

WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG & LEVADA CENTER POLL

Americans and Russians on Space Weapons

Questionnaire

US (Knowledge Networks)

Dates of Survey: September 14-23, 2007 Margin of Error: +/- 4.0 % [half sample]
 Sample Size: 1247

Russia (Levada Center)

Dates of Survey: September 14-24, 2007 Margin of Error: +/- 3.5 % [half sample]
 Sample Size: 1601

[HALF SAMPLE A]

Q1-R1: How high a priority do you think [the US/Russia] should put on cooperating with [Russia/the US] on each of the following? Do you think they should be a top priority, an important but not a top priority, or not a priority?

Q1a-c previously released.

d. Preventing an arms race in space

	Americans	Russians
Top priority	28%	53%
Republicans.....	32	
Democrats	27	
Independents	25	
Important priority, but not top priority	58	33
Republicans.....	58	
Democrats	59	
Independents	53	
Not a top priority.....	14	7
Republicans.....	9	
Democrats	13	
Independents	20	
Refused/Don't know	1	7

Q1e to be released separately.

Q2-15 previously released.

STATEMENT: The next set of questions is about weapons and space.

Q15: Imagine you are watching a debate on television between two candidates for President. When it comes to dealing with US national security would you have more confidence in:

	Americans
A candidate who favors a treaty banning weapons in space.....	67%
Republicans.....	57
Democrats	73
Independents	68
 A candidate who opposes a treaty banning weapons in space.....	 31
Republicans.....	42
Democrats	24
Independents	29
 Refused/Don't know	 3

Q16-R3: At present no country has weapons in space. Here are two positions on the question of whether [Country] should put weapons in space. Which position is closer to yours?

	Americans	Russians
As long as no other country puts weapons in space it is better for [Country] not to do so either.		
We should avoid creating an arms race in space	78%	67%
Republicans.....	77	
Democrats	81	
Independents	75	
 [Country] should put weapons in space because it could serve important military purposes such as protecting [Country] satellites..	 21	 21
Republicans.....	22	
Democrats	18	
Independents	24	
 Refused/Don't know	 1	 12

STATEMENT: The next few questions are about satellites.

Q17-R5: There is a debate about whether [Country] should negotiate a treaty that would prohibit countries from attacking or interfering with each others’ satellites.

Advocates say such an agreement is important because satellites provide information and communication services critical to [Country’s] military and economy.

Opponents say [Country] should be free to attack or interfere with other countries’ satellites because this might be useful militarily.

Do you think [Country] should or should not negotiate an international treaty that would prohibit countries from attacking or interfering with each others satellites?

	Americans	Russians
Should negotiate.....	78%	65%
Republicans.....	70	
Democrats	83	
Independents	78	
 Should not negotiate.	 21	 11
Republicans.....	29	
Democrats	16	
Independents	21	
 Refused/Don’t know	 1	 24

Q18-R13: There is a debate about whether [Country] should negotiate an international treaty that would prohibit countries from testing or deploying weapons dedicated to attacking satellites.

Opponents say such a treaty is not a good idea; arms control does not work and it is inevitable that countries will build the capacity to destroy satellites.

Advocates say such a treaty is a good idea; many arms control agreements have proven to be effective and all the major countries have an interest in not having their satellites threatened.

Do you think [Country] should or should not negotiate an international treaty that would prohibit countries from testing or deploying weapons dedicated to attacking satellites?

	Americans	Russians
Should negotiate.....	79%	63%
Republicans.....	70	
Democrats	85	
Independents	79	

Should not negotiate.	19	9
Republicans.....	29	
Democrats	11	
Independents	19	
Refused/Don't know	3	28

Q19-R4: As you may know a number of countries have land-based missiles that could be used to attack [Country] satellites. Under what circumstances would [Country] have the right to destroy these missiles?

	Americans	Russians
Only if the country has actually started an attack on [Country] or its allies	54%	50%
Republicans.....	39	
Democrats	63	
Independents	57	
If [Country] has strong evidence that an attack by the country is imminent	37	27
Republicans.....	52	
Democrats	27	
Independents	34	
If [Country] believes that at some point in the future the country may decide to attack [Country] satellites.....	9	8
Republicans.....	9	
Democrats	9	
Independents	8	
Refused/Don't know	*	15

Q20-23 to be released separately.

[HALF SAMPLE B]

Q24-26 previously released.

Q27 to be released separately.

STATEMENT: The next set of questions is about weapons and space.

Q28: Imagine you are watching a debate on television between two candidates for President and they are discussing whether the US should put weapons in space. When it comes to dealing with US national security, in which candidate would you have more confidence:

[ARO]

Americans

A candidate who says: As long as no other country puts weapons in space it is better for the US not to do so either. We should avoid creating an arms race in space. 73%

Republicans.....	63
Democrats	83
Independents	72

A candidate who says: The US should put weapons in space because it could serve important military purposes such as protecting US satellites.....26

Republicans.....	36
Democrats	17
Independents	26

Refused/Don't know1

Q29-R17: Do you think that a new treaty banning all weapons in space would be a good idea or a bad idea?

