Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report are drawn from the panel wave conducted June 3 to June 17, 2019. A total of 4,272 panelists responded out of 5,869 who were sampled, for a response rate of 73%. This does

not include six panelists who were removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 5.1%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged onto the survey and completed at least one item is 1.7%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 4,272 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys				
Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,503
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,464
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	801
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	8,691
	Total	29.114	18.720	13.459

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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The subsample from the ATP was selected by grouping panelists into five strata so demographic groups that are underrepresented in the panel had a higher probability of selection than overrepresented groups:

- Stratum A consists of panelists who are non-internet users. They were sampled at a rate of 100%.
- Stratum B consists of panelists with a high school education or less. They were sampled at a rate of 98.9%.
- Stratum C consists of panelists that are Hispanic, unregistered to vote, or non-volunteers. They were sampled at a rate of 44.8%.

- Stratum D consists of panelists that are black or 18-34 years old. They were sampled at a rate
 of 18.2%.
- Stratum E consists of the remaining panelists. They were sampled at a rate of 13.5%.

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of which 9,942 agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample (ABS) of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. For a random half-sample of invitations, households without internet access were instructed to return a postcard. These households were contacted by telephone and sent a tablet if they agreed to participate. A total of 9,396 were invited to join the panel, and 8,778 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 18,720 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,459 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.¹

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

Weighting

The ATP data were weighted in a multistep process that begins with a base weight incorporating the respondents' original survey selection probability and the fact that in 2014 and 2017 some respondents were subsampled for invitation to the panel. The next step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that aligns the sample to population benchmarks on the dimensions listed in the accompanying table.

Sampling errors and test of statistical-significance take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish, but the American Trends Panel's Hispanic sample is predominantly U.S. born and English speaking.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Weighting dimensions

Variable Benchmark source Gender Age 2017 American Community Survey

Race/Hispanic origin Hispanic nativit

Education

Hispanic nativity Home internet access

Region x Metropolitan status	2018 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering and Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	Average of the three most recent Pew Research Center telephone surveys.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total US adult population.

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	Unweighted	
Group	sample size	Plus or minus
Total sample	4,272	1.9 percentage points
Form 1	2,140	2.6 percentage points
Form 2	2,132	2.6 percentage points
Men	1,875	2.9 percentage points
Women	2,397	2.4 percentage points
White, Non-Hispanic	2,887	2.2 percentage points
Black, Non-Hispanic	445	5.8 percentage points
Hispanic	611	5.5 percentage points
Ages 18-29	671	4.8 percentage points
30-49	1,314	3.3 percentage points
50-64	1,308	3.4 percentage points
65+	977	3.8 percentage points

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HS or less	1,483	3.3 percentage points
Some college	1,182	3.4 percentage points
College+	1,600	2.9 percentage points
Less than \$30,000	1,107	3.8 percentage points
\$30,000-\$74,999	1,469	3.2 percentage points
\$75,000+	1,496	3.0 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,823	2.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	2,296	2.6 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

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Topline questionnaire

2019 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL

WAVE 49 JUNE 2019 FINAL TOPLINE JUNE 3-17, 2019 TOTAL N=4,272

THE QUESTIONS PRESENTED BELOW ARE PART OF A LARGER SURVEY CONDUCTED ON THE AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL. OTHER QUESTIONS ON THIS SURVEY HAVE EITHER BEEN PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE.

ASK ALL:

SECUR1 Compared with five years ago, do you feel your personal information is...

[REVERSE ORDER OF OPTIONS 1 AND 2 FOR HALF OF RESPONDENTS]

<u>June 3-17,</u> <u>2019</u>	
6	More secure
70	Less secure
24	About the same
*	No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

PRIVACYOPENa In your own words, what does "privacy" mean to you?

June 3-17, 2019	
28	Other people and organizations not being able to access their possessions or private life
26	Control over information, possessions, self; deciding what's accessible to others
15	Themselves, their personal information and possessions, the desire to keep things to themselves
4	Having their information sold, third party involvement
3	General security references, i.e. "secure," "guarded," "protective"
2	Tracking, surveillance, monitoring, spying
2	Privacy is a myth/means nothing/doesn't exist
2	Crime, hacking, fraud, any threats of illicit activity
2	Threat from the government regarding themselves, possessions or private life
1	Personal information is only accessible with the person's knowledge or consent
*	Spam, unwanted calls or solicitations
4	Other
17	Did not answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

PRIVACYOPEND In your own words, what does "digital privacy" mean to you?

