

**Americans on Negotiations with Iran
--A Policymaking Simulation--**

July 15, 2014

Questionnaire

Dates of Survey: Jun 28 – July 7, 2014
Sample Size: 748

Margin of Error: 3.6%
MoE w/design effect of 1.1722: 3.9%

For additional details regarding how the survey was conducted, please read the methods section at the end of the questionnaire.

[DISPLAY]

[STATEMENT] The main focus of this policymaking simulation will be what the United States should do about Iran’s nuclear program.

As you may know, the United States is currently in negotiations with Iran and will soon reach a point where it needs to make a key decision. We would like to know your recommendation about what the US should do. But first we need to give you some background.

Q1. The US, Iran, and most other countries are members of the 1970 Non-Proliferation Treaty that aims to prevent new countries from acquiring nuclear weapons.

How much have you heard about the Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT?

Nothing at all.....	46%
Republicans.....	42
Democrats	45
Independents	52
Just a little	28
Republicans.....	28
Democrats	29
Independents	25
Some	22
Republicans.....	25
Democrats	21

Independents	18
A lot	4
Republicans.....	5
Democrats	4
Independents	4
(Don't know/Refused)	less than 1%

[DISPLAY]

[STATEMENT] In establishing the NPT, all members that did not already have nuclear weapons agreed not to develop them. Iran is one of those members that has agreed not to develop nuclear weapons.

Q2. Did you know that Iran, as a member of the NPT, has agreed to not develop a nuclear weapon, or had you not heard this?

I knew this.....	34%
Republicans.....	40
Democrats	32
Independents	28
I had not heard this.....	66
Republicans.....	59
Democrats	68
Independents	71
(Don't know/Refused)	less than 1%

[DISPLAY]

[STATEMENT] As a Member of the NPT, Iran can have a nuclear energy program. However, the NPT requires that Iran provide information about its nuclear energy programs and allow inspections by a UN agency called the IAEA, to ensure that it is not trying to develop nuclear weapons.

A sensitive issue arises when a country enriches uranium. Enriched uranium can be used for producing nuclear energy, but can also be used for developing nuclear weapons. For the purposes of nuclear energy, it is only necessary to enrich uranium to the level of 5%. For nuclear weapons, it is usually necessary to enrich it to around 90%. One of the key purposes of IAEA inspections is to ensure that the enrichment being done by non-nuclear weapons states is only for peaceful purposes.

In 2002, the IAEA determined that Iran had been building an enrichment facility without telling the IAEA, and doing some other activities that might be related to developing nuclear weapons. The IAEA did not conclude that Iran was trying to produce nuclear weapons, but its secrecy raised questions about Iran's intentions. In negotiations with three European countries in 2003, Iran agreed to suspend enrichment-related activities temporarily and cooperate with the IAEA to

resolve these suspicions. However, when these negotiations did not produce a final agreement, in 2006, Iran resumed its enrichment and reduced cooperation with the IAEA. The UN Security Council subsequently demanded that Iran suspend its uranium enrichment activities for a period. Iran refused, saying that it has a right to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes under the NPT. The UN then imposed some economic sanctions on Iran.

The US has imposed additional sanctions on Iran to get it to stop enriching. However, since the US stopped virtually all its trade with Iran some time ago, the only way that it has been able to impose new sanctions is by getting other countries to stop doing business with Iran. This means that the US has needed to threaten these other countries with penalties. As a result, many countries have reduced their business relations with Iran.

Despite the sanctions, Iran has persisted in enriching uranium and has substantially increased its capacity to do so.

[DISPLAY]

[STATEMENT] In February 2013, the US, Germany, and other key members of the UN Security Council entered into a new round of negotiations with Iran to ensure that its nuclear program is only for strictly peaceful purposes.

In November, they reached a temporary agreement that allowed greater international scrutiny, while some sanctions on Iran have been moderated for a six-month period.

A primary focus of negotiations is to create a system for **limiting** Iran's enrichment activity. This would ensure that it does not rise above the **5% level** needed for nuclear energy. This would be addressed by having **intrusive inspections** of all nuclear facilities.

