IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Healthcare 7.29.2017

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted July 28-29, 2017 on behalf Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of 1,136 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English.

The sample for this study was randomly drawn from Ipsos's online panel (see link below for more info on "Access Panels and Recruitment"), partner online panel sources, and "river" sampling (see link below for more info on the Ipsos "Ampario Overview" sample method) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. Population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census 2013 American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Post-hoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, race/ethnicity, region, and education.

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 3.3 percentage points for all respondents. Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following (n=1,136, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=4.8).

For more information about conducting research intended for public release or Ipsos' online polling methodology, please visit our Public Opinion Polling and Communication page where you can download our brochure, see our public release protocol, or contact us.

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
TM3_26_Scale - Donald Trump	Very familiar	71%	74%	71%	76%
	Somewhat familiar	22%	20%	26%	21%
	Not very familiar	3%	3%	2%	2%
	Have heard of them, but that's it	2%	3%	1%	1%
	Have not heard about them	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM3_72_Scale - John McCain	Very familiar	45%	50%	47%	51%
	Somewhat familiar	36%	36%	43%	28%
	Not very familiar	8%	6%	7%	10%
	Have heard of them, but that's it	8%	7%	2%	9%
	Have not heard about them	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM3_76_Scale - Susan Collins	Very familiar	10%	13%	7%	10%

	Somewhat familiar	19%	24%	17%	18%
	Not very familiar	25%	25%	28%	26%
	Have heard of them, but that's it	15%	13%	16%	11%
	Have not heard about them	32%	25%	32%	35%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM3_77_Scale - Lisa Murkowski	Very familiar	8%	10%	7%	9%
	Somewhat familiar	16%	21%	15%	12%
	Not very familiar	26%	27%	24%	30%
	Have heard of them, but that's it	11%	9%	13%	8%
	Have not heard about them	38%	33%	41%	40%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM3_36_Scale - Mitch McConnell	Very familiar	24%	31%	23%	19%
	Somewhat familiar	27%	26%	35%	28%
	Not very familiar	19%	21%	17%	20%
	Have heard of them, but that's it	13%	9%	14%	16%
	Have not heard about them	17%	14%	11%	18%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM4_26_Scale - Donald Trump	Very favorable	17%	5%	36%	13%
	Somewhat favorable	13%	5%	26%	13%
	Lean towards favorable	10%	4%	15%	9%
	Lean towards unfavorable	8%	6%	8%	9%
	Somewhat unfavorable	7%	5%	5%	7%
	Very unfavorable	45%	75%	8%	48%
	Total	1127	473	381	165
TM4_72_Scale - John McCain	Very favorable	12%	11%	17%	13%
	Somewhat favorable	22%	25%	22%	21%
	Lean towards favorable	28%	30%	24%	31%
	Lean towards unfavorable	18%	17%	19%	14%
	Somewhat unfavorable	10%	10%	8%	9%
	Very unfavorable	9%	8%	10%	12%
	Total	1111	471	378	163
TM4_76_Scale - Susan Collins	Very favorable	8%	10%	8%	3%

	Somewhat favorable	14%	17%	9%	14%
	Lean towards favorable	25%	27%	26%	23%
	Lean towards unfavorable	33%	31%	38%	22%
	Somewhat unfavorable	10%	8%	10%	16%
	Very unfavorable	9%	6%	9%	21%
	Total	795	363	267	107
TM4_77_Scale - Lisa Murkowski	Very favorable	6%	9%	5%	4%
	Somewhat favorable	15%	18%	11%	17%
	Lean towards favorable	27%	28%	31%	27%
	Lean towards unfavorable	31%	29%	32%	23%
	Somewhat unfavorable	10%	9%	11%	7%
	Very unfavorable	10%	7%	11%	22%
	Total	710	323	233	98
TM4_36_Scale - Mitch McConnell	Very favorable	4%	2%	5%	6%
	Somewhat favorable	9%	8%	14%	6%
	Lean towards favorable	24%	13%	43%	18%
	Lean towards unfavorable	25%	26%	20%	27%
	Somewhat unfavorable	12%	14%	6%	15%
	Very unfavorable	26%	37%	11%	28%
	Total	961	419	342	136
TM1282Y17 - What should Congressional Republicans prioritize?	Tax reform	9%	6%	14%	11%
	Infrastructure	10%	16%	6%	9%
	Immigration	6%	4%	9%	4%
	Unemployment	11%	13%	7%	11%
	Terrorism / foreign relations	11%	8%	15%	12%
	Energy issues	6%	10%	2%	3%
	Continue working on a new healthcare bill	29%	25%	38%	26%
	Other	7%	9%	2%	13%
	Don’t know	10%	9%	6%	10%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
AB10_263 - Awareness...Multiple unsuccessful efforts by the US Senate to repeal the Affordable Care Act	Yes	80%	84%	85%	76%
	No	20%	16%	15%	24%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM1156Y17 - What kind of health insurance do you currently have?	Medical coverage through an employer	33%	34%	37%	32%

