.4% | 4.4% | 3.1% | 4.4% | 15.4% | 13.6% |

Q12a. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most?

Asked in Britain, France and the U.S.



This question showed noticeable differences between the three countries. Two-in-five respondents in Britain deem nuclear weapons as “morally wrong” and voice support for their elimination, while just over a third see them as a “unique” capability and reject the reduction or elimination of their own arsenal. In France, respondents were almost evenly split, while in the United States, the pro-nuclear camp held a double-digit lead over the anti-nuclear camp. Still, some respondents found it hard to commit to one of the two choices, with roughly a quarter of French and British respondents—and a third of Americans—ticking the “undecided” box.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  USA |
|--|--|--|--|
| Nuclear weapons are morally wrong and (country) should proceed to eliminate its arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so | 40.3% | 37.6% | 27.4% |
| Nuclear weapons place (country) in a unique position, so it is not in our interest to participate in treaties that would reduce or eliminate our nuclear arsenal | 35.7% | 38.1% | 37.6% |
| Not sure | 24.0% | 24.3% | 34.9% |

Q12b. Which of these positions on nuclear sharing do you agree with the most?

Asked in Italy and Germany


In Germany and Italy, this question gauged views on the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The two main participants in NATO’s nuclear sharing concept strongly came out against the use of nuclear arms by the military alliance. Italians (18.4%) seemed slightly more at ease with the deployment of nuclear weapons by NATO as a deterrent against a possible attack.

| |  ITA |  GER |
|---|--|--|
| Nuclear sharing under NATO is morally wrong and (your country) should not participate in this deterrence concept, whether or not other countries agree to do so | 51.3% | 60.0% |
| Nuclear sharing under NATO places (your country) in a unique position, so it is in our interest to participate in this deterrence concept | 30.3% | 23.6% |
| Not sure | 18.4% | 16.4% |

Q12c. Under the “strategic ambiguity” policy, Israel has refused to publicly discuss its purported nuclear capabilities. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most?

Asked in Israel

Few Israelis (15.7%) express a moral objection against nuclear weapons, and a clear majority (71.9%) thinks Israel’s purported arsenal places the country in a unique position. Israel also showed a particularly low level of undecided respondents (12.4%), when compared with the other countries.







| |  ISR |
|---|--|
| Nuclear weapons are morally wrong and Israel should proceed to eliminate its purported arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so | 15.7% |
| Nuclear weapons place Israel in a unique position, so it is not in our interest to participate in treaties that would reduce or eliminate our purported nuclear arsenal | 71.9% |
| Not sure | 12.4% |

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Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place?

The survey shows a clear consensus across the board about nuclear weapons making the world a more dangerous place. More than 70 per cent of respondents in all six countries think nuclear arms have a negative impact in the world’s security, with Italians (90.4%) and Germans (91.9%) showing high levels of concern.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| A safer place | 18.2% | 11.6% | 6.9% | 4.9% | 10.2% | 6.7% |
| A more dangerous place | 73.4% | 76.9% | 90.4% | 91.9% | 79.3% | 87.3% |
| Not sure | 8.4% | 11.5% | 2.7% | 3.2% | 10.5% | 6.0% |







Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups?

Again, the six countries were clear in their views on the possibility of “nuclear terrorism.” Italy (82.9%) showed the highest number of “very concerned” respondents, but majorities in all countries were noticeably anxious about nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Very concerned | 64.4% | 55.4% | 82.9% | 71.2% | 61.0% | 65.0% |
| Moderately concerned | 28.6% | 35.9% | 13.9% | 21.5% | 29.3% | 25.7% |
| Not too concerned | 4.3% | 5.6% | 2.0% | 4.9% | 5.4% | 6.2% |
| Not concerned at all | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.2% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Not sure | 1.8% | 2.0% | 1.0% | 1.8% | 3.4% | 2.2% |

Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement?

Italy and Germany—the two nations surveyed that do not have a nuclear arsenal—“strongly support” the elimination of all nuclear weapons through an enforceable agreement. While a majority in all nations came out in favour of this initiative, only in Britain (50.2%) and France (51.5%) did more than half of respondents completely endorsed it. Support is noticeably more tepid in the United States (43.8%) and Israel (42.8%), with more than 10 per cent of respondents actually opposing the idea.

| |  BRI |  FRA |  ITA |  GER |  USA |  ISR |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strongly support | 50.2% | 51.5% | 83.8% | 78.3% | 43.8% | 42.8% |
| Moderately support | 34.3% | 35.1% | 10.8% | 17.1% | 29.7% | 35.2% |
| Moderately oppose | 7.0% | 6.9% | 3.0% | 2.3% | 9.8% | 9.5% |
| Strongly oppose | 2.3% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 0.8% | 4.9% | 4.8% |
| Not sure | 6.2% | 5.5% | 1.2% | 1.5% | 11.8% | 7.7% |

Conclusion

The six-nation survey provided noticeable differences in the way global citizens perceive nuclear weapons. In the United States—the only nation to have used nuclear arms during a war—the public is clearly split between elimination and reduction. Still, Americans would do away with nuclear testing, and express a willingness to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). On the other hand, respondents in the U.S. are more hesitant than others about banning weapons in space, less likely to brand nuclear arms as “morally wrong,” and more prone to oppose the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Britain showed a moderately lower support for multilateralism than other European countries. Still, almost half of Britons believe the use of nuclear weapons is unjustified, and the country boasts a high level of support for elimination of nuclear arms and nuclear testing all over the world. Almost two-in-five respondents also think Britain should get rid of its arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so.

French respondents are not as eager to do away with nuclear weapons as Britons. In France, almost two-in-five respondents would use nuclear arms as a deterrent, and less than a quarter feel unsafe knowing that their country possesses these weapons. In addition, a majority of French adults select either the reduction or the maintenance of nuclear weapons over elimination, and the country is almost evenly split on whether to abolish its arsenal, or keep its unique position as a nuclear power.