Although some progress has been made in these negotiations, and Iran has cooperated in its short-term obligations, a long-term agreement has not been reached.

The initial term of the temporary agreement runs out July 20th. Right now, US policymakers are considering whether to support extending the agreement and continuing the negotiations.

These negotiations are controversial. Some members of Congress think that the US should not try to negotiate **limits** on Iran's enrichment program, but rather impose new sanctions to try to get Iran to **completely stop** enriching uranium.

If Congress were to impose new sanctions, this would make the continuation of the negotiations extremely unlikely because the temporary agreement says that the US will not impose new sanctions during the negotiations.

So, right now there are two major options being considered for the US:

- Continue to pursue a long-term agreement that limits Iran's enrichment of uranium: Iran would accept intrusive inspections of their program, while the US would accept Iran enriching to the low level necessary for nuclear energy, and would gradually ease some sanctions provided that Iran sticks to the agreement.

- Do not negotiate an agreement that includes Iran having limited enrichment, but rather impose new sanctions on other countries to get them to cut their economic relations with Iran to pressure Iran to agree to completely stop all uranium enrichment.

[DISPLAY – Q3 AND Q4 ON SAME SCREEN ALONG WITH INTRO]

[STATEMENT] Based on what you have heard so far, please give us your initial response to each of these options. At this point, we are not asking you to choose between them. We just want to know how you would feel about each of them.

Q3. How would you feel if the US were to continue to pursue a long-term agreement that limits Iran’s enrichment of uranium, where Iran would accept intrusive inspections of their program, while the US would accept Iran enriching to the low level necessary for nuclear energy, and would gradually ease some sanctions provided that Iran sticks to the agreement? Would this be:

[All options presented equidistant to each other]

Completely Unacceptable	1	2	3	4	Just Tolerable	6	7	8	9	Completely Acceptable
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not Acceptable (0-4).....	21%
Republicans.....	23
Democrats	19
Independents	20
Just tolerable (5).....	32
Republicans.....	29
Democrats	33
Independents	36
Acceptable (6-10).....	46
Republicans.....	47
Democrats	47
Independents	39
(Don’t know/Refused)	1
Mean	5.6
Republicans.....	5.6
Democrats	5.7
Independents	5.4

Q4. How would you feel if the US were not to negotiate an agreement that includes Iran having limited enrichment, but rather impose new sanctions on other countries to get them to cut their economic relations with Iran to pressure Iran to agree to completely stop all uranium enrichment? Would this be:

[All options presented equidistant to each other]

Completely Unacceptable	1	2	3	4	Just Tolerable	6	7	8	9	Completely Acceptable
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not Acceptable (0-4).....	35%
Republicans.....	33
Democrats	36
Independents	34
Just tolerable (5).....	30
Republicans.....	26
Democrats	32
Independents	32
Acceptable (6-10).....	34
Republicans.....	41
Democrats	30
Independents	29
(Don't know/Refused)	2
Mean	5.1
Republicans.....	5.4
Democrats	4.9
Independents	5.0

[DISPLAY – Q5-Q7 ON SAME SCREEN ALONG WITH INTRO]

[STATEMENT] Now, we would like you to evaluate a series of arguments in favor of the idea of continuing to pursue a long-term agreement that limits Iran's enrichment of uranium. For each argument, please select whether you find it convincing or unconvincing.

Q5. The only real option is to make a deal with the Iranian government. We have been applying sanctions for years now and yet Iran's uranium enrichment program has only grown. Bombing Iran's nuclear facilities would just lead Iran to kick out the IAEA inspectors and rebuild the program underground. Invading and occupying is completely unrealistic given that Iran is a huge country, with a substantial military, and a large population that would likely be very hostile. Given that the Iranian government says that it is ready to make a deal based on a commitment not to build nuclear weapons, we should give this option a chance.

Very convincing.....	11%
Republicans.....	9
Democrats	14

Independents	7
Somewhat convincing	46
Republicans	45
Democrats	50
Independents	39
Somewhat unconvincing	28
Republicans	31
Democrats	24
Independents	31
Very unconvincing	13
Republicans	14
Democrats	10
Independents	18
(Don't know/Refused)	2

Q6. No matter what happens, making a deal with Iran to limit its enrichment will put us ahead of where we are now. If Iran sticks with the deal, we'll know they aren't making a nuclear weapon. If they try to break out of the deal, with more intrusive inspections, we will have much better means to spot it immediately and it will be so completely clear that we will be better able to mobilize the world against them. Either way we come out ahead.

