Registered Voter Omnibus
RV Omni 2026 September A - ReThink Media Toplines

YouGov

Sample	Online sample of 1,000 voters fielded from September 10 to September 14, 2026.
Margin of Error	±3.6%

1. When it comes to AI development, should the U.S. approach China [mainly as an adversary, or mainly as a partner?]

An adversary	34%
A partner	24%
Neither	21%
Not sure	21%
Totals	100%
N	**503**

2. When it comes to biosecurity, should the U.S. approach China [mainly as an adversary, or mainly as a partner?]

An adversary	37%
A partner	26%
Neither	14%
Not sure	23%
Totals	100%
N	**497**

3. Is it in the interest of U.S. national security to work with China on catastrophic threats, like nuclear risk, AI development, and bioterrorism?

Very much in interest of U.S. national security	38%
Somewhat in interest of U.S. national security	41%
Not very in interest of U.S. national security	10%
Not at all in interest of U.S. national security	11%
Totals	100%
N	**1,000**

4. Would you support the U.S. engaging in dialogue with China to prevent a nuclear arms race between the two countries?

Strongly support	52%
Somewhat support	31%
Somewhat oppose	3%
Strongly oppose	5%
Not sure	9%
Totals	100%
N	**1,000**

5. New technologies make it easier to create or modify pathogens that can be misused for harm. Would you support the U.S. and China agreeing on shared safety rules to prevent this technology from being misused?

Strongly support	56%
Somewhat support	26%
Somewhat oppose	3%
Strongly oppose	5%
Not sure	10%
Totals	100%
N	**1,000**

6. Some argue that the U.S. is in an existential AI race against China, and that whichever side wins will dominate the other, so in order to beat China, the U.S. has to race ahead as fast as possible, even if that means accepting more risks to safety, jobs, and society and avoiding cooperation with China.Others say that AI carries serious risks alongside its benefits, and that while the U.S. and China will continue to compete, that competition doesn't have to be winner-take-all — both countries should manage the technology responsibly and cooperate to reduce shared risks.Which view do you agree with more?

The U.S. should prioritize moving as fast as possible, even with more risks	15%
The U.S. should manage AI responsibly and work with China to reduce risks	85%
Totals	100%
N	**1,000**

7. How worried are you about the potential for AI to bring about nuclear or biological catastrophe?

Very worried	29%
Somewhat worried	52%
Not at all worried	19%
Totals	100%
N	**1,000**

8. If U.S. allies want to develop their own nuclear weapons, should the U.S. [encourage allies to develop their own nuclear weapons, discourage allies from developing their own nuclear weapons,] or neither encourage or discourage them?

The U.S. should encourage allies	10%
The U.S. should neither encourage or discourage allies	37%
The U.S. should discourage allies	37%
Not sure	16%
Totals	100%
N	**1,000**

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This survey is based on 1,000 interviews conducted by YouGov on the internet of registered voters. The sample was weighted according to gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and U.S. Census region based on voter registration lists, the U.S. Census American Community Survey, and the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, as well as 2020 Presidential vote and approximate 2024 Presidential vote based on available results, and party identification estimates based on Pew Research Center's National Public Opinion Reference Survey. Respondents were selected from YouGov to be representative of registered voters. The weights range from 0.11 to 5.23 with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 0.62.

The margin of error (a 95% confidence interval) for a sample percentage p based upon the subsetted sample is approximately 3.6%. It is calculated using the formula:

$$\hat{p} \pm 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 + \mathrm{CV}^2}{n}}$$

where CV is the coefficient of variation of the sample weights and n is the sample size used to compute the proportion. This is a measure of sampling error (the average of all estimates obtained using the same sample selection and weighting procedures repeatedly). The sample estimate should differ from its expected value by less than margin of error in 95 percent of all samples. It does not reflect non-sampling errors, including potential selection bias in panel participation or in response to a particular survey.