APPENDIX 5 (ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SURVEY METHODOLOGY)

All subjects were recruited by the online survey firm, YouGov (https://today.yougov.com/solutions/sectors/political-academic-policy). YouGov subjects receive points for participating in surveys, which can later be redeemed for rewards including cash and gift cards.

All subjects were over the age of 18 and subjects' identifying information was kept anonymous from the researchers. No at-risk populations were involved in the survey.

Participation in the survey was voluntary. Subjects provided affirmative consent to participate in the survey.

The research was approved by human subjects committees at [redacted for anonymization].

In Israel, we excluded Arab Israeli subjects (about 14% of the Israeli population) from our sample. For more detail on Israel's ethnic and religious landscape, see 2016 Pew Research Center report available at http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/03/08/key-findings-religion-politics-israel/, accessed on 20 April 2020. Arab and Jewish citizens of Israel are known to have significantly different opinions on the use of force. Although those differences could be quite interesting, surveying this population over the internet is especially difficult, and combined with our relatively small sample size, we would have been unable to draw confident conclusions about their beliefs.

After concluding the study, all subjects read the following debrief statement:

Thank you for your participation in this survey. It is important to remember that the news story you read was entirely fictional and does not represent events in the real world today. The purpose of this study was to improve our understanding of attitudes towards the use of force, including the ethics of using force in different circumstances and attitudes towards the use of nuclear weapons. During this survey, some participants were randomly assigned to read a fictional news story about the use of force. Others read no story. By analyzing how people responded to these scenarios, we can more accurately assess the public's views about conflict.