PRRI 2020 March Survey
March 17, 2020 – March 22, 2020
N=1,008

Q2.   Would you say your overall opinion of Donald Trump is very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

	Strongly favor	Favor	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Have not heard of	Don't Know/ Refused
March 17-22	*24*	*25*	*17*	*29*	***	*4=100*
March 17	29	23	15	27	0	5=100
March 18	19	25	19	31	0	5=100
March 19	26	27	13	27	1	6=100
March 20	25	22	18	31	0	4=100
March 21	19	26	19	32	1	3=100
March 22	26	25	21	26	0	1=100

COVI10. Which of the following, if any, are you likely to avoid as a result of the coronavirus? **[RANDOMIZE ORDER]**

A. Getting on an airplane

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*79*	*21*	**=100*
March 17	69	31	0=100
March 18	71	29	0=100
March 19	78	21	1=100
March 20	82	17	1=100
March 21	84	16	0=100
March 22	94	6	1=100

B. Taking a Train Including Subways and Other Public Transportation

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*78*	*22*	**=100*
March 17	67	32	1=100
March 18	71	28	*=100
March 19	78	22	*=100
March 20	80	20	0=100
March 21	85	15	*=100
March 22	90	9	1=100

C. Attending a Concert or Sporting Event

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*80*	*19*	**=100*
March 17	65	35	0=100
March 18	79	21	1=100
March 19	78	22	0=100
March 20	81	17	1=100
March 21	87	13	0=100
March 22	94	6	0=100

D. Going to a Restaurant or Bar

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*75*	*25*	*1=100*
March 17	65	35	1=100
March 18	70	29	2=100
March 19	68	32	*=100
March 20	75	25	*=100
March 21	84	16	0=100
March 22	88	10	3=100

E. Going to the Movies

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*79*	*21*	**=100*
March 17	64	36	0=100
March 18	75	24	1=100
March 19	73	27	0=100
March 20	82	17	*=100
March 21	90	10	1=100
March 22	92	7	1=100

F. Riding in a Taxi, Uber, or Lyft

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*65*	*34*	*2=100*
March 17	59	41	*=100
March 18	61	38	1=100
March 19	60	37	2=100
March 20	71	29	0=100
March 21	72	25	3=100
March 22	64	33	3=100

G. Going to Gym or Health Club

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*78*	*21*	**=100*
March 17	66	34	0=100
March 18	72	26	2=100
March 19	73	27	0=100
March 20	83	17	0=100
March 21	88	12	*=100
March 22	91	9	0=100

H. Taking a Cruise

	Yes, avoid as a result of the coronavirus	No, will not avoid as a result of the coronavirus	DK/Refuse
March 17-22	*81*	*18*	**=100*
March 17	71	29	0=100
March 18	79	20	1=100
March 19	79	20	1=100
March 20	80	20	0=100
March 21	87	13	0=100
March 22	94	5	1=100

Survey Methodology

Results of the survey are based on bilingual (Spanish and English) RDD telephone interviews conducted between March 17 and March 22, 2020, by professional interviewers under the direction of SSRS. Interviews were conducted among a random sample of 1,008 adults 18 years of age or older living in the United States (703 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.

This SSRS Omnibus insert was weighted to provide nationally representative and projectable estimates of the adult population 18 years of age and older as well as the adult population in Texas. The weighting process took into account the disproportionate probabilities of household and respondent selection due to the number of separate telephone landlines and cellphones answered by respondents and their households, as well as the probability associated with the random selection of an individual household member. Following application of the above weights, the sample was post- stratified and balanced by key demographics such as age, race, sex, region, and education. The sample was also weighted to reflect the distribution of phone usage in the general population, meaning the proportion of those who are cell phone only, landline only, and mixed users.

With the base-weight applied, the sample underwent the process of iterative proportional fitting (IPF), in which the sample was balanced to match known adult-population parameters based on the most recent March Supplement of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS)[1]. This process of weighting was repeated until the root mean square error for the differences between the sample and the population parameters was 0 or near-zero. Two raking groups were used to account for the National and the oversample of Texas.

The National population parameters used for post-stratification are: Age (18-29; 30-49; 50-64; 65+) by Gender, Census region (Northeast, North-Central, South, West) by Gender, Education (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, four-year college or more), Race/ethnicity (white non-Hispanic; Black non-Hispanic; Hispanic and born in the U.S.; Hispanic and born outside of the U.S.[2]; Other non-Hispanic), Marital status (married/not married), Population density (divided into quintiles) and Phone-usage (cell phone only, landline only, both).

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[1] Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles, and J. Robert Warren. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 6.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2018. https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V6.0

[2] Since this is meant to address the percent of Spanish speakers in the weighted sample, respondents born in Puerto Rico are included with those born outside of the U.S.

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 +/- 3.5 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence, which includes the design effect for the survey of 1.3. In addition to sampling error, surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context and order effects.