

**PRRI/RNS January 2016 Survey
Total = 1,009 (398 Landline, 611 Cell phone)
January 20 - January 24, 2016**

Q.1 What is your favorite sport to watch, if any? **[READ IN ORDER]**

<u>Jan. 2016</u>	<u>Jan. 2015</u>	<u>Jan. 2014</u>	
38	40	39	Football
11	12	10	Basketball
9	11	9	Baseball
8	8	7	Soccer
5	6	7	Ice hockey
6	5	5	Auto racing
1	1	1	Tennis (VOL.)
1	1	1	Golf (VOL.)
1	0	1	Boxing (VOL.)
5	4	8	Something else (VOL.—SPECIFY)
13	12	11	None/Do not watch sports (VOL.)
<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	100	100	Total

Q.2 And thinking of when you were young, what sport, if any, did you play MOST often growing up? **[READ; RANDOMIZE]**

<u>Jan. 2016</u>	<u>Jan. 2015</u>	
27	25	Baseball or softball
14	15	Basketball
12	12	Soccer
12	11	Football
6	9	Volleyball
4	5	Tennis
5	4	Track or cross country
1	1	Wrestling (VOL.)
1	1	Swimming (VOL.)
*	1	Cheerleading (VOL.)
*	1	Ice Hockey (VOL.)
*	*	Golf (VOL.)
11	10	None/Did not play sports (VOL.)
5	4	Something else (VOL.—SPECIFY)
<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	Don't know (VOL.)
100	100	Total

Q.3 How likely are you to watch the Super Bowl this year? Are you...? **[READ IN ORDER]**

<u>Jan.</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>2015</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>2014</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>2013</u>	
43	49	51	44	Very likely
25	23	21	22	Somewhat likely
10	9	6	11	Not too likely
21	18	21	23	Not at all likely
*	<u>1</u>	*	<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	100	100	100	Total

Q.4 All in all, do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of professional football?

21	Very favorable
41	Somewhat favorable
18	Somewhat unfavorable
11	Very unfavorable
<u>9</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Q.5 Now, please tell me if you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly DISagree or completely disagree with the following statements. First... **[INSERT; RANDOMIZE]**. Next...

a. Football coaches at public high schools should be allowed to lead their players in Christian prayer during games

44	Completely agree
29	Mostly agree
10	Mostly disagree
14	Completely disagree
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

b. Football is generally more dangerous than other sports

<u>Jan.</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>2015</u>	
28	25	Completely agree
43	40	Mostly agree
20	21	Mostly disagree
7	13	Completely disagree
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
<u>100</u>	100	Total

Q.6 In recent years, would you say professional football has become more dangerous for the players, less dangerous or stayed about the same?

21	More dangerous
24	Less dangerous
51	Stayed about the same
<u>3</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Q.7 What, if anything, bothers you MOST about professional football? [**READ; RANDOMIZE**]

17	It is too violent
7	It encourages negative treatment of women
32	Players care more about money than the game
21	Players are poor role models
2	Concussions/Brain injury (VOL.)
1	Just don't like the sport/waste of time (VOL.)
5	Other [SPECIFY—VOL.]
8	Nothing (VOL.)
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Q.8 If you had a young son today, do you think you would or would not allow him to play competitive football?

<u>Jan.</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>2015</u>	
66	76	Would allow him to play
31	22	Would not allow him to play
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	100	Total

Q.9 Have you ever participated in a fantasy sports league? **[IF YES, ASK:]** And was this in the last 12 months?

6	Yes, in last 12 months
9	Yes, but not in last 12 months
84	No, never played
*	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Q.10 In general, do you think that playing online fantasy sports, like Fan Duel and Draft Kings, is gambling, or don't you think so?

48	Yes, is gambling
30	No, is not gambling
10	Not familiar with Fan Duel or Draft Kings (VOL.)
<u>11</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Q.11 Do you personally believe that gambling is morally acceptable or morally wrong?

63	Morally acceptable
28	Morally wrong
3	Not a moral issue (VOL.)
<u>5</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Survey Methodology

The survey was designed and conducted by Public Religion Research Institute in partnership with Religion News Service. The survey was made possible by a generous grant from The Henry Luce Foundation. Results of the survey were based on bilingual (Spanish and English) RDD telephone interviews conducted between January 20, 2016, and January 24, 2016, by professional interviewers under the direction of SSRS. Interviews were conducted among a random sample of 1,009 adults 18 years of age or older living in the United States (611 respondents were interviewed on a cell phone). The selection of respondents within households was accomplished by randomly requesting to speak with the youngest adult male or female currently living in the household.

Data collection is based on stratified, single-stage, random-digit-dialing (RDD) sample of landline telephone households and randomly generated cell phone numbers. The sample is designed to represent the total U.S. adult population and includes respondents from all 50 states, including Hawaii and Alaska. The landline and cell phone samples are provided by Marketing Systems Group.

The weighting is accomplished in two separate stages. The first stage of weighting corrects for different probabilities of selection associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns.¹ In the second stage, sample demographics are balanced to match target population parameters for gender, age, education, race and Hispanic ethnicity, region (U.S. Census definitions), population density and telephone usage. The population density parameter was derived from Census 2010 data. The telephone usage parameter came from an analysis of the January-September 2014 National Health Interview Survey. All other weighting parameters are derived from an analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's May 2015 Current Population Survey.

The sample weighting is accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IFP) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target populations.

The margin of error for the survey is +/- 3.6 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The design effect for the survey is 1.4. In addition to sampling error, surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context and order effects.

¹ Telephone usage refers to whether respondents have only a landline telephone, only a cell phone, or both types.

Appendix

Table 1. Demographic, Political, Religious, and Issue Subgroup Sample Sizes

(All figures are unweighted)

	<u>General Public</u>
Total Sample	1,009
Male	475
Female	534
Republican	246
Independent	383
Democrat	305
White, non-Hispanic	675
Black, non-Hispanic	132
Hispanic	114
18-29	144
30-49	274
50-64	296
65+	292
White evangelical Protestant	181
White mainline Protestant	164
Non-white Protestant	158
Catholic	201
<i>White Catholic</i>	<i>128</i>
Religiously Unaffiliated	194