Germany and Italy are clearly more oriented towards nuclear disarmament than all the other countries, with substantial support for a ban on nuclear testing and the enactment of a comprehensive treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons. Germans and Italians are also particularly wary of NATO’s nuclear sharing concept—which they clearly see as a violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)—and express opposition to the use of nuclear arms by NATO.

Israeli respondents are clearly concerned with their own protection, shown by the high number of responses advocating for unilateralism. As well, Israelis are more likely to support the use of nuclear weapons, and feel safe if they actually knew that their country possesses nuclear arms. Conversely, Israeli respondents are less likely to back the elimination of nuclear weapons and nuclear testing, and think that their country’s unique position as a purported nuclear power should be maintained.

Despite the differences between the countries, support for some concepts was practically universal. Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons remains an important foreign policy goal across the board, as well as implementing safeguards to prevent other countries from developing nuclear arms. All six countries surveyed also agreed on the fact that nuclear weapons make the world less safe, called for action to prevent the weaponization of space, expressed concern about nuclear arms falling into the hands of non-state entities, and backed the elimination of all nuclear weapons—if an enforceable agreement is created.

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Detailed Survey Responses by Country

Britain

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for UK's foreign policy? | The UK should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 42.6% | 36.4% | 40.7% | 40.6% | 37.8% |
| | The UK should coordinate with other countries to do what's best for the world as a whole | 55.7% | 59.3% | 53.7% | 55.8% | 60.5% |
| | Not sure | 1.7% | 4.3% | 5.6% | 3.5% | 1.7% |
| Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of the UK, how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons? | Very important | 71.7% | 79.0% | 62.6% | 77.4% | 80.3% |
| | Moderately important | 22.7% | 17.6% | 30.4% | 18.4% | 16.4% |
| | Not too important | 3.4% | 2.3% | 4.7% | 1.6% | 2.7% |
| | Not important at all | 0.9% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 0.4% |
| | Not sure | 1.3% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 1.6% | 0.2% |
| Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world? | Effective | 31.7% | 19.1% | 22.4% | 23.2% | 27.3% |
| | Ineffective | 47.8% | 34.0% | 33.6% | 36.1% | 46.2% |
| | Not sure | 20.6% | 46.9% | 43.9% | 40.6% | 26.5% |
| Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - "Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them." | Strongly agree | 55.5% | 48.0% | 41.1% | 54.5% | 54.2% |
| | Moderately agree | 31.9% | 34.7% | 36.0% | 30.3% | 34.2% |
| | Moderately disagree | 6.9% | 9.2% | 11.7% | 8.1% | 6.5% |
| | Strongly disagree | 1.9% | 1.1% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 0.8% |
| | Not sure | 3.9% | 6.9% | 8.9% | 5.2% | 4.2% |

Tables continue on next page

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 Britain continued

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 40.5% | 42.8% | 45.3% | 38.4% | 42.2% |
| | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 37.5% | 21.4% | 22.9% | 29.0% | 31.5% |
| | Not sure | 22.1% | 35.8% | 31.8% | 32.6% | 26.3% |
| Q6. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by the UK would be justified? | Yes, in the context of an actual war | 22.5% | 12.0% | 16.8% | 18.1% | 16.2% |
| | Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 36.8% | 21.4% | 27.1% | 28.1% | 29.6% |
| | No, it would never be justified | 37.3% | 58.9% | 47.7% | 48.4% | 49.6% |
| | Not sure | 3.4% | 7.7% | 8.4% | 5.5% | 4.6% |
| Q7. Do you feel safer knowing that the UK possesses nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that UK possesses nuclear weapons? | Safer | 60.4% | 34.0% | 41.6% | 46.5% | 48.3% |
| | Less safe | 25.9% | 46.9% | 39.7% | 35.8% | 36.8% |
| | Not sure | 13.7% | 19.1% | 18.7% | 17.7% | 14.9% |
| Q8. What should be the goal of the UK's national government when it comes to nuclear weapons? | Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 42.4% | 58.3% | 46.3% | 51.0% | 52.9% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 45.8% | 34.3% | 42.5% | 39.0% | 38.9% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 6.6% | 3.4% | 4.7% | 4.8% | 5.0% |
| | Developing new nuclear weapons | 1.7% | 0.2% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| | Not sure | 3.4% | 3.8% | 5.6% | 4.2% | 2.3% |

Tables continue on next page

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 Britain continued

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q9. What should be the goal of the UK's national government when it comes to nuclear testing? | Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 56.3% | 64.7% | 49.1% | 59.0% | 67.2% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 35.5% | 26.6% | 36.0% | 32.3% | 27.5% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 4.1% | 3.2% | 5.1% | 4.2% | 2.5% |
| | Performing new nuclear testing | 0.9% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 0.3% | 0.6% |
| | Not sure | 3.2% | 4.9% | 8.4% | 4.2% | 2.1% |
| Q10. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. The UK has ratified this treaty. Do you think the UK was right or wrong to ratify this treaty? | Right | 78.8% | 65.9% | 51.9% | 68.1% | 83.4% |
| | Wrong | 8.8% | 8.4% | 15.4% | 7.7% | 6.1% |
| | Not sure | 12.4% | 25.7% | 32.7% | 24.2% | 10.5% |
| Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space? | Strongly support | 54.8% | 61.0% | 38.3% | 55.8% | 68.5% |
| | Moderately support | 25.5% | 23.3% | 31.8% | 23.2% | 21.6% |
| | Moderately oppose | 9.4% | 4.7% | 10.7% | 8.1% | 4.4% |
| | Strongly oppose | 2.4% | 2.3% | 3.7% | 3.5% | 0.8% |
| | Not sure | 7.9% | 8.8% | 15.4% | 9.4% | 4.6% |
| Q12. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most? | Nuclear weapons are morally wrong and the UK should proceed to eliminate its arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so | 30.8% | 48.6% | 45.3% | 39.7% | 38.4% |
| | Nuclear weapons place the UK in a unique position, so it is not in our interest to participate in treaties that would reduce or eliminate our nuclear arsenal | 50.3% | 22.9% | 33.6% | 32.9% | 38.4% |
| | Not sure | 18.8% | 28.5% | 21.0% | 27.4% | 23.1% |
| Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place? | A safer place | 28.3% | 9.4% | 11.2% | 18.1% | 21.4% |
| | A more dangerous place | 61.5% | 83.9% | 77.6% | 73.5% | 71.4% |
| | Not sure | 10.3% | 6.8% | 11.2% | 8.4% | 7.1% |
| Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups? | Very concerned | 61.9% | 66.6% | 48.1% | 65.8% | 70.8% |
| | Moderately concerned | 30.4% | 27.0% | 36.0% | 28.4% | 25.4% |
| | Not too concerned | 4.9% | 3.8% | 9.8% | 3.5% | 2.3% |
| | Not concerned at all | 1.3% | 0.6% | 2.8% | 0.6% | 0.2% |
| | Not sure | 1.5% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement? | Strongly support | 42.8% | 56.7% | 40.7% | 49.0% | 55.3% |
| | Moderately support | 39.0% | 30.2% | 37.4% | 33.2% | 33.6% |
| | Moderately oppose | 10.1% | 4.3% | 9.8% | 7.7% | 5.3% |
| | Strongly oppose | 1.7% | 2.8% | 1.9% | 2.3% | 2.5% |
| | Not sure | 6.4% | 6.0% | 10.3% | 7.7% | 3.4% |