Very convincing	13%
Republicans	12
Democrats	16
Independents	12
Somewhat convincing	50
Republicans	52
Democrats	50
Independents	44
Somewhat unconvincing	23
Republicans	24
Democrats	23
Independents	23
Very unconvincing	11
Republicans	12
Democrats	7
Independents	16
(Don't know/Refused)	3

Q7. Getting Iran to limit its enrichment is the only reasonable goal. As a Member of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Iran agreed not to have nuclear weapons, but it never agreed not to enrich uranium. The Treaty even recognizes all nations' right to a nuclear energy program. We would never let other countries tell us whether or not we can make our own nuclear fuel.

Very convincing.....	19%
Republicans.....	19
Democrats	19
Independents	17
Somewhat convincing.....	43
Republicans.....	47
Democrats	47
Independents	30
Somewhat unconvincing.....	24
Republicans.....	22
Democrats	23
Independents	29
Very unconvincing.....	12
Republicans.....	12
Democrats	8
Independents	18
(Don't know/Refused)	2

[DISPLAY – Q8-Q10 ON SAME SCREEN ALONG WITH INTRO]

[STATEMENT] Now, we would like you to evaluate a series of arguments against the idea of continuing to pursue a long-term agreement that limits Iran's enrichment of uranium.

Q8. The UN Security Council told Iran to stop enrichment. But Iran has been defiant. We should not reward Iran's defiance by giving in and letting it go ahead and enrich. This will lead others to defy international rules to extract concessions. We need to set an example and make it clear that countries that defy the international system will eventually regret it. The international community needs to stick to its guns.

Very convincing.....	28%
Republicans.....	32
Democrats	26
Independents	22
Somewhat convincing.....	39
Republicans.....	41
Democrats	39
Independents	33

Somewhat unconvincing.....	22
Republicans.....	21
Democrats	25
Independents	20
Very unconvincing.....	10
Republicans.....	5
Democrats	8
Independents	20
(Don't know/Refused)	2

Q9. If we have an agreement that lets Iran enrich to the 5% level, it does not mean that their progress toward a nuclear weapon will be completely stopped. They will be able to continually refine their know-how on enrichment. Thus, should they decide to break out of the agreement, they will be able to move toward getting a nuclear weapon even faster than they could now. The only way to stop their movement toward a nuclear weapon is to stop all enrichment.

Very convincing.....	14%
Republicans.....	19
Democrats	11
Independents	12
Somewhat convincing.....	42
Republicans.....	46
Democrats	42
Independents	34
Somewhat unconvincing.....	30
Republicans.....	27
Democrats	31
Independents	33
Very unconvincing.....	11
Republicans.....	8
Democrats	12
Independents	17
(Don't know/Refused)	3

Q10. Giving up the international sanctions that have been so difficult to put in place is very risky. If the international sanctions are dismantled, at some point Iran could decide it is safe to break out of the treaty and race for nuclear weapons. Then it could take so long to reassemble the international system of sanctions that Iran could make so much progress that we could end up facing a nuclear-armed Iran.

Very convincing.....	22%
Republicans.....	27
Democrats	20
Independents	18
Somewhat convincing.....	42
Republicans.....	44
Democrats	45
Independents	32
Somewhat unconvincing.....	25
Republicans.....	22
Democrats	24
Independents	32
Very unconvincing.....	9
Republicans.....	8
Democrats	9
Independents	13
(Don't know/Refused)	2

[DISPLAY Q11-Q13 ON SAME SCREEN ALONG WITH INTRO]

[STATEMENT] Now, we would like you to evaluate a series of arguments in favor of the idea of not continuing to negotiate an agreement with Iran, but rather imposing new sanctions on other countries to get them to cut their economic relations with Iran.