June 3-17, 2019

17	Themselves, their personal information and possessions, the desire to keep things to themselves
14	Control over information, possessions, self; deciding what's accessible to others
13	Other people and organizations not being able to access their possessions or private life
9	Privacy is a myth/means nothing/doesn't exist
6	Having their information sold, third party involvement
5	Crime, hacking, fraud, any threats of illicit activity
4	General security references, i.e. "secure," "guarded," "protective"
3	Tracking, surveillance, monitoring, spying
2	Company measures, how websites/companies should secure data, terms of service, privacy settings
2	Personal information is only accessible with the person's knowledge or consent
1	Threat from the government regarding themselves, possessions or private life
4	Other
31	Did not answer

Threat from the government regarding themselves, possessions or private life

ASK ALL:

PRIVACYNEWS1 How closely, if at all, do you follow news about privacy issues?

June 3-17,
2019
11 Very closely
46 Somewhat closely
33 Not too closely
10 Not at all closely
* No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF TRACKCO1a AND TRACKCO1b]

TRACKCO1a As far as you know, how much of what you do ONLINE or on your cellphone is being tracked by advertisers, technology firms or other companies?

[RANDOMIZE]

June 3-17,
2019
41 All or almost all of it
31 Most of it
19 Some of it
4 Very little of it
4 None of it
1 No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

TRACKCO1b

As far as you know, how much of what you do OFFLINE – like where you are or who you are talking to – is being tracked by advertisers, technology firms or other companies? **[RANDOMIZE]**

June 3-17,	
2019	
12	All or almost all of it
19	Most of it
38	Some of it
20	Very little of it
11	None of it
*	No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF CONCERNCO AND BENEFITCO]

CONCERNCO How concerned are you, if at all, about how companies are using the data they collect about you?

June 3-17,
2019
36 Very concerned
43 Somewhat concerned
17 Not too concerned
4 Not at all concerned
* No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

BENEFITCO How much do you feel you personally benefit from the data that companies collect about you?

June 3-17, 2019 5 A great deal 23 Some 49 Very little 23 None * No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

CONTROLCO How much control do you think you have over the data that companies collect about you?

June 3-17,
2019
3 A great deal of control
15 Some control
51 Very little control
30 No control
* No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

UNDERSTANDCO How much do you feel you understand what companies are doing with the data they collect about you?

June 3-1/,	
2019	
6	A great deal
34	Some
48	Very little
11	Nothing
1	No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

POSNEGCO On balance, which would you say most accurately describes how you feel? [RANDOMIZE]

June 3-17,
2019

The benefits I get from companies collecting data about me outweigh
the potential risks
The potential risks of companies collecting data about me outweigh the
benefits I get
No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

ANONYMOUS1CO Do you think it is possible to go about daily life today without having companies collect data about you?

June 3-17,
2019
38
Yes, it is possible
62
No, it is not possible
No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF TRACKGOV1a AND TRACKGOV1b]

TRACKGOV1a As far as you know, how much of what you do ONLINE or on your cellphone is being tracked by the government?

June 3-17,	
2019	
24	All or almost all of it
23	Most of it
30	Some of it
14	Very little of it
9	None of it
*	No answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

TRACKGOV1b As far as you know, how much of what you do OFFLINE – like where you are or who you are talking to – is being tracked by the government?

June 3-17,	
2019	
11	All or almost all of it
13	Most of it
33	Some of it
27	Very little of it
16	None of it
*	No answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF CONCERNGOV AND BENEFITGOV]

CONCERNGOV How concerned are you, if at all, about how the government is using the data it collects about you?

June 3-17,	
2019	
25	Very concerned
39	Somewhat concerned
26	Not too concerned
10	Not at all concerned
*	No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

BENEFITGOV How much do you feel you personally benefit from the data the government collects about you?

June 3-1/,	
2019	
4	A great deal
19	Some
42	Very little
34	None
1	No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

CONTROLGOV How much control do you think you have over the data the government collects about you?

June 3-17,
2019
4 A great deal of control
12 Some control
41 Very little control
43 No control
* No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

UNDERSTANDGOV How much do you feel you understand what the government is doing with the data they collect about you?