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France

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for France's foreign policy? | France should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 26.1% | 22.6% | 26.6% | 23.1% | 24.0% |
| | France should coordinate with other countries to do what's best for the world as a whole | 70.1% | 71.1% | 69.4% | 71.6% | 70.5% |
| | Not sure | 3.8% | 6.4% | 4.1% | 5.2% | 5.5% |
| Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of France, how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons? | Very important | 74.9% | 72.1% | 62.6% | 70.7% | 80.8% |
| | Moderately important | 17.2% | 17.0% | 23.0% | 20.7% | 11.7% |
| | Not too important | 5.8% | 5.4% | 9.9% | 3.1% | 5.3% |
| | Not important at all | 1.0% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| | Not sure | 1.0% | 5.0% | 3.6% | 4.6% | 1.5% |
| Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world? | Effective | 26.1% | 18.0% | 18.0% | 24.4% | 22.2% |
| | Ineffective | 48.9% | 46.3% | 50.9% | 44.8% | 48.0% |
| | Not sure | 25.1% | 35.7% | 31.1% | 30.9% | 29.7% |
| Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - "Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them." | Strongly agree | 57.1% | 50.7% | 47.3% | 53.4% | 57.5% |
| | Moderately agree | 33.3% | 35.5% | 36.5% | 35.5% | 32.6% |
| | Moderately disagree | 5.0% | 6.8% | 9.0% | 6.5% | 4.0% |
| | Strongly disagree | 3.0% | 3.8% | 3.2% | 2.8% | 4.0% |
| | Not sure | 1.6% | 3.2% | 4.1% | 1.9% | 2.0% |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 51.5% | 45.5% | 51.4% | 49.4% | 46.5% |
| | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 30.7% | 19.4% | 22.5% | 25.0% | 26.2% |
| | Not sure | 17.8% | 35.1% | 26.1% | 25.6% | 27.3% |

Tables continue on next page

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France continued

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q6. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by France would be justified? | Yes, in the context of an actual war | 17.6% | 12.4% | 18.9% | 11.4% | 15.6% |
| | Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 46.7% | 27.5% | 24.3% | 38.3% | 42.5% |
| | No, it would never be justified | 33.5% | 53.3% | 52.7% | 45.1% | 37.7% |
| | Not sure | 2.2% | 6.8% | 4.1% | 5.2% | 4.2% |
| Q7. Do you feel safer knowing that France possesses nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that France possesses nuclear weapons? | Safer | 56.1% | 40.7% | 43.7% | 48.1% | 50.9% |
| | Less safe | 18.2% | 29.5% | 30.6% | 26.5% | 18.7% |
| | Not sure | 25.7% | 29.7% | 25.7% | 25.3% | 30.4% |
| Q8. What should be the goal of France's national government when it comes to nuclear weapons? | Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 34.1% | 43.9% | 40.5% | 39.2% | 38.1% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 50.5% | 38.7% | 42.8% | 47.2% | 43.6% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 11.0% | 11.8% | 12.2% | 9.3% | 12.6% |
| | Developing new nuclear weapons | 2.4% | 1.8% | 0.5% | 1.2% | 3.5% |
| | Not sure | 2.0% | 3.8% | 4.1% | 3.1% | 2.2% |
| Q9. What should be the goal of France's national government when it comes to nuclear testing? | Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 59.9% | 57.7% | 59.0% | 59.9% | 57.9% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 32.3% | 30.3% | 32.0% | 32.1% | 30.4% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 5.2% | 7.4% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 8.4% |
| | Performing new nuclear testing | 1.2% | 0.8% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 1.3% |
| | Not sure | 1.4% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 2.8% | 2.0% |
| Q10. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. France has ratified this treaty. Do you think France was right or wrong to ratify this treaty? | Right | 87.6% | 78.2% | 76.6% | 82.4% | 86.3% |
| | Wrong | 5.8% | 7.4% | 10.8% | 6.5% | 4.6% |
| | Not sure | 6.6% | 14.4% | 12.6% | 11.1% | 9.0% |
| Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space? | Strongly support | 67.9% | 64.9% | 58.1% | 64.2% | 72.0% |
| | Moderately support | 24.4% | 27.1% | 30.6% | 26.5% | 22.9% |
| | Moderately oppose | 2.6% | 1.6% | 5.0% | 1.9% | 0.9% |
| | Strongly oppose | 1.6% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| | Not sure | 3.4% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 3.3% |

