



# IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

## Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters Government Shutdown Poll 01.15.2019

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted January 8-14, 2019 on behalf of Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of roughly 3,338 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample includes 1,435 Democrats, 1,150 Republicans, and 440 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 2016 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, region, race/ethnicity and income.

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 1.9 percentage points for all respondents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling “Credibility Intervals”). 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=3,338, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=3.4).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 2.9 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 3.3 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 5.3 percentage points for Independents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling “Credibility Intervals”).

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

		All Americans	Democrat	Republican	Independent
TM1582Y19 - In your opinion, which of the following is true about illegal border crossings at the U.S.-Mexico border?	It happens more now than it did in the past	27%	15%	46%	22%
	It hasn't changed – the same number of people are crossing illegally	31%	35%	28%	29%
	It happens less now than it did in the past	25%	35%	16%	30%
	Don't know	16%	14%	10%	19%
	Total	3042	1299	1045	408



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TM401Y14_2 - Please indicate if you support or oppose...Increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents	Support	68%	59%	87%	66%
	Oppose	16%	24%	6%	13%
	Not sure	16%	18%	6%	21%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM401Y14_3 - Please indicate if you support or oppose...Building additional fencing along the US-Mexico border	Support	43%	18%	80%	37%
	Oppose	43%	69%	12%	43%
	Not sure	14%	14%	8%	20%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM401Y14_6 - Please indicate if you support or oppose...Allowing young people who were brought into the country as children to apply for deportation deferrals and work permits	Support	63%	79%	48%	62%
	Oppose	18%	9%	30%	15%
	Not sure	19%	12%	21%	22%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_1 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... The DACA Program protecting undocumented people brought into the U.S. as children causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	69%	67%	66%	74%
	Yes	31%	33%	34%	26%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_2 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Building a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	24%	21%	19%	29%
	Yes	76%	79%	81%	71%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_3 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Ending the ability of Green Card holders to bring their families to the U.S. causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	81%	78%	79%	87%
	Yes	19%	22%	21%	13%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_4 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Increasing the budget for the Department of Defense causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	84%	80%	84%	87%
	Yes	16%	20%	16%	13%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_5 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Increasing the budget for National Parks causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	92%	90%	92%	96%
	Yes	8%	10%	8%	4%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_6 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Enacting a policy to promote federal use of renewable energy causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	90%	87%	92%	94%
	Yes	10%	13%	8%	6%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
	No	97%	98%	97%	95%



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TM1402Y18_7 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... None of these... causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	Yes	3%	2%	3%	5%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1402Y18_8 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Don't know causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	87%	91%	92%	82%
	Yes	13%	9%	8%	18%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1324Y17_1 - Please indicate if you support or oppose... President Trump shutting down the federal government until Congress approves funding for the US-Mexico border wall.	Support	25%	7%	53%	16%
	Oppose	63%	89%	32%	66%
	Not sure	12%	4%	15%	18%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1324Y17_2 - Please indicate if you support or oppose... A Congressional spending bill that includes funding for a wall on the southern US border.	Support	39%	14%	75%	30%
	Oppose	48%	77%	15%	50%
	Not sure	13%	9%	10%	19%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1324Y17_3 - Please indicate if you support or oppose... A tax on goods from Mexico to pay for expanding the wall at the southern US border.	Support	39%	20%	67%	34%
	Oppose	43%	66%	17%	44%
	Not sure	18%	14%	15%	22%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM144Y13b - Who would you say most deserves blame for a deal not being reached, causing the federal government to shut down?	Democrats in Congress	34%	10%	72%	25%
	Republicans in Congress	6%	7%	4%	5%
	President Trump	51%	80%	16%	54%
	Other	9%	3%	7%	16%
	Total	3338	1435	1150	440
TM1583Y19_1 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... My family has already lost income due to the government shutdown.	No	94%	90%	97%	97%
	Yes	6%	10%	3%	3%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321
TM1583Y19_2 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... I expect my family will lose income due to the government shutdown.	No	89%	86%	94%	91%
	Yes	11%	14%	6%	9%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321
TM1583Y19_3 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... My family relies on services from the federal government that have shut down.	No	88%	83%	92%	91%
	Yes	12%	17%	8%	9%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321



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TM1583Y19_4 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... I personally know someone (outside my family) who has lost income, or expects to lose income, due to the federal government shutdown.	No	79%	72%	85%	82%
	Yes	21%	28%	15%	18%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321
TM1583Y19_5 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... I personally know someone (outside my family) who relies on services from the federal government that have shut down.	No	79%	70%	87%	86%
	Yes	21%	30%	13%	14%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321
TM1583Y19_6 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... I am not personally affected by the federal government shutdown.	No	63%	70%	51%	62%
	Yes	37%	30%	49%	38%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321
TM1583Y19_7 - Please indicate if the following statement applies to you... I do not know if I'm personally affected by the federal government shutdown.	No	75%	80%	77%	68%
	Yes	25%	20%	23%	32%
	Total	2343	1016	787	321
TM1590Y19 - Please indicate how much you support or oppose the following: President Trump declaring a national emergency to get funding to expand the U.S.-Mexico border wall without approval from Congress.	Strongly support	16%	4%	37%	9%
	Somewhat support	17%	7%	32%	22%
	Somewhat oppose	14%	7%	19%	15%
	Strongly oppose	52%	82%	11%	54%
	Total	1479	637	489	210



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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  $\theta$ , 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:

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

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.

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