Q11. Clearly we need to stick with sanctions and ratchet them up higher. We can see they are working. The Iranian economy is suffering and the Iranian people have had enough. That is why they elected a new president that was willing to come to the table. Eventually, the Iranian people are going to get tired of the economic pain that comes from the sanctions, and this will lead them to demand that Iran give up its enrichment program. We should stick with the sanctions until Iran gives up enrichment entirely.

Very convincing.....	18%
Republicans.....	23
Democrats	18
Independents	10
Somewhat convincing.....	41
Republicans.....	42
Democrats	42
Independents	37
Somewhat unconvincing.....	29
Republicans.....	29
Democrats	29

Independents	29
Very unconvincing.....	10
Republicans.....	6
Democrats	9
Independents	18
(Don't know/Refused)	2

Q12. Given how hard the Iranian leadership resists giving up enrichment, despite all of the sanctions so far, they must really be motivated by a desire for nuclear weapons. Negotiating limits on their enrichment will not make this desire go away among the Iranian leadership. Our only hope is to ratchet up the sanctions until they are painful enough that the leaders will finally give up that desire.

Very convincing.....	14%
Republicans.....	18
Democrats	12
Independents	12
Somewhat convincing.....	39
Republicans.....	44
Democrats	40
Independents	28
Somewhat unconvincing.....	32
Republicans.....	32
Democrats	31
Independents	32
Very unconvincing.....	13
Republicans.....	6
Democrats	14
Independents	22
(Don't know/Refused)	3

Q13. We have the international sanctions in place now, along with the UN Security Council resolutions calling for Iran to stop its enrichment. It's no time to ease off and accept limited enrichment. We need to keep this momentum going and get other countries to cut their business ties to Iran until it complies with the UN resolutions. And we have to keep ramping up these sanctions until the Iranians scrap their enrichment program.

Very convincing.....	20%
Republicans.....	28
Democrats	17

Independents	12
Somewhat convincing.....	40
Republicans.....	41
Democrats	41
Independents	36
Somewhat unconvincing.....	27
Republicans.....	24
Democrats	27
Independents	29
Very unconvincing.....	11
Republicans.....	5
Democrats	13
Independents	18
(Don't know/Refused)	2

[DISPLAY Q14-Q16 ON SAME SCREEN ALONG WITH INTRO]

[STATEMENT] Now, we would like you to evaluate a series of arguments against the idea of not continuing to negotiate an agreement with Iran, but rather imposing new sanctions on other countries to get them to cut their economic relations with Iran.

Q14. We need to really face the fact that sanctions have not worked to get Iran to give up enriching. Even as countries imposed more and more sanctions on Iran, it increased its level of enrichment activities, building more and better centrifuges and even enriching somewhat above the 5% level. On the other hand, the sanctions *have* helped to bring Iran to the table to negotiate limits on its enrichment and have led Iran to already accept some limits. We need to be realistic, take advantage of what has worked, and stop pursuing approaches that do not work.

Very convincing.....	15%
Republicans.....	16
Democrats	18
Independents	9
Somewhat convincing.....	50
Republicans.....	53
Democrats	51
Independents	41
Somewhat unconvincing.....	23
Republicans.....	22
Democrats	21
Independents	28

Very unconvincing.....	9
Republicans.....	9
Democrats	8
Independents	14
 (Don't know/Refused)	3

Q15. Because the US has already stopped its trade with Iran, the only way Congress has been able to impose new sanctions is by threatening other countries, some of them allies, with sanctions unless they stop their business relations with Iran. Sometimes, we have actually punished their companies with fines. Many countries resent this. Cutting off trade with Iran hurts other countries' economy and they do not like being pushed around. This harms our relations with other countries, including friends and allies.

Very convincing.....	19%
Republicans.....	23
Democrats	20
Independents	14
 Somewhat convincing.....	46
Republicans.....	47
Democrats	50
Independents	36
 Somewhat unconvincing.....	23
Republicans.....	23
Democrats	21
Independents	28
 Very unconvincing.....	8
Republicans.....	6
Democrats	6
Independents	15
 (Don't know/Refused)	3

Q16. We need to remember that the system of sanctions on Iran requires the cooperation of other countries, who want the US to negotiate a deal with Iran so that we limit their nuclear program, allowing us to move away from the sanctions that harm their own economies too. If the US ramps up sanctions and pulls out of the negotiations now, when Iran says it is ready to make a deal, other countries will get annoyed and probably resume trading with Iran. The whole system of sanctions on Iran may well unravel, and then it will be even harder to get a deal with Iran. But if we show we would accept a deal that can be fully verified, these other countries are more apt to stick with us.