Tables continue on next page

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France continued

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q12. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most? | Nuclear weapons are morally wrong and (country) should proceed to eliminate its arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so | 33.1% | 42.1% | 41.0% | 42.6% | 32.4% |
| | Nuclear weapons place (country) in a unique position, so it is not in our interest to participate in treaties that would reduce or eliminate our nuclear arsenal | 48.7% | 27.5% | 31.1% | 36.7% | 42.5% |
| | Not sure | 18.2% | 30.3% | 27.9% | 20.7% | 25.1% |
| Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place? | A safer place | 15.8% | 7.4% | 5.4% | 13.9% | 13.0% |
| | A more dangerous place | 70.7% | 83.0% | 84.7% | 75.3% | 74.2% |
| | Not sure | 13.4% | 9.6% | 9.9% | 10.8% | 12.8% |
| Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups? | Very concerned | 53.7% | 57.1% | 50.5% | 55.2% | 57.9% |
| | Moderately concerned | 35.5% | 36.3% | 38.7% | 35.5% | 34.8% |
| | Not too concerned | 8.0% | 3.2% | 6.3% | 4.3% | 6.2% |
| | Not concerned at all | 1.8% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 0.7% |
| | Not sure | 1.0% | 3.0% | 3.6% | 3.1% | 0.4% |
| Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement? | Strongly support | 49.9% | 53.1% | 50.5% | 52.5% | 51.3% |
| | Moderately support | 34.1% | 36.1% | 36.5% | 34.6% | 34.8% |
| | Moderately oppose | 9.8% | 4.0% | 5.4% | 6.2% | 8.1% |
| | Strongly oppose | 1.6% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 0.9% |
| | Not sure | 4.6% | 6.4% | 6.8% | 5.6% | 4.8% |

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 Italy

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for Italy's foreign policy? | Italy should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 22.8% | 22.2% | 29.0% | 21.6% | 18.1% |
| | Italy should coordinate with other countries to do what's best for the world as a whole | 76.3% | 75.3% | 68.6% | 76.7% | 80.8% |
| | Not sure | 0.8% | 2.5% | 2.4% | 1.7% | 1.1% |
| Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of Italy, how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons? | Very important | 85.5% | 87.1% | 81.0% | 87.1% | 89.8% |
| | Moderately important | 10.8% | 9.1% | 13.8% | 7.9% | 8.8% |
| | Not too important | 2.5% | 2.3% | 3.1% | 3.4% | 0.8% |
| | Not important at all | 1.0% | 0.8% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| | Not sure | 0.2% | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.0% |
| Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world? | Effective | 29.3% | 18.9% | 15.9% | 25.6% | 28.8% |
| | Ineffective | 61.6% | 59.1% | 65.2% | 57.6% | 59.0% |
| | Not sure | 9.1% | 22.0% | 19.0% | 16.9% | 12.1% |
| Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - "Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them." | Strongly agree | 67.8% | 57.3% | 51.7% | 66.9% | 66.7% |
| | Moderately agree | 19.9% | 26.4% | 30.3% | 20.8% | 20.1% |
| | Moderately disagree | 4.8% | 7.1% | 7.9% | 4.2% | 6.2% |
| | Strongly disagree | 6.6% | 7.1% | 9.3% | 5.9% | 5.9% |
| | Not sure | 0.8% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 2.2% | 1.1% |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 52.1% | 61.0% | 62.4% | 61.2% | 47.5% |
| | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 35.9% | 18.3% | 22.8% | 21.1% | 35.9% |
| | Not sure | 12.0% | 20.7% | 14.8% | 17.7% | 16.7% |

Tables continue on next page

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Italy continued

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q6. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by NATO would be justified? | Yes, in the context of an actual war | 12.2% | 7.1% | 10.3% | 7.9% | 10.7% |
| | Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 20.5% | 16.4% | 21.7% | 13.8% | 20.3% |
| | No, it would never be justified | 65.8% | 73.7% | 66.6% | 75.0% | 67.5% |
| | Not sure | 1.5% | 2.7% | 1.4% | 3.4% | 1.4% |
| Q7. Do you feel safer knowing that Italy does not possess nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that Italy does not possess nuclear weapons? | Safer | 47.5% | 43.1% | 42.8% | 45.2% | 47.2% |
| | Less safe | 34.6% | 33.2% | 36.6% | 32.3% | 33.3% |
| | Not sure | 17.8% | 23.7% | 20.7% | 22.5% | 19.5% |
| Q8. What should be the goal of Italy's national government when it comes to nuclear weapons? | Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 64.9% | 71.8% | 69.0% | 71.1% | 65.5% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 27.4% | 22.6% | 22.4% | 24.2% | 27.7% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 5.8% | 2.5% | 4.8% | 3.1% | 4.5% |
| | Developing new nuclear weapons | 1.2% | 0.8% | 2.4% | 0.3% | 0.6% |
| | Not sure | 0.6% | 2.3% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| Q9. What should be the goal of Italy's national government when it comes to nuclear testing? | Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 73.4% | 72.8% | 67.6% | 77.5% | 73.2% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 20.3% | 19.9% | 24.5% | 17.1% | 19.5% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 3.7% | 2.7% | 4.8% | 1.7% | 3.4% |
| | Performing new nuclear testing | 1.7% | 2.1% | 1.7% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| | Not sure | 0.8% | 2.5% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 2.0% |
| Q10. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. Italy has ratified this treaty. Do you think Italy was right or wrong to ratify this treaty? | Right | 87.1% | 74.9% | 74.8% | 81.5% | 85.0% |
| | Wrong | 8.5% | 10.4% | 13.4% | 8.1% | 7.6% |
| | Not sure | 4.4% | 14.7% | 11.7% | 10.4% | 7.3% |
| Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space? | Strongly support | 66.0% | 68.5% | 57.2% | 69.7% | 73.2% |
| | Moderately support | 20.7% | 18.9% | 24.5% | 18.5% | 17.2% |
| | Moderately oppose | 7.9% | 6.2% | 10.7% | 5.9% | 5.1% |
| | Strongly oppose | 2.7% | 2.9% | 3.4% | 2.0% | 3.1% |
| | Not sure | 2.7% | 3.5% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 1.4% |

