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Public Attitudes on the Iran Nuclear Agreement

Cato Institute/YouGov • July 14-16, 2015
N=1,000

1. Do you favor or oppose an agreement in which the United States and other countries that would ease oil and economic sanctions on Iran for 10-15 years in return for Iran agreeing to stop its nuclear program over that period?

- *Net Favor* — 58%
- *Net Oppose* — 40%
- Strongly Favor — 18%
- Somewhat Favor — 40%
- Somewhat Oppose — 16%
- Strongly Oppose — 24%
- Don't Know/Refused — 1%
- Total — 100%

2. Do you think Congress should allow the nuclear agreement made between the Obama administration and Iran to go forward or block the agreement?

- Allow agreement to go forward — 52%
- Block the agreement — 46%
- Don't Know/Refused — 2%
- Total — 100%

3. How likely do you think this agreement will STOP Iran from developing nuclear weapons for the next ten years?

- *Net Likely* — 46%
- *Net Unlikely* — 52%
- Extremely Likely — 11%
- Moderately Likely — 11%
- Somewhat Likely — 24%
- Somewhat Unlikely — 11%
- Moderately Unlikely — 9%
- Extremely Unlikely — 32%
- Don't Know/Refused — 1%
- Total — 100%

4. How likely do you think this agreement will DELAY Iran from developing nuclear weapons for the next ten years?

- *Net Likely* — 51%
- *Net Unlikely* — 47%
- Extremely Likely — 15%
- Moderately Likely — 13%
- Somewhat Likely — 23%
- Somewhat Unlikely — 14%
- Moderately Unlikely — 8%
- Extremely Unlikely — 25%
- Don't Know/Refused — 2%
- Total — 100%

5. Which of the following do you think would be MOST EFFECTIVE in reducing the likelihood of Iran developing a nuclear weapon? The United States...

- Continuing existing sanctions against Iran — 12%
- Imposing new economic sanctions against Iran — 23%
- Taking military action against Iran's nuclear facilities — 23%
- Making an agreement with Iran to ease sanctions in exchange for Iran agreeing to stop its nuclear program — 40%
- Don't Know/Refused — 2%
- Total — 100%

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6. If Iran gets the capability to use a nuclear weapon, do you think that's a disaster, a problem that can be managed, or not a problem at all?

■ Disaster	63%
■ A problem that can be managed	32%
■ Not a problem at all	5%
■ Don't Know/Refused	<1%
■ Total	100%

7. Gender

■ Male	49%
■ Female	51%
■ Total	100%

8. Age

■ 18-29	21%
■ 30-44	27%
■ 45-64	36%
■ 65+	16%
■ Total	100%

9. Race

■ Caucasian	67%
■ African-American	12%
■ Hispanic	14%
■ Other	7%
■ Total	100%

10. Education

■ High School or Less	41%
■ Some College	37%
■ College Grad	14%
■ Post Grad	9%
■ Total	100%

11. Family Income

■ < $30K	32%
■ $30,000-$49,999	21%
■ $50,000-$99,000	23%
■ $100,000	12%
■ Don't Know/Refused	12%
■ Total	100%

12. 3-Point Party Identification

■ Democrat	30%
■ Independent	34%
■ Republican	27%
■ Not Sure	9%
■ Total	100%

13. Ideology

■ Liberal	21%
■ Moderate	37%
■ Conservative	34%
■ Not Sure	8%
■ Total	100%

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was designed by the Cato Institute and conducted by YouGov from July 14-16, 2015 and interviewed 1161 Americans who were matched down to a sample of 1,000 to produce the final dataset. The margin of sampling error for the entire sample is +/- 4.3 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. Statistical results are weighted to correct for known demographic discrepancies. When feasible, answer choices within questions were rotated or randomized.

The poll questionnaire, crosstabs, and analysis can be found at www.cato.org.

YouGov conducted the survey online with its proprietary Web-enabled survey software, using a method called Active Sampling. Restrictions are put in place to ensure that only the people selected and contacted by YouGov are allowed to participate.

The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race, education, party identification, ideology, and political interest. The frame was constructed by stratified sampling from the full 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) sample with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacements (using the person weights on the public use file). Data on voter registration status and turnout were matched to this frame using the November 2010 Current Population Survey. Data on interest in politics and party identification were then matched to this frame from the 2007 Pew Religious Life Survey. The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, years of education, and ideology. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles.

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