

Methodology

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults recruited from landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys. Panelists participate via monthly self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. The panel is being managed by Abt Associates.

Data in this report are drawn from the panel wave conducted May 1-May 15, 2017, among 4,135 respondents. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 4,135 respondents is plus or minus 2.6 percentage points, and the margin of error for the Form 2 sample of 2,090 respondents is plus or minus 3.7 percentage points.

Members of the American Trends Panel were recruited from two large, national landline and cellphone random-digit-dial (RDD) surveys conducted in English and Spanish. At the end of each survey, respondents were invited to join the panel. The first group of panelists was recruited from the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey, conducted Jan. 23-March 16, 2014. Of the 10,013 adults interviewed, 9,809 were invited to take part in the panel and a total of 5,338 agreed to participate.¹ The second group of panelists was recruited from the 2015 Survey on Government, conducted Aug. 27-Oct. 4, 2015. Of the 6,004 adults interviewed, all were invited to join the panel, and 2,976 agreed to participate.²

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 some panelists were subsampled for invitation to the panel. Next, an adjustment was made for the fact that the propensity to join the panel and remain an active panelist varied across different groups in the sample. The final step in the weighting uses an iterative technique that aligns the sample to population benchmarks on a number of dimensions. Gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region parameters come from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey. The county-level population density parameter (deciles) comes from the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census. The telephone service benchmark comes from the January-June 2016 National Health Interview Survey and is projected to 2017. The volunteerism benchmark comes from the 2015 Current Population Survey Volunteer Supplement. The party affiliation benchmark is the average

¹ When data collection for the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey began, non-internet users were subsampled at a rate of 25%, but a decision was made shortly thereafter to invite all non-internet users to join. In total, 83% of non-internet users were invited to join the panel.

² Respondents to the 2014 Political Polarization and Typology Survey who indicated that they are internet users but refused to provide an email address were initially permitted to participate in the American Trends Panel by mail but were no longer permitted to join the panel after Feb. 6, 2014. Internet users from the 2015 Survey on Government who refused to provide an email address were not permitted to join the panel.

of the three most recent Pew Research Center general public telephone surveys. The internet access benchmark comes from the 2015 Pew Survey on Government. Respondents who did not previously have internet access are treated as not having internet access for weighting purposes. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish, but the Hispanic sample in the American Trends Panel is predominantly native born and English speaking.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	4,135	2.6 percentage points
Ages 18-49	831	5.8
50+	1,256	4.7
Ages 18-29	245	10.7
30-49	586	6.9
50-64	682	6.4
65+	574	7.0
Men	1,067	5.1
Women	1,023	5.2

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

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 May 2017 wave had a response rate of 80% (4,135 responses among 5,147 individuals in the panel). Taking account of the combined, weighted response rate for the recruitment surveys (10.0%) and attrition from panel members who were removed at their request or for inactivity, the cumulative response rate for the wave is 2.6 %.³

© Pew Research Center, 2017

³ Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves are removed from the panel. These cases are counted in the denominator of cumulative response rates.

Topline questionnaire

2017 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL

WAVE 27 May

FINAL TOPLINE

May 1 – May 15, 2017

TOTAL N=4,135

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,090]:

On a final topic...

DRONE1 Do you personally own a flying drone?

May 1-
May 15
2017

8	Yes
91	No
1	No answer

DRONE2 Have you ever seen someone operating a drone?

May 1-
May 15
2017

59	Yes
41	No
0	No answer

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,090]:

DRONE3 If you happened to see a drone flying close to where you live, which of these emotions, if any, would you feel? **[RANDOMIZE WITH ITEM 8 LAST]**

[Check all that apply]

		<u>Selected</u>	<u>Not selected</u> <u>/No answer</u>
1.	Scared May 1-May 15, 2017	11	89
2.	Nervous May 1-May 15, 2017	26	74
3.	Indifferent May 1-May 15, 2017	18	82
4.	Interested May 1-May 15, 2017	45	55
5.	Excited May 1-May 15, 2017	15	85

DRONE3 CONTINUED...		<u>Selected</u>	<u>Not selected /No answer</u>
6.	Curious May 1-May 15, 2017	58	42
7.	Angry May 1-May 15, 2017	12	88
8.	None of these [EXCLUSIVE PUNCH] May 1-May 15, 2017	6	94

ASK FORM 2 [N=2,090]:

DRONE4 Do you think that private citizens should or should not be allowed to pilot drones in the following areas? **[RANDOMIZE]**

	<u>Should be allowed</u>	<u>Should not be allowed</u>	<u>It depends</u>	<u>No answer</u>
a. Near people's homes May 1-May 15, 2017	11	54	34	1
b. Near crime scenes or traffic accidents May 1-May 15, 2017	20	53	26	1
c. On beaches May 1-May 15, 2017	35	32	32	1
d. In public parks May 1-May 15, 2017	44	25	31	1
e. At events, like concerts or rallies May 1-May 15, 2017	24	45	31	1