Tables continue on next page

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| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q12. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most? | Nuclear sharing under NATO is morally wrong and Italy should not participate in this deterrence concept, whether or not other countries agree to do so | 48.3% | 54.1% | 60.0% | 53.1% | 42.4% |
| | Nuclear sharing under NATO places Italy in a unique position, so it is in our interest to participate in this deterrence concept | 37.6% | 23.6% | 22.4% | 27.2% | 39.8% |
| | Not sure | 14.1% | 22.4% | 17.6% | 19.7% | 17.8% |
| Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place? | A safer place | 10.0% | 4.1% | 6.9% | 5.9% | 7.9% |
| | A more dangerous place | 87.3% | 93.2% | 90.7% | 92.1% | 88.4% |
| | Not sure | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.4% | 2.0% | 3.7% |
| Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups? | Very concerned | 82.4% | 83.4% | 79.0% | 86.5% | 82.5% |
| | Moderately concerned | 14.9% | 12.9% | 16.2% | 10.7% | 15.3% |
| | Not too concerned | 1.9% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 1.1% | 1.7% |
| | Not concerned at all | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| | Not sure | 0.6% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 0.3% |
| Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement? | Strongly support | 81.5% | 85.9% | 78.3% | 87.4% | 84.7% |
| | Moderately support | 12.4% | 9.3% | 13.8% | 7.3% | 11.9% |
| | Moderately oppose | 3.1% | 2.9% | 5.5% | 2.5% | 1.4% |
| | Strongly oppose | 1.9% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| | Not sure | 1.0% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 0.8% |

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 **Germany**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for Germany's foreign policy? | Germany should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 26.5% | 26.4% | 27.2% | 28.1% | 23.3% |
| | Germany should coordinate with other countries to do what's best for the world as a whole | 72.6% | 70.5% | 70.3% | 68.8% | 76.0% |
| | Not sure | 0.9% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 3.1% | 0.7% |
| Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of Germany, how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons? | Very important | 69.3% | 69.6% | 58.3% | 72.2% | 80.2% |
| | Moderately important | 24.6% | 25.5% | 35.8% | 21.9% | 15.6% |
| | Not too important | 4.7% | 1.9% | 3.9% | 2.8% | 2.4% |
| | Not important at all | 1.4% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 2.0% | 1.0% |
| | Not sure | 0.0% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 0.7% |
| Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world? | Effective | 38.9% | 37.9% | 29.4% | 40.9% | 46.2% |
| | Ineffective | 48.0% | 36.6% | 46.7% | 35.8% | 42.0% |
| | Not sure | 13.1% | 25.5% | 23.9% | 23.3% | 11.8% |
| Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - "Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them." | Strongly agree | 59.7% | 54.1% | 45.6% | 58.8% | 67.4% |
| | Moderately agree | 32.6% | 32.1% | 41.9% | 28.7% | 24.7% |
| | Moderately disagree | 5.6% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 5.7% | 5.9% |
| | Strongly disagree | 1.2% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.4% |
| | Not sure | 0.9% | 6.3% | 5.6% | 5.1% | 0.7% |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 52.9% | 58.6% | 59.2% | 53.4% | 55.9% |
| | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 34.2% | 17.5% | 23.1% | 21.9% | 29.9% |
| | Not sure | 12.9% | 23.9% | 17.8% | 24.7% | 14.2% |

Tables continue on next page

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 **Germany continued**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q6. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by NATO would be justified? | Yes, in the context of an actual war | 16.6% | 8.0% | 12.8% | 11.6% | 10.4% |
| | Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 11.0% | 6.5% | 9.4% | 6.3% | 9.7% |
| | No, it would never be justified | 70.3% | 81.8% | 75.0% | 77.3% | 78.8% |
| | Not sure | 2.1% | 3.7% | 2.8% | 4.8% | 1.0% |
| Q7. Do you feel safer knowing that Germany does not possess nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that Germany does not possess nuclear weapons? | Safer | 60.9% | 59.0% | 57.5% | 60.2% | 62.2% |
| | Less safe | 21.1% | 20.1% | 20.0% | 20.5% | 21.2% |
| | Not sure | 18.0% | 20.9% | 22.5% | 19.3% | 16.7% |
| Q8. What should be the goal of Germany's national government when it comes to nuclear weapons? | Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 76.8% | 83.6% | 76.7% | 81.0% | 85.4% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 20.1% | 11.9% | 18.3% | 14.5% | 12.8% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| | Developing new nuclear weapons | 1.6% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.7% | 0.7% |
| | Not sure | 0.5% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 2.0% | 0.3% |
| Q9. What should be the goal of Germany's national government when it comes to nuclear testing? | Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 83.8% | 84.8% | 77.5% | 87.5% | 89.2% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 13.6% | 10.6% | 16.9% | 9.1% | 9.0% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 1.0% |
| | Performing new nuclear testing | 1.4% | 0.5% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 0.3% |
| | Not sure | 0.5% | 3.3% | 3.6% | 2.0% | 0.3% |
| Q10. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. Germany has ratified this treaty. Do you think Germany was right or wrong to ratify this treaty? | Right | 88.3% | 73.5% | 74.4% | 76.1% | 91.0% |
| | Wrong | 4.2% | 4.7% | 5.0% | 6.0% | 2.1% |
| | Not sure | 7.5% | 21.8% | 20.6% | 17.9% | 6.9% |
| Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space? | Strongly support | 59.7% | 58.3% | 46.7% | 60.8% | 71.9% |
| | Moderately support | 25.3% | 22.3% | 32.8% | 22.2% | 13.9% |
| | Moderately oppose | 8.0% | 8.7% | 9.7% | 7.7% | 7.6% |
| | Strongly oppose | 4.4% | 4.9% | 3.9% | 5.4% | 4.9% |
| | Not sure | 2.6% | 5.8% | 6.9% | 4.0% | 1.7% |

