



# IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

## Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

### Canada Poll on Migrants Crossing from the United States

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted March 8-9, 2017 on behalf Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of 1,001 Canadian adults age 18+ was interviewed online. The sample for this study was randomly drawn from Ipsos's I-Say panel, and supplemented by river sampling. Quotas and weighting were employed in order to balance demographics and ensure that the sample's composition reflects that of the actual population of Canadian adults, according to Census data. Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points for all respondents.

For more information about Ipsos online polling methodology, please go here <http://goo.gl/yJBkuf>

		REGION							AGE			GENDER	
		Total	BC	AB	MB/SK	ON	PQ	ATL	18-34	35-54	55+	M	F
Q1. Thinking about immigration reform, please indicate if you support or oppose increasing the deportation of people living in Canada illegally:	Support	48%	47%	59%	66%	44%	47%	44%	45%	48%	50%	52%	44%
	Oppose	23%	24%	22%	20%	21%	26%	29%	29%	22%	20%	22%	25%
	Not sure	29%	29%	19%	14%	35%	27%	28%	26%	30%	30%	26%	31%
	Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530
Q2. Do you think taking in refugees from Syria makes the host country (Canada) more or less safe from terrorism, or does it make no difference?	More safe	5%	7%	1%	5%	4%	6%	5%	8%	5%	2%	4%	5%
	Less safe	36%	36%	50%	39%	32%	38%	32%	29%	40%	38%	37%	35%
	No difference	50%	48%	39%	49%	55%	47%	54%	53%	48%	50%	49%	51%
	Don't know	9%	9%	10%	8%	10%	8%	10%	10%	7%	10%	9%	10%
Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530	



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Hundreds of people, mainly from Africa but also the Middle East, are crossing illegally into Canada from the United States because they say they fear President Donald Trump's crackdown on illegal immigrants in America.

		Total	REGION						AGE			GENDER	
			BC	AB	MB/SK	ON	PQ	ATL	18-34	35-54	55+	M	F
Q3. What comes closer to your opinion?	Canada should send these migrants back to the U.S.	48%	47%	57%	48%	46%	48%	43%	39%	52%	50%	50%	45%
	Canada should accept these migrants and let them remain in Canada and seek refugee status	36%	39%	28%	35%	37%	35%	39%	43%	32%	34%	35%	37%
	Don't Know	17%	14%	14%	17%	17%	17%	19%	18%	15%	17%	15%	18%
	Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530
Q4. What comes closer to your opinion about these migrants crossing from the United States? They will make Canada...	Less safe	41%	37%	59%	45%	36%	40%	41%	37%	42%	43%	42%	39%
	More safe	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	5%	8%	7%	3%	2%	4%	4%
	No difference	46%	49%	30%	38%	49%	48%	42%	47%	46%	44%	46%	45%
	Don't Know	10%	9%	9%	13%	12%	7%	10%	9%	10%	11%	8%	11%
	Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530
Q5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:													
I approve of the way that the Trudeau government is handling the issue of migrants crossing from the United States	Strongly agree	11%	19%	12%	9%	11%	8%	9%	13%	11%	10%	10%	12%
	Somewhat agree	26%	22%	22%	13%	30%	26%	30%	27%	24%	29%	25%	28%
	Somewhat disagree	22%	21%	25%	31%	19%	26%	19%	23%	21%	23%	24%	21%
	Strongly disagree	23%	20%	32%	31%	23%	21%	19%	15%	24%	28%	25%	21%
	Don't know	17%	17%	8%	16%	18%	19%	22%	23%	20%	10%	16%	18%
	Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530



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I am aware of how the government is handling the issue of migrants crossing from the United States	Strongly agree	17%	21%	22%	21%	17%	14%	15%	17%	17%	18%	21%	15%
	Somewhat agree	40%	35%	37%	40%	43%	40%	37%	38%	37%	45%	36%	43%
	Somewhat disagree	18%	19%	22%	19%	16%	18%	23%	20%	20%	15%	19%	17%
	Strongly disagree	10%	9%	9%	10%	9%	12%	7%	11%	11%	8%	10%	9%
	Don't know	14%	16%	10%	11%	14%	16%	18%	14%	14%	15%	13%	15%
	Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530
I consider the issue of migrants crossing from the United States to be a top priority for the Government of Canada	Strongly agree	32%	41%	33%	39%	32%	23%	36%	23%	33%	37%	29%	34%
	Somewhat agree	37%	39%	41%	36%	38%	35%	30%	37%	35%	39%	39%	35%
	Somewhat disagree	18%	13%	16%	14%	17%	23%	18%	23%	17%	14%	16%	19%
	Strongly disagree	8%	4%	4%	9%	8%	12%	11%	11%	9%	4%	9%	7%
	Don't know	6%	3%	6%	3%	5%	8%	6%	7%	5%	5%	7%	4%
	Total	1001	121	105	79	359	236	101	274	373	354	471	530

### How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that  $Y$  has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter  $\theta$ , i.e.,  $Y|\theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$ , where  $n$  is the size of our sample. In this setting,  $Y$  counts the number of “yes”, or “1”, observed in the sample, so that the sample mean ( $\bar{y}$ ) is a natural estimate of the true population proportion  $\theta$ . This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian <sup>1</sup> statistics combines both the prior distribution and the likelihood function to create a posterior distribution. The posterior distribution represents our opinion about which are the plausible values for  $\theta$  adjusted after observing the sample data. In reality, the posterior distribution is one’s knowledge base updated using the latest survey information. For the prior and likelihood functions specified here, the posterior distribution is also a beta distribution ( $\pi(\theta|y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$ ), but with updated hyper-parameters.

Our credibility interval for  $\vartheta$  is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for  $\vartheta$  given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on  $\pi(\theta|y)$ . Since we want only one measure of precision for all variables in the survey, analogous to what is done within the Classical framework, we will compute the largest possible credibility interval for any observed sample. The worst case occurs when we assume that  $a=1$  and  $b=1$  and  $y=n/2$ . Using a simple approximation of the posterior by the normal distribution, the 95% credibility interval is given by, approximately:

$$\bar{y} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$



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For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect  $1+L=1.3$  to account for complex weighting<sup>2</sup>

Examples of credibility intervals for different base sizes are below. Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.

<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Credibility intervals</b>
2,000	2.5
1,500	2.9
1,000	3.5
750	4.1
500	5.0
350	6.0
200	7.9
100	11.2