

Sample 1000 Adult Interviews
 Conducted April 22 - 25, 2016
 Margin of Error ±4.2%

1. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion about voting rights for people who have been convicted of felonies?

They should permanently lose their right to vote 18%
 They should lose their right to vote only until they have completed their sentence 54%
 They should not lose their right to vote at all 20%
 Not sure 9%

2. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion about people who have been convicted of felonies sitting on juries?

They should be permanently excluded from sitting on juries 53%
 They be allowed to sit on juries once their sentence is complete 35%
 Not sure 12%

3. Do you think it should be possible for a person to permanently lose their right to vote for the following crimes?

	Yes	No	Not sure
Assault	38%	47%	15%
Manslaughter	58%	29%	13%
Vandalism	16%	70%	13%
Drug distribution	47%	41%	12%
Drug possession	25%	62%	13%
Theft	23%	63%	14%

4. Do you personally have any close friends or family members who have been convicted of a felony?

Yes	31%
No	60%
Prefer not to say	4%
Not sure	5%

5. How upset would you be if your new neighbor was a recently released ex-convict?

Very upset	17%
Somewhat upset	33%
Not very upset	24%
Not upset at all	11%
Not sure	15%

6. How upset would you be if your new neighbor was an ex-convict who was released from prison 15 years ago and has not committed a crime since?

Very upset	4%
Somewhat upset	12%
Not very upset	36%
Not upset at all	43%
Not sure	6%

Interviewing Dates	April 22 - 25, 2016
Target population	U.S. citizens, aged 18 and over.
Sampling method	Respondents were selected from YouGov's opt-in Internet panel using sample matching. A random sample (stratified by gender, age, race, education, voter registration, political ideology, party identification, geographic region, and voter registration) was selected from the 2014 American Community Study. Voter registration and party identification were imputed from the November 2014 Current Population Survey Registration and Voting Supplement.
Weighting	The sample was weighted using propensity scores based on gender, age, race, education, political ideology, geographic region and voter registration. The weights range from 0.027 to 7.063, with a mean of one and a standard deviation of 0.904.
Number of respondents	1000
Margin of error	± 4.2% (adjusted for weighting)
Survey mode	Web-based interviews
Questions not reported	20 questions not reported.