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 **Germany continued**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q12. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most? | Nuclear sharing under NATO is morally wrong and Germany should not participate in this deterrence concept, whether or not other countries agree to do so | 58.3% | 61.3% | 60.6% | 58.2% | 61.5% |
| | Nuclear sharing under NATO places Germany in a unique position, so it is in our interest to participate in this deterrence concept | 32.1% | 17.3% | 21.1% | 22.7% | 27.8% |
| | Not sure | 9.6% | 21.5% | 18.3% | 19.0% | 10.8% |
| Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place? | A safer place | 7.5% | 3.0% | 5.3% | 4.3% | 5.2% |
| | A more dangerous place | 89.5% | 93.7% | 92.5% | 90.6% | 92.7% |
| | Not sure | 3.0% | 3.3% | 2.2% | 5.1% | 2.1% |
| Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups? | Very concerned | 64.9% | 75.9% | 62.5% | 73.9% | 78.8% |
| | Moderately concerned | 26.5% | 17.8% | 28.6% | 19.6% | 14.9% |
| | Not too concerned | 7.5% | 3.0% | 6.1% | 3.7% | 4.9% |
| | Not concerned at all | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| | Not sure | 0.5% | 2.8% | 2.5% | 2.0% | 0.7% |
| Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement? | Strongly support | 76.6% | 79.6% | 73.1% | 79.0% | 84.0% |
| | Moderately support | 18.3% | 16.2% | 21.4% | 17.0% | 11.8% |
| | Moderately oppose | 3.5% | 1.4% | 2.5% | 1.7% | 2.8% |
| | Strongly oppose | 1.4% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.4% |
| | Not sure | 0.2% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 0.0% |

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 **United States**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for the U.S.'s foreign policy? | The U.S. should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 24.6% | 20.4% | 22.6% | 19.1% | 23.9% |
| | The U.S. should coordinate with other countries to do what's best for the world as a whole | 69.4% | 69.0% | 68.9% | 69.4% | 69.5% |
| | Not sure | 6.0% | 10.6% | 8.4% | 11.4% | 6.5% |
| Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of the U.S., how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons? | Very important | 79.8% | 76.6% | 68.6% | 79.1% | 84.8% |
| | Moderately important | 16.0% | 18.9% | 24.7% | 16.7% | 13.4% |
| | Not too important | 1.0% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 1.5% | 0.4% |
| | Not important at all | 1.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.4% |
| | Not sure | 2.1% | 2.1% | 3.1% | 2.0% | 0.9% |
| Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world? | Effective | 17.7% | 15.3% | 15.6% | 15.8% | 17.8% |
| | Ineffective | 56.2% | 42.3% | 40.4% | 43.9% | 57.3% |
| | Not sure | 26.0% | 42.4% | 43.9% | 40.2% | 24.8% |
| Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - "Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them." | Strongly agree | 58.7% | 51.5% | 43.9% | 53.8% | 63.9% |
| | Moderately agree | 25.3% | 30.1% | 35.5% | 29.4% | 19.5% |
| | Moderately disagree | 7.9% | 7.5% | 10.1% | 6.1% | 8.2% |
| | Strongly disagree | 2.1% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| | Not sure | 5.9% | 9.4% | 8.7% | 8.8% | 7.3% |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 46.8% | 41.4% | 49.4% | 38.9% | 44.3% |
| | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 21.5% | 14.0% | 14.6% | 17.4% | 16.5% |
| | Not sure | 31.6% | 44.5% | 35.8% | 43.7% | 39.1% |

Tables continue on next page

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 **United States continued**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q6. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by the U.S. would be justified? | Yes, in the context of an actual war | 28.8% | 23.2% | 25.8% | 23.1% | 26.5% |
| | Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 26.7% | 17.5% | 18.5% | 17.8% | 26.9% |
| | No, it would never be justified | 33.0% | 43.4% | 40.0% | 44.1% | 34.7% |
| | Not sure | 11.5% | 15.8% | 15.6% | 14.9% | 11.7% |
| Q7. Do you feel safer knowing that the U.S. possesses nuclear weapons, or do you feel less safe knowing that the U.S. possesses nuclear weapons? | Safer | 54.1% | 44.2% | 41.4% | 45.5% | 56.5% |
| | Less safe | 26.7% | 33.4% | 36.2% | 32.7% | 25.7% |
| | Not sure | 19.1% | 22.4% | 22.3% | 21.8% | 17.8% |
| Q8. What should be the goal of the U.S. national government when it comes to nuclear weapons? | Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 45.8% | 49.8% | 49.4% | 50.3% | 45.2% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 38.8% | 31.5% | 31.3% | 32.1% | 39.1% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 4.1% | 6.6% | 6.3% | 6.2% | 5.2% |
| | Developing new nuclear weapons | 4.2% | 2.5% | 3.1% | 1.8% | 4.8% |
| | Not sure | 6.9% | 9.5% | 9.8% | 9.7% | 5.6% |
| Q9. What should be the goal of the U.S.'s national government when it comes to nuclear testing? | Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 54.5% | 52.1% | 48.8% | 52.7% | 57.0% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 29.8% | 27.4% | 30.3% | 27.0% | 27.8% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 4.1% | 6.6% | 7.0% | 6.6% | 3.5% |
| | Performing new nuclear testing | 5.2% | 2.5% | 3.5% | 2.6% | 4.3% |
| | Not sure | 6.2% | 11.3% | 10.5% | 11.0% | 7.4% |
| Q10. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. To this date, the U.S. has not ratified this treaty. Do you think the U.S. should ratify this treaty? | Should | 57.2% | 55.5% | 57.8% | 55.4% | 56.1% |
| | Should not | 21.2% | 17.6% | 17.1% | 19.5% | 17.8% |
| | Not sure | 21.5% | 26.9% | 25.1% | 25.1% | 26.1% |
| Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space? | Strongly support | 38.2% | 43.3% | 36.6% | 38.7% | 55.2% |
| | Moderately support | 28.1% | 26.3% | 28.6% | 29.0% | 20.9% |
| | Moderately oppose | 13.9% | 10.2% | 11.1% | 11.0% | 10.9% |
| | Strongly oppose | 9.0% | 2.8% | 4.2% | 4.4% | 5.7% |
| | Not sure | 10.8% | 17.4% | 19.5% | 16.9% | 7.4% |