	Americans		Russians
	9/07	3/04	9/07
Good idea	80%	74%	72%
Republicans.....	71	60	
Democrats	89	83	
Independents	78	77	
Bad idea	19	22	16
Republicans.....	27	37	
Democrats	10	14	
Independents	21	22	
Refused/Don't know	2	4	11

Q30: As you may know, since the 1960s a treaty has banned nuclear weapons in space. Some people have proposed negotiating a new treaty against any kind of weapon in space, including weapons designed to knock out satellites. Here are two positions on this issue.

[ARO]

a. Such a treaty would stop a new arms race in space and would forbid weapons that would threaten US satellites, which are very important for managing US military capabilities.

b. Such a treaty would make it harder for the US to do research into missile defense, intended to protect the US homeland, and to build systems to protect US satellites from attack.

Do you think that a new treaty banning all weapons in space would be a good idea or a bad idea?

	Americans	
	9/07	3/04
Good idea	75%	65%
Republicans.....	63	50
Democrats	83	70
Independents	79	74
Bad idea	23	33
Republicans.....	35	49
Democrats	17	25
Independents	16	26
Refused/Don't know	2	3

Q31-R32: There is a debate about whether [Country] should negotiate a treaty that would prohibit countries from attacking or interfering with each others satellites even in the midst of a crisis or conflict.

Advocates say such an agreement is important because if both sides start destroying each others satellites the conflict is more likely to get out of control.

Opponents say that [Country] should not limit itself in this way because it could prevent [Country] from delivering a decisive knock-out blow to an adversary.

Do you think [Country] should or should not negotiate an international treaty that would prohibit countries from attacking or interfering with each others satellites?

	Americans	Russians
Should negotiate.....	77%	61%
Republicans.....	68	
Democrats	87	
Independents	74	

Should not negotiate	21	11
Republicans	30	
Democrats	13	
Independents	23	
Refused/Don't know	2	28

Q32-39 previously released.

US DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

[FULL SAMPLE]

D1. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a:

Republican	25%
Independent.....	20
Democrat.....	30
Other	2
No preference.....	22
Refused/Don't know	*

[IF "OTHER," "NO PREFERENCE" "INDEPENDENT" OR SKIP at D1]

D1a. Do you think of yourself as closer to the:

Republican Party	9%*
Democratic Party	11
Neither	24
Refused/Don't know	*

D2. What is your religious preference? Do you consider yourself:

Christian.....	71%
Jewish.....	1.5
Muslim.....	*
Buddhist.....	0.5
Hindu	*
Agnostic	2.5
Atheist.....	2.5
No religious preference.....	13
Other religion.....	9
Refused/Don't know	*

[IF "CHRISTIAN" at D2]

D2a. Would you describe yourself as a 'born- again' or evangelical?

Yes	22% [†]
No.....	35
No opinion	13
Refused/Don't know	*

* Percent of total.

[†] Percent of total.

D3. Age

18-29	22%
30-44	28
45-59	28
60+	22

D4. Gender

Male	48%
Female.....	52

D5. Education level (categorical)

Less than High School	14%
High School Graduate.....	31
Some College	28
Bachelor's degree or higher	27

D6. Race/Ethnicity

White, Non-Hispanic	69%
Black, Non-Hispanic.....	11
Other, Non-Hispanic	5
Hispanic	13
2+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1

D7. Region

Northeast.....	19%
Midwest.....	22
South	36
West	23

RUSSIA DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

D1. Gender

Male	45%
Female.....	55

D2. Age

18-29	25%
30-44	26
45-59	31
60+	19

METHODOLOGY

The US poll was fielded by Knowledge Networks, a polling, social science, and market research firm in Menlo Park, California, with a stratified random sample of its large-scale nationwide research panel. This panel itself has been randomly recruited from the national population of households having telephones; households without internet access are subsequently provided with free web access and an internet appliance. Thus the panel is not limited to those who already have home internet access. The distribution of the sample in the Web-enabled panel closely tracks the distribution of United States Census counts for the US population on age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, geographical region, employment status, income, education, etc. Upon survey completion, the data were weighted by gender, age, education, and ethnicity. For more information about the methodology, please go to: www.knowledgenetworks.com/ganp.

The Russian survey was conducted by the Levada Center—an independent research institute in Moscow that follows principles of scientific objectiveness and observes the rules of ESOMAR. The sample generated is a four-stage stratified sample of face-to-face interviews with adult residents aged 18 years or older.

Russia is divided into 128 sampling units, which include 86 urban/rural communities with populations greater than 10,000 and 42 rural/urban communities of 10,000 or less. The sample was stratified across regions within Russia, with the specific features of the population’s distribution in each region taken into consideration. Within the subdivided regions that constitute sampling units, households are randomly selected. The respondents within the household are selected by the “last birthday” method—with control of sex-age and sex-education quotas.

The sample does not include areas of military conflict, such as the Chechen and Ingush Republics, Dagestan, North Ossetia, and difficult to access and sparsely-populated areas. Overall, only 5% of the adult population of Russia resides in these excluded areas.

The survey data are coded, entered, cleaned from accidental errors, data omissions and discrepancies and weighted by gender, age, level of education, federal okrug, type of community and voting results in the last national election.