



PRRI/The Atlantic September 2016 Survey
Total = 699 (282 Landline, 417 Cell phone)
September 22 - 25, 2016

Q.1 All in all, how would you say things are going in your local community today?

13	Excellent
46	Good
30	Only fair
10	Poor
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Q.2 How would you rate your chances of voting in the 2016 presidential election?

<u>Sept.</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>Sept.</u> <u>2012</u> ¹	<u>Aug.</u> <u>2012</u>	
65	71	70	Absolutely certain to vote
9	9	10	Probably will vote
10	10	8	Chances are 50-50
15	9	9	Less than 50-50 chance
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	100	100	Total

Turning to a different subject...

REGIST Are you registered to vote at your present address or not?

75	Yes
25	No
<u>1</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

¹ Question was asked about chances of voting in the 2012 presidential election.

IF CURRENTLY REGISTERED TO VOTE (REGIST=1), ASK [N=563]:

Q.3 If the 2016 presidential election were being held today and the candidates were [INSERT; RANDOMIZE] and [INSERT], for whom would you vote?

IF DON'T KNOW/REFUSED (Q.3=9), ASK [N=69]:

Q.4 As of today, do you lean more toward [INSERT; RANDOMIZE] or [INSERT]?

REGISTERED VOTERS

Sept. 22- 25, <u>2016</u>	Late Aug. <u>2016</u>	Early Aug. <u>2016</u>	
45	48	48	Hillary Clinton, the Democrat
42	45	45	<i>Clinton</i>
2	3	3	<i>Leans Clinton</i>
39	35	36	Donald Trump, the Republican
37	33	34	<i>Trump</i>
2	2	2	<i>Leans Trump</i>
2	2	2	Gary Johnson (VOL.)
1	*	1	Jill Stein (VOL.)
5	5	5	Some other candidate (SPECIFY) (VOL.)
<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	100	100	Total

LIKELY VOTERS

Sept. 22- 25, <u>2016</u>	
43	Hillary Clinton, the Democrat
42	<i>Clinton</i>
1	<i>Leans Clinton</i>
43	Donald Trump, the Republican
42	<i>Trump</i>
1	<i>Leans Trump</i>
2	Gary Johnson (VOL.)
1	Jill Stein (VOL.)
3	Some other candidate (SPECIFY) (VOL.)
<u>7</u>	Don't know/Refused (VOL.)
100	Total

Survey Methodology

The survey was designed and conducted by PRRI in partnership with The Atlantic. The survey was made possible by generous grants from Open Society Foundations and the Ford Foundation. Results of the survey were based on bilingual (Spanish and English) RDD telephone interviews conducted between September 22, 2016, and September 25, 2016, by professional interviewers under the direction of SSRS. Interviews were conducted among a random sample of 699 adults 18 years of age or older living in the United States (417 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.² 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 July-December 2015 National Health Interview Survey. All other weighting parameters are derived from an analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's May 2016 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 entire sample is +/- 4.4 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The survey included a subsample of 461 likely voters. The margin of error for the subsample of likely voters is +/- 5.4 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.

² Telephone usage refers to whether respondents have only a landline telephone, only a cell phone, or both types.

Appendix

Table 1. Demographic, Political, and Religious Subgroup Sample Sizes
(All figures are unweighted)

	<u>General Public</u>
Total Sample	699
Male	345
Female	354
Democrat	218
Independent	265
Republican	170
Registered voter	563
Likely voter	461
Clinton supporter	266
Trump supporter	219
White working-class	237
White college-educated	174
Age 18-29	109
30-49	183
50-64	196
65+	207
White evangelical Protestant	130
White mainline Protestant	112
Catholic	140
Religiously unaffiliated	146