



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Confederate Monuments and Race Relations 08.21.2017

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted August 18-21, 2017 on behalf Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of roughly 2,149 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample includes 874 Democrats, 763 Republicans and 265 Independents.

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 2.4 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=2,149, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=3.0).

This poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus of 3.8 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 4.0 percentage points for Republicans, plus or minus 6.9 percentage points for Independents.

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.

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Independent</u>
	Recently, I’ve felt more free to speak my mind about politics than I did before	18%	20%	20%	12%
TM1181Y17 - What comes closer to your opinion?	Recently, I’ve felt no change in my freedom to speak about politics	52%	51%	49%	64%
	Recently, I’ve felt less free to speak my mind about politics than I did before	30%	29%	31%	25%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
	Recently, it seems that people in my community get along better than before	9%	10%	9%	6%
TM1182Y17 - What comes closer to your opinion?	Recently, people in my community have not changed in how they get along	61%	56%	66%	65%



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

	Recently, it seems that people in my community get along worse than before	30%	34%	25%	29%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM1183Y17 - Over the past several months, in your community have you witnessed any activities or criminal behaviors that target groups based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation or other characteristic?	No	66%	61%	75%	67%
	Yes	26%	31%	20%	27%
	Don't know	8%	8%	5%	6%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM1184Y17 - Do you think that activities or criminal behaviors that target groups based on their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation or other characteristics are on the rise in your community?	Rising	75%	81%	66%	73%
	Dropping	9%	6%	13%	11%
	No change	16%	13%	22%	16%
	Total	532	270	140	61
TM1311Y17 - Which comes closest to your opinion?	Confederate monuments should be removed from all public spaces (i.e. parks, public squares, court houses)	27%	45%	11%	23%
	Confederate monuments should remain in all public spaces (i.e. parks, public squares, court houses)	54%	34%	78%	61%
	Don't know	19%	21%	11%	16%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM1312Y17 - From the list below, which of the following words do you most associate with monuments to the Confederacy?	Anger	2%	3%	2%	2%
	Shame	5%	7%	3%	6%
	Pride	6%	5%	7%	5%
	Racism	23%	42%	5%	18%
	Heritage	40%	25%	61%	42%
	Strength	5%	4%	5%	6%
	None of these	11%	9%	11%	13%
Don't know	8%	6%	5%	7%	
Total	2149	874	763	265	
TM1313Y17 - Describe your understanding of the events at the 'Unite the Right' rally in the city of Charlottesville, Virginia prompted by the city's plan to remove a monument of Confederate General Robert E. Lee.	Rioting & intimidation by white nationalists & neo-Nazi rally organizers & mostly peaceful left-wing counter protests	28%	45%	14%	26%
	An even mix of rioting & intimidation by white nationalist & neo-Nazi rally organizers & left-wing counter protestors	31%	22%	46%	33%



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

	Lawful demonstration by white nationalists & neo-Nazi organizers, rioting & intimidation by left-wing counter protestors	10%	8%	13%	11%
	Other	6%	5%	4%	6%
	Don't know	26%	20%	22%	24%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM322Y14 - Which of the following statements comes closer to your personal opinion?	Immigrants threaten traditional American beliefs and customs	35%	17%	55%	35%
	Immigrants strengthen American society	65%	83%	45%	65%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM559Y15_1 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and white people in the following situation...On the job or at work?	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	23%	35%	9%	24%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	7%	5%	10%	9%
	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	50%	41%	64%	51%
	Not applicable	6%	6%	5%	7%
	Don't know	14%	13%	12%	9%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM559Y15_2 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and white people in the following situation...In stores or restaurants?	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	22%	33%	10%	18%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	5%	3%	6%	6%
	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	59%	51%	75%	62%
	Not applicable	4%	5%	2%	5%
	Don't know	10%	9%	7%	9%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM559Y15_3 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and white people in the following situation...In getting health care from doctors and hospitals?	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	18%	28%	8%	13%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	6%	4%	9%	9%
	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	53%	45%	66%	60%
	Not applicable	4%	5%	2%	6%
	Don't know	18%	18%	15%	13%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM559Y15_4 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	45%	63%	24%	49%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	4%	3%	4%	5%



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

white people in the following situation...In dealing with police?	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	35%	21%	56%	31%
	Not applicable	4%	3%	3%	4%
	Don't know	13%	10%	12%	11%
	Total	2149	874	763	265
TM559Y15_5 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and white people in the following situation...In the courts?	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	36%	52%	17%	39%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	5%	3%	7%	4%
	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	38%	24%	59%	36%
	Not applicable	4%	4%	2%	7%
	Don't know	18%	17%	16%	13%
Total	2149	874	763	265	
TM559Y15_6 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and white people in the following situation...In public schools?	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	23%	39%	8%	17%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	6%	3%	9%	10%
	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	51%	38%	67%	56%
	Not applicable	6%	7%	4%	7%
	Don't know	14%	13%	12%	10%
Total	2149	874	763	265	
TM559Y15_7 - Thinking now about your own community, how would you describe the treatment of black people and white people in the following situation...When voting in elections?	Black people are treated less fairly than white people	19%	31%	7%	17%
	White people are treated less fairly than black people	4%	2%	6%	6%
	Black and white people are treated equally fairly	56%	47%	72%	62%
	Not applicable	5%	4%	3%	7%
	Don't know	16%	15%	11%	9%
Total	2149	874	763	265	



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

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., $Y|\theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$, 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 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 ($\pi(\theta/y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$), 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 $\pi(\theta/y)$. 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:

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

For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect $1+L=1.3$ to account for complex weighting²

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