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 **United States continued**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q12. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most? | Nuclear weapons are morally wrong and the U.S. should proceed to eliminate its arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so | 23.4% | 28.8% | 39.0% | 26.6% | 16.1% |
| | Nuclear weapons place the U.S. in a unique position, so it is not in our interest to participate in treaties that would reduce or eliminate our nuclear arsenal | 45.5% | 34.4% | 31.7% | 37.8% | 44.8% |
| | Not sure | 30.5% | 36.7% | 29.3% | 35.6% | 39.1% |
| Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place? | A safer place | 16.6% | 7.6% | 11.1% | 9.4% | 11.3% |
| | A more dangerous place | 74.3% | 81.4% | 79.4% | 79.8% | 77.4% |
| | Not sure | 9.0% | 11.0% | 9.5% | 10.8% | 11.3% |
| Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups? | Very concerned | 61.5% | 60.8% | 49.8% | 63.3% | 70.0% |
| | Moderately concerned | 27.4% | 30.1% | 35.2% | 27.5% | 26.1% |
| | Not too concerned | 6.9% | 4.8% | 6.6% | 5.9% | 2.6% |
| | Not concerned at all | 1.4% | 0.7% | 2.1% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| | Not sure | 2.8% | 3.6% | 6.3% | 2.6% | 1.3% |
| Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement? | Strongly support | 41.6% | 44.6% | 43.2% | 43.1% | 45.7% |
| | Moderately support | 28.5% | 30.3% | 28.6% | 29.4% | 31.7% |
| | Moderately oppose | 12.2% | 8.8% | 11.8% | 10.3% | 6.5% |
| | Strongly oppose | 8.7% | 3.4% | 4.5% | 3.9% | 7.4% |
| | Not sure | 9.0% | 12.9% | 11.8% | 13.2% | 8.7% |

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 **Israel**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|---|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q1. In your view, which of these principles is more important for Israel's foreign policy? | Israel should use its power and influence in a way that serves its own interests | 58.2% | 52.4% | 51.6% | 55.0% | 61.1% |
| | Israel should coordinate with other countries to do what's best for the world as a whole | 40.3% | 38.0% | 41.8% | 38.5% | 32.9% |
| | Not sure | 1.5% | 9.6% | 6.6% | 6.4% | 6.0% |
| Q2. Thinking about the various foreign policy goals of Israel, how important is the goal of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons? | Very important | 66.4% | 75.8% | 64.8% | 71.6% | 77.8% |
| | Moderately important | 26.5% | 19.2% | 29.7% | 22.5% | 15.8% |
| | Not too important | 4.5% | 2.5% | 3.1% | 3.7% | 3.5% |
| | Not important at all | 1.1% | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| | Not sure | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.8% |
| Q3. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which first entered into force in 1970, was extended indefinitely and without conditions in 1995. To the best of your knowledge, has the NPT been effective or ineffective in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons around the world? | Effective | 22.4% | 14.0% | 23.1% | 14.7% | 18.8% |
| | Ineffective | 60.2% | 64.5% | 61.4% | 63.6% | 62.9% |
| | Not sure | 17.4% | 21.5% | 15.5% | 21.7% | 18.3% |
| Q4. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? - "Countries that currently do not possess nuclear weapons should be prevented from developing them." | Strongly agree | 60.2% | 56.2% | 53.8% | 60.1% | 67.1% |
| | Moderately agree | 25.4% | 25.4% | 25.1% | 27.3% | 20.7% |
| | Moderately disagree | 7.6% | 12.7% | 13.5% | 6.5% | 8.1% |
| | Strongly disagree | 2.8% | 2.6% | 3.5% | 2.6% | 2.1% |
| | Not sure | 4.0% | 3.1% | 4.1% | 3.5% | 2.0% |
| Q5. Nuclear sharing is a deterrence concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which involves member countries without nuclear weapons of their own in the planning for the use of nuclear weapons by NATO. The United States has provided weapons for nuclear sharing to five countries, including Germany and Italy. Articles I and II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibit the transfer and acceptance, respectively, of direct or indirect control over nuclear weapons. Which of these statements comes closer to your own view? | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is a violation of the NPT, because weapons are transferred to and accepted by third parties | 46.3% | 59.8% | 65.1% | 53.7% | 41.6% |
| | NATO's nuclear sharing concept is not a violation of the NPT, because any decision on the use of nuclear weapons would be made within the context of a war | 35.8% | 15.4% | 26.0% | 25.5% | 26.3% |
| | Not sure | 17.9% | 24.8% | 8.9% | 20.8% | 32.1% |