	Individual insurance policy	13%	14%	13%	12%
	Medicaid	15%	18%	10%	18%
	Medicare	26%	25%	31%	23%
	I do not currently have health insurance	9%	7%	7%	12%
	Don't know	3%	2%	2%	3%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM1116Y17 - When it comes to the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) should Congress…?	Repeal the ACA immediately	17%	4%	32%	19%
	Repeal the ACA once an alternative health law is passed	19%	7%	38%	18%
	Keep the ACA and fix the problem parts	53%	73%	24%	56%
	Keep the ACA entirely as is	11%	16%	6%	7%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM1280Y17 - As you may know, Republican Senate leaders withdrew their healthcare reform bill on Friday. Who do you think is most responsible for failing to get the bill passed?	Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell	6%	10%	4%	2%
	Senator John McCain	11%	8%	17%	7%
	Senator Lisa Murkowski	1%	1%	1%	2%
	Senator Susan Collins	1%	1%	2%	1%
	President Donald Trump	13%	19%	9%	12%
	Moderate Republicans in the Senate	10%	8%	12%	10%
	Conservative Republicans in the Senate	10%	13%	10%	7%
	Senate Democrats	8%	7%	13%	7%
	The media	5%	4%	5%	11%
	Other	3%	3%	3%	5%
	Don’t know	31%	26%	23%	37%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM1281Y17 - How do you feel now that the Senate has been unable to repeal the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)?	Very good	25%	43%	11%	19%
	Somewhat good	23%	34%	11%	22%
	Somewhat bad	16%	7%	26%	20%
	Very bad	21%	8%	40%	21%
	Don’t know	16%	8%	12%	18%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
	No	46%	74%	16%	43%
	Yes	40%	15%	78%	36%

TM1180Y17 - Despite this setback, should Republicans continue to try to repeal and replace Obamacare?	Don't know	14%	11%	6%	21%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_1/TR8B_1 - Favor or oppose...Creating an insurance pool where small businesses and uninsured have access to insurance exchanges to take advantage of large group pricing benefits	Favor	81%	87%	80%	81%
	Oppose	19%	13%	20%	19%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_2/TR8B_2 - Favor or oppose...Providing subsidies on a sliding scale to aid individuals and families who cannot afford health insurance	Favor	83%	92%	76%	77%
	Oppose	17%	8%	24%	23%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_3/TR8B_3 - Favor or oppose...Requiring companies with more than 50 employees to provide insurance for their employees	Favor	78%	88%	71%	75%
	Oppose	22%	12%	29%	25%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_4/TR8B_4 - Favor or oppose...Expanding Medicaid to families with incomes less than $30,000 per year	Favor	77%	86%	64%	80%
	Oppose	23%	14%	36%	20%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_5/TR8B_5 - Favor or oppose...Allowing children to stay on parents insurance until age 26	Favor	72%	82%	63%	75%
	Oppose	28%	18%	37%	25%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_6/TR8B_6 - Favor or oppose...Increasing the Medicare payroll tax for those making more than $250,000 per year	Favor	75%	83%	69%	72%
	Oppose	25%	17%	31%	28%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_7/TR8B_7 - Favor or oppose...Banning insurance companies from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions	Favor	79%	87%	77%	66%
	Oppose	21%	13%	23%	34%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_8/TR8B_8 - Favor or oppose...Banning Insurance companies from cancelling policies because a person becomes ill	Favor	80%	83%	82%	76%
	Oppose	20%	17%	18%	24%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
TM98Y13_9/TR8B_9 - Favor or oppose...Banning insurance companies from putting a lifetime cap on how much they will pay for a person's care	Favor	74%	79%	75%	64%
	Oppose	26%	21%	25%	36%
	Total	1136	475	381	165
	Favor	43%	58%	31%	32%

TM98Y13_10/TR8B_10 - Favor or oppose...Requiring all US residents to own health insurance	Oppose	57%	42%	69%	68%
	Total	1136	475	381	165

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How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that Y has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter θ\, i.e., Y|θ~Bin(n,θ), 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 θ. This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian [1] 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 θ 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 (π(θ/y)~β(y+a,n-y+b)), but with updated hyper-parameters.

Our credibility interval for ϑ is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for ϑ given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on π(θ/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:

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

For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect 1+L=1.3 to account for complex weighting[2]

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

Sample size	Credibility intervals
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