Very convincing.....	16%
Republicans.....	17
Democrats	19
Independents	9
Somewhat convincing.....	45
Republicans.....	48
Democrats	44
Independents	40
Somewhat unconvincing.....	28
Republicans.....	27
Democrats	29
Independents	29
Very unconvincing.....	8
Republicans.....	6
Democrats	6
Independents	15
(Don't know/Refused)	3

[DISPLAY– SHOW Q17 AND Q18 ON SAME SCREEN]

Q17. Now, having assessed these arguments, we would like to know how would you feel if the US were to continue to pursue a long-term agreement that limits Iran's enrichment of uranium: Iran would accept intrusive inspections of their program, while the US would accept Iran enriching to the low level necessary for nuclear energy, and would gradually ease some sanctions provided that Iran sticks to the agreement? Would this be:

[All options presented equidistant to each other]

Completely Unacceptable	1	2	3	4	Just Tolerable	6	7	8	9	Completely Acceptable
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not acceptable (0-4).....	18%
Republicans.....	21
Democrats	14
Independents	20
Just tolerable (5).....	30
Republicans.....	25
Democrats	34
Independents	33
Acceptable (6-10).....	50
Republicans.....	54
Democrats	50

Independents	40
(Don't know/Refused)	3
Mean	5.9
Republicans.....	5.9
Democrats	6.0
Independents	5.5

Q18. How would you feel if the US were not to negotiate an agreement that includes Iran having limited enrichment, but rather impose new sanctions on other countries to get them to cut their economic relations with Iran to pressure Iran to agree to completely stop all uranium enrichment? Would this be:

[All options presented equidistant to each other]

Completely Unacceptable	1	2	3	4	Just Tolerable	6	7	8	9	Completely Acceptable
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not acceptable (0-4).....	39%
Republicans.....	38
Democrats	41
Independents	39
Just tolerable (5).....	29
Republicans.....	29
Democrats	28
Independents	33
Acceptable (6-10).....	29
Republicans.....	33
Democrats	30
Independents	22
(Don't know/Refused)	3
Mean	4.8
Republicans.....	4.9
Democrats	4.7
Independents	4.6

[DISPLAY]

Q21. So, now, we would like to know which approach you think would be best. Please select which approach you would recommend to the US government:

Continue to pursue a long-term agreement that limits Iran’s enrichment of uranium: Iran would accept intrusive inspections of their program, while the US would accept Iran enriching to the low level necessary for nuclear energy, and would gradually ease some sanctions provided that Iran sticks to the agreement.....	61%
Republicans.....	62
Democrats	65
Independents	51
Do not negotiate an agreement that includes Iran having limited enrichment, but rather impose new sanctions on other countries to get them to cut their economic relations with Iran to pressure Iran to agree to completely stop all uranium enrichment.	35
Republicans.....	34
Democrats	32
Independents	43
(Don’t know/Refused)	4
Republicans.....	4
Democrats	3
Independents	6

[DISPLAY]

[STATEMENT] Here are a few other questions.

Q22. Do you favor or oppose the goal of eventually eliminating all nuclear weapons, which is stated in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)?

	11/06¹	7/14
Favor	82%	77%
Republicans.....		72
Democrats		83
Independents		72
Oppose	14	20
Republicans.....		26
Independents		17
Democrats		19
(Don’t know/Refused)	5	3

¹ Public Opinion in Iran and America on Key International Issues, WorldPublicOpinion.Org

[DISPLAY]

Q24. Which position is closer to yours: a) Islamic and Western religious and social traditions are incompatible with each other; or b) Most people in the West and the Islamic world have similar needs and wants, so it is possible to find common ground?