June 3-17,
2019
4 A great deal
17 Some
53 Very little
25 Nothing
* No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

POSNEGGOV On balance, which would you say most accurately describes how you feel? [RANDOMIZE]

June 3-17,
2019

The benefits the government can provide by collecting data about me
and others outweigh the potential risks
The potential risks of the government collecting data about me and
others outweigh the benefits it can provide

No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

ANONYMOUS1GOV Do you think it is possible to go about daily life today without having the government collect data about you?

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTIONS A-F]

CONCERNGRP

Now thinking about specific people or groups who might have access to your personal information... How concerned are you, if at all, about how much personal information the following people or groups might know about you?

		Concerned a lot	Concerned a little	Not concerned	No Answer
a.	[FORM 1 [N=2,140]] Law enforcement agencies June 3-17, 2019	26	36	39	*
b.	[FORM 1 [N=2,140]] Advertisers June 3-17, 2019	39	44	16	*
c.	[FORM 1 AND EMPLOYED [N=1,313]] Your employer June 3-17, 2019	19	39	42	1
d.	[FORM 2 [N=2,132]] The companies you buy things from June 3-17, 2019	30	50	20	*
e.	[FORM 2 [N=2,132]] Your friends and family June 3-17, 2019	9	34	57	*
f.	[FORM 2 AND SOCIAL MEDIA USER [N=1,778]] The social media sites you use June 3-17, 2019	40	46	14	*

ASK ALL:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTIONS A-F]

CONTROLGRP

Now thinking about specific types of information that different entities might want to know about you... How much control, if any, do you think you have over who can access the following types of information about you?

		A lot of control	A little control	No control	No Answer
a.	[FORM 1 AND SOCIAL MEDIA USER [N=1,800]] Your posts and activities on social media June 3-17, 2019	16	50	35	*
b.	[FORM 1[N=2,140]] The search terms you use online June 3-17, 2019	9	39	48	*
C.	[FORM 1 [N=2,140]] The purchases you've made, either online or in person June 3-17, 2019	12	43	45	*

d.	[FORM 2 [N=2,132]] Your physical location June 3-17, 2019	18	54	28	1
e.	[FORM 2 [N=2,132]] The websites you visit June 3-17, 2019	10	44	41	*
f.	[FORM 2 [N=2,132]] The private conversations you've had online or using text messaging June 3-17, 2019	13	49	37	*

PP1 How often are you asked to agree to the terms and conditions of a company's privacy policy?

June 3-17,
2019
25 Almost daily
32 About once a week
24 About once a month
15 Less frequently
3 Never
* No answer

ASK IF EVER ASKED TO AGREE TO PRIVACY POLICY (PP1=1-4) [N=4,170]:

PP2 When you are asked to agree to a company's privacy policy, how often do you read it before agreeing to it?

June 3-17, 2019 9 Always 14 Often 39 Sometimes 37 Never 1 No answer

ASK IF READ PRIVACY POLICIES BEFORE AGREEING (PP2=1,2,3) [N=2,571]:

When you read a privacy policy, what do you typically do? [REVERSE ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS FOR ½ OF RESPONDENTS]

June 3-17,
2019
22 Read it all the way through
35 Read it part of the way through
43 Glance over it without reading it closely
* No answer

ASK IF EVER READS PRIVACY POLICIES (PP2=1,2,3) [N=2,571]:

PP4 How much do you typically understand the privacy policies you read?

June 3-17,	
2019	
13	A great deal
55	Some
29	Very little
3	Not at all
*	No Answer

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTION A-E]

How confident are you, if at all, that companies will do the following things?

		Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	No Answer
a.	Follow what their privacy policies say they will do with your personal information June 3-17, 2019	5	37	40	17	1
b.	Promptly notify you if your personal data has been misused or compromised June 3-17, 2019	5	30	41	24	1
C.	Publicly admit mistakes and take responsibility when they misuse or compromise their users' personal data June 3-17, 2019	3	18	46	32	*
d.	Use your personal information in ways you will feel comfortable with June 3-17, 2019	4	27	47	22	1
e.	Be held accountable by the government if they misuse or compromise your data June 3-17, 2019	4	21	43	32	*

ASK ALL:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTIONS A-C]

How comfortable are you, if at all, with companies using your personal data in

the following ways?

<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	Not too	Not comfortable	
<u>comfortable</u>	<u>comfortable</u>	<u>comfortable</u>	<u>at all</u>	No Answer

a.	To help improve their fraud prevention systems June 3-17, 2019	10	47	29	13	1
b.	Sharing it with outside groups doing research that might help improve society June 3-17, 2019	6	30	37	27	*
c.	To help them develop new products June 3-17, 2019	8	42	31	18	*

PRIVACYREG How much do you feel you understand the laws and regulations that are

currently in place to protect your data privacy?