Tables continue on next page

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 **Israel continued**

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q6. Under the “strategic ambiguity” policy, Israel has refused to publicly discuss its purported nuclear capabilities. Do you think the use of nuclear weapons by Israel would be justified? | Yes, in the context of an actual war | 41.8% | 27.9% | 37.4% | 27.5% | 41.8% |
| | Yes, as a deterrent against a possible attack | 35.6% | 37.8% | 34.7% | 34.2% | 39.9% |
| | No, it would never be justified | 17.6% | 25.6% | 20.8% | 31.8% | 11.6% |
| | Not sure | 5.0% | 8.7% | 7.1% | 6.5% | 6.7% |
| Q7. Under the “strategic ambiguity” policy, Israel has refused to publicly discuss its purported nuclear capabilities. Would you feel safer knowing that Israel possesses nuclear weapons, or would you feel less safe knowing that Israel possesses nuclear weapons? | Safer | 75.1% | 71.9% | 73.6% | 67.0% | 79.1% |
| | Less safe | 14.5% | 11.3% | 14.9% | 19.1% | 5.0% |
| | Not sure | 10.4% | 16.8% | 11.5% | 13.8% | 15.9% |
| Q8. What should be the goal of Israel's national government when it comes to nuclear weapons? | Eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide | 27.5% | 28.5% | 30.1% | 28.5% | 29.7% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world to lower levels | 47.0% | 43.2% | 44.8% | 48.1% | 42.9% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear weapons in the world | 9.1% | 3.6% | 8.5% | 6.6% | 4.6% |
| | Developing new nuclear weapons | 11.1% | 9.9% | 10.5% | 8.6% | 12.8% |
| | Not sure | 5.3% | 14.8% | 6.1% | 8.2% | 10.0% |
| Q9. What should be the goal of Israel's national government when it comes to nuclear testing? | Eliminating nuclear testing worldwide | 30.7% | 40.7% | 45.1% | 35.1% | 19.6% |
| | Reducing the number of nuclear tests in the world to lower levels | 48.1% | 37.6% | 39.6% | 37.7% | 56.7% |
| | Maintaining the current number of nuclear tests in the world | 4.5% | 6.9% | 4.5% | 5.8% | 6.9% |
| | Performing new nuclear testing | 12.5% | 4.6% | 5.3% | 11.4% | 9.0% |
| | Not sure | 4.2% | 10.2% | 5.5% | 10.0% | 7.8% |
| Q10. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) seeks to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments, for military or civilian purposes. To this date, Israel has not ratified this treaty. Do you think Israel should ratify this treaty? | Should | 48.5% | 42.1% | 47.3% | 49.8% | 48.4% |
| | Should not | 40.3% | 33.2% | 36.3% | 39.3% | 45.4% |
| | Not sure | 11.2% | 24.7% | 16.4% | 10.9% | 6.2% |

Tables continue on next page

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 Israel continued

| | | GENDER | | AGE | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | 18-34 | 35-54 | 55+ |
| Q11. Do you support or oppose enacting a treaty that would ban all weapons in space? | Strongly support | 40.1% | 48.7% | 30.1% | 45.7% | 70.1% |
| | Moderately support | 33.1% | 17.9% | 32.4% | 24.9% | 12.3% |
| | Moderately oppose | 11.7% | 11.9% | 10.7% | 11.6% | 14.1% |
| | Strongly oppose | 5.1% | 4.4% | 8.8% | 4.5% | 1.1% |
| | Not sure | 10.0% | 17.1% | 18.0% | 13.3% | 2.4% |
| Q12. Which of these positions on nuclear weapons do you agree with the most? | Nuclear weapons are morally wrong and Israel should proceed to eliminate its arsenal whether or not other countries agree to do so | 10.1% | 19.3% | 23.1% | 15.4% | 6.2% |
| | Nuclear weapons place Israel in a unique position, so it is not in our interest to participate in treaties that would reduce or eliminate our nuclear arsenal | 84.7% | 61.3% | 63.7% | 66.3% | 90.1% |
| | Not sure | 5.2% | 19.4% | 13.2% | 18.3% | 3.7% |
| Q13. Do you think nuclear weapons make the world a safer place or a more dangerous place? | A safer place | 11.9% | 1.8% | 8.8% | 6.5% | 4.7% |
| | A more dangerous place | 83.6% | 89.8% | 87.9% | 84.3% | 89.2% |
| | Not sure | 4.5% | 8.4% | 3.3% | 9.2% | 6.1% |
| Q14. How concerned are you over the possibility of nuclear weapons falling in the hands of non-state entities, such as militant groups? | Very concerned | 61.1% | 68.3% | 55.2% | 64.7% | 75.0% |
| | Moderately concerned | 28.1% | 21.0% | 29.7% | 25.8% | 20.6% |
| | Not too concerned | 7.7% | 4.9% | 8.4% | 6.3% | 4.2% |
| | Not concerned at all | 0.2% | 3.5% | 1.8% | 1.1% | 0.0% |
| | Not sure | 2.9% | 2.5% | 4.9% | 2.1% | 0.2% |
| Q15. Do you support or oppose eliminating all nuclear weapons in the world through an enforceable agreement? | Strongly support | 37.6% | 47.8% | 43.6% | 47.1% | 39.7% |
| | Moderately support | 42.3% | 30.1% | 35.0% | 29.7% | 38.0% |
| | Moderately oppose | 10.4% | 7.3% | 9.1% | 7.9% | 12.6% |
| | Strongly oppose | 5.2% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 5.6% | 4.8% |
| | Not sure | 4.5% | 10.1% | 7.6% | 9.7% | 4.9% |

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Who We Are



THE SIMONS FOUNDATION OF CANADA

The Simons Foundation is one of Canada's best kept secrets. Headquartered in the picturesque city of Vancouver since 1985, the foundation is an impressive force in the global efforts for peace and nuclear disarmament.

Led by Dr. Jennifer Allen Simons, an award winning educator, thought leader and policy advisor, the Foundation has worked behind the scenes on most of the major international peace initiatives of our day - providing critical financial support, convening international leaders in policy dialogue and driving academic research. The Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission, the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine, the Geneva Space Security Conferences, Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation negotiations, and the Strengthening Genocide Prevention at the UN are just a few of the international initiatives that have benefited from The Simons Foundation's strategic philanthropic approach.

Always working behind the scenes, The Simons Foundation has demonstrated that with a clear mission focused on human security, international law and nuclear disarmament, a well-connected and educated leadership and a strong financial base it is possible for a small organization perched on the Pacific to have a significant global impact.

Please visit our website at www.thesimonsfoundation.ca.



ANGUS REID STRATEGIES

Angus Reid Strategies is a North American full-service polling and market research firm, which is a leader in the use of the Internet for collection of high-quality, in-depth insights.

Dr. Angus Reid and the Angus Reid Strategies team are pioneers in online research methodologies, and have conducted online surveys since 1995. Located in Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal, and San Francisco, our team of specialists provides solutions in every type and sector of research.

For more, please visit our website at www.angusreidstrategies.com.

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