	12/06	7/14
Conflict Inevitable	47	46%
Republicans.....		62
Democrats		33
Independents		43
Possible to find common ground	50	52
Republicans.....		38
Democrats		65
Independents		50
(Don't know/Refused)	3	2

[DISPLAY]

Q25. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of the current Iranian government.

	12/06²	7/14
Very favorable	1%	2%
Republicans.....		3
Democrats		2
Independents		1
Somewhat favorable.....	11	17
Republicans.....		13
Democrats		20
Independents		17
Somewhat unfavorable.....	35	48
Republicans.....		43
Democrats		53
Independents		48
Very unfavorable	43	31
Republicans.....		40
Democrats		24
Independents		27
(Don't know/Refused)	10	2

² Ibid.

[DISPLAY]

Q26. Here are a number of steps that some people have proposed to improve relations between the United States and Iran. For each of the following please tell me if you favor or oppose each idea, and if you feel that way somewhat or strongly.

Q26a: To have greater cultural, educational, and sporting exchanges

	12/06³	7/14
Favor strongly	27%	17%
Republicans.....		14
Democrats		20
Independents		19
Favor somewhat	45	54
Republicans.....		57
Democrats		60
Independents		36
Oppose somewhat	12	18
Republicans.....		22
Democrats		14
Independents		20
Oppose strongly	9	8
Republicans.....		6
Democrats		5
Independents		15
(Don't know/Refused)	8	3

Q26b: To provide more access for each other's journalists

	12/06	7/14
Favor strongly	24%	17%
Republicans.....		16
Democrats		21
Independents		13
Favor somewhat	44	54
Republicans.....		59
Democrats		57
Independents		41
Oppose somewhat	15	19
Republicans.....		18

³ Ibid.

Democrats	16	
Independents	23	
Oppose strongly	9	7
Republicans.....	6	
Democrats	5	
Independents	14	
(Don't know/Refused)	8	3

Q26c: To have greater trade

	12/06	7/14
Favor strongly	19%	10%
Republicans.....	9	
Democrats	12	
Independents	9	
Favor somewhat	46	45
Republicans.....	43	
Democrats	49	
Independents	42	
Oppose somewhat	18	30
Republicans.....	33	
Democrats	29	
Independents	27	
Oppose strongly	9	11
Republicans.....	12	
Democrats	8	
Independents	12	
(Don't know/Refused)	8	4

Q26d: For the government to have direct talk on issues of mutual concern

	12/06	7/14
Favor strongly	37%	31%
Republicans.....	27	
Democrats	39	
Independents	25	
Favor somewhat	42	51
Republicans.....	58	

Democrats	47	
Independents	44	
Oppose somewhat	7	10
Republicans.....	9	
Democrats	9	
Independents	13	
Oppose strongly	7	6
Republicans.....	5	
Democrats	4	
Independents	9	
(Don't know/Refused)	8	3

Q26e: To have more Americans and Iranians visit each other's countries as tourists

	12/06	7/14
Favor strongly	16%	11%
Republicans.....	5	
Democrats	15	
Independents	12	
Favor somewhat	35	36
Republicans.....	31	
Democrats	46	
Independents	23	
Oppose somewhat	25	34
Republicans.....	42	
Democrats	27	
Independents	36	
Oppose strongly	16	16
Republicans.....	20	
Democrats	11	
Independents	20	
(Don't know/Refused)	8	3

[DISPLAY]

Q27. Do you favor or oppose the idea of having a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East that would include both Islamic countries and Israel? Do you feel that way strongly or somewhat?

	11/06⁴	7/14
Favor strongly	41%	32%
Republicans.....		25
Democrats		36
Independents		35
Favor somewhat	30	37
Republicans.....		43
Democrats		39
Independents		24
Oppose somewhat	12	16
Republicans.....		17
Democrats		13
Independents		22
Oppose strongly	9	12
Republicans.....		13
Democrats		11
Independents		12
(Don't know/Refused)	9	3

[DISPLAY]

Q28. As you may know, a militant group formerly associated with Al Qaeda, has taken over a substantial portion of Iraq. The US is providing support to the Iraqi government to help them counter this group. Iran also supports the current government of Iraq and has indicated a willingness to cooperate with the United States to help the Iraqi government regain control. Would you favor or oppose the US cooperating with Iran in this effort?