June 3-17,	
2019	
3	A great deal
33	Some
49	Very little
14	Not at all
*	No Answer

ASK FORM 1 [N=2,140]:

GOVREGV1 How much government regulation of what companies can do with their customers' personal information do you think there should be? **[RANDOMIZE]**

June 3-17,
2019
75 More regulation
8 Less regulation
16 About the same amount
1 No Answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,132]:

GOVREGV2 Which of the following do you think would be a more effective way to safeguard people's personal information? [RANDOMIZE]

June 3-17,	
2019	
55	Better tools for allowing people to control their personal information themselves
44	Stronger laws governing what companies can and cannot do with people's personal information
1	No Answer

PROFILE1

Today it is possible to take personal data about people from many different sources – such as their purchasing and credit histories, their online browsing or search behaviors, or their public voting records – and combine them together to create detailed profiles of people's potential interests and characteristics. Companies and other organizations use these profiles to offer targeted advertisements or special deals, or to assess how risky people might be as customers.

Prior to today, how much had you heard or read about this concept?

June 3-17, 2019 27 A lot 50 A little 22 Nothing at all 1 No Answer

ASK IF HAVE HEARD OF DATA PROFILES (PROFILE1=1-2) [N=3,361]:

PROFILE2 How many companies do you think use these types of profiles to help understand their customers?

June 3-17,
2019
17 All of them
57 Most of them
18 Some of them
2 Only a few of them
4 Not sure
* No Answer

ASK IF HAVE HEARD OF DATA PROFILES (PROFILE1=1-2) [N=3,361]:

PROFILE3 Do you ever see advertisements or solicitations that appear to be based on a profile that has been made of you using your personal data?

June 3-17,
2019
49
Yes, frequently
34
Yes, on occasion
9
No
7
Not sure
*
No Answer

ASK IF EVER SEE ADS BASED ON PERSONAL DATA (PROFILE3=1,2) [N=2,816]:

PROFILE4 How much, if at all, do you understand what data about you is being used to create these advertisements?

June 3-17,
2019
14 A great deal
50 Somewhat
31 Not too much
4 Not at all
* No Answer

ASK IF EVER SEE ADS BASED ON PERSONAL DATA (PROFILE3=1,2) [N=2,816]:

PROFILE5 In general, how well do these advertisements accurately reflect your actual interests and characteristics?

June 3-17,
2019
7 Very well
54 Somewhat well
33 Not too well
5 Not well at all
* No Answer

ASK ALL:

[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTIONS A-F]

DATAUSE Now thinking about other ways that private companies and government agencies

might use data or information they collect about people...

In your opinion, do you think the following uses of data or information are $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right$

acceptable or unacceptable?

		<u>Acceptable</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>	Not sure	No Answer
a.	[FORM 1 [N=2,140] The government collecting data about all Americans to assess who might be a potential terrorist threat June 3-17, 2019	49	31	19	*
b.	[FORM 1 [N=2,140]] Poorly performing schools sharing data about their students with a nonprofit group seeking to help improve educational outcomes June 3-17, 2019	49	27	24	*
C.	[FORM 1 [N=2,140]] DNA testing companies sharing their customers' genetic data with law enforcement agencies in order to help solve crimes June 3-17, 2019	48	33	18	1
d.	[FORM 2 [N=2,132]] Makers of a fitness tracking app sharing their users' data with medical researchers seeking to better understand the link between exercise and heart disease June 3-17, 2019	41	35	22	1

e. [FORM 2 [N=2,132]] A social media company monitoring its users' posts for signs of depression, so they can identify people who are at risk of self-harm and connect them to counseling services 27 June 3-17, 2019 45 27 1 [FORM 2 [N=2,132]] Makers of smart speakers sharing audio recordings of their customers with law enforcement to help with criminal investigations

ASK ALL: [RANDOMIZE ORDER OF QUESTIONS A-C]

June 3-17, 2019

DB1 In the last 12 months, have you had someone... [RANDOMIZE]

25

25

1

49

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	No Answer
a.	Put fraudulent charges on your debit or credit card June 3-17, 2019	21	78	1
b.	Take over your social media or email account without your permission June 3-17, 2019	8	91	1
c.	Attempt to open a line of credit or apply for a loan using your name June 3-17, 2019	6	93	1