Favor	61%
Republicans.....	62
Democrats	66
Independents	51
Oppose	35
Republicans.....	36
Democrats	31
Independents	41
(Don't know/Refused)	4

⁴ Ibid.

[DISPLAY INTRO AND Q29, Q30, AND 31 ON THE SAME SCREEN]

[STATEMENT] Please tell me your impression in regard to the following questions about Iran:

Q29. to be released separately

Q30. The Supreme Leader of Iran issued a religious edict, called a fatwa, about nuclear weapons. Is it your impression that the fatwa said that:

Iran has a right to have a nuclear weapon if it chooses to have one	23%
Republicans.....	31
Democrats	19
Independents	16
Having a nuclear weapons is contrary to Islam	10
Republicans.....	9
Democrats	12
Independents	6
I don't know anything about this	64
Republicans.....	58
Democrats	69
Independents	69
(Don't know/Refused)	3

Q31. and Q32. to be released separately

[DISPLAY]

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

Republican	26%
Independent.....	22
Democrat.....	32
Other	3
No preference.....	15
(Don't know/Refused)	2

[DISPLAY]

[IF D1 = 2, 4, 5, OR REFUSED]

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

Republican Party	27%
Democratic Party	22
Neither.....	46
(Don't know/Refused)	6

D1-D1a. Overall party identification combined

Republican Party/Lean Republican.....	37%
Democratic Party/Lean Democrat.....	41
Independent.....	22

[DISPLAY]

D2. What best characterizes your voter participation during elections?

I usually vote only in the general election	28%
I usually vote in both the party primary and the general election.....	49
I usually don't vote in elections	20
(Don't know/Refused)	2

[DISPLAY]

D3. How sympathetic are you to the Tea Party movement?

Very sympathetic	9
Somewhat sympathetic	31
Somewhat unsympathetic	25
Very unsympathetic	31
(Don't know/Refused)	4

[DISPLAY]

D4. Please select how often you get news and opinion from each of the following sources.

	Almost every day	About 2-3 times a week	About once a week	Rarely	Never	Don't know/Refused
D4a. Newspapers and news magazines (in print or online)	28%	13%	15%	24%	18%	2%
D4b. Public broadcasting (NPR or PBS)	9	11	13	32	33	3

D4c. Network TV news broadcasts (For example: ABC, NBC, or CBS)	34	19	13	19	13	3
D4d. CNN	9	14	13	29	32	3
D4e. Fox News	15	11	14	27	31	2
D4f. MSNBC	6	6	12	34	38	3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender

Male	48%
Female.....	52

Age

18-29	21%
30-44	25
45-59	27
60+	26

Education

Less than high school.....	13%
High school	29
Some college.....	29
Bachelor's degree or higher	29

Region

Northeast.....	18%
Midwest.....	22
South	37
West	24

Race

White, Non-Hispanic	66%
Black, Non-Hispanic.....	12
Other, Non-Hispanic	2
Hispanic	15
2+ Races, Non-Hispanic	6

Methodology

The sample was drawn from a larger standing panel called the KnowledgePanel that is managed by the research company GfK. Though these surveys take place online, this panel is not an “opt-in” panel, by which any online user can volunteer a respondent. Instead, panelists are recruited through a scientific process of selection using two methods: a random selection of residential addresses using the United States Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. Persons in selected households are then invited by telephone or by mail to participate in GfK’s KnowledgePanel. Those who agree to participate but who do not have Internet access are provided a laptop computer and Internet service. A representative sample is then chosen for a specific survey. Once that sample completes a survey, the demographic breakdown of the sample is compared to the US census. Any variations from the census are adjusted by weighting.

The study was fielded over June 28-July 7, 2014 with a sample of 748 American adults. Sixteen respondents were removed from the 764 respondents originally recruited for the survey. These respondents were removed for non-participation—the respondent answered 2 or fewer questions on the survey. The survey has a margin of error of plus or minus 3.6%; with the design effect also taken into account, the margin of error is plus or minus 3.9%.