



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters Government Shutdown Poll 01.04.2019

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted December 21-25, 2018 on behalf of Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of roughly 2,776 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample includes 1,089 Democrats, 973 Republicans, and 364 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 2.1 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 ($n=2,776$, $DEFF=1.5$, adjusted Confidence Interval=3.6).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 3.4 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 3.6 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 5.9 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>

		Total	Democrat	Republican	Independent
TM401Y14_2 - Please indicate if you support or oppose...Increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents	Support	60%	46%	86%	55%
	Oppose	23%	38%	7%	27%
	Not sure	17%	16%	8%	18%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
TM401Y14_3 - Please indicate if you support or oppose...Building additional fencing along the US-Mexico border	Support	43%	18%	80%	34%
	Oppose	42%	71%	13%	46%
	Not sure	15%	11%	8%	21%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364



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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	59%	74%	50%	54%
	Oppose	20%	12%	30%	24%
	Not sure	21%	14%	21%	22%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	68%	65%	62%	74%
	Yes	32%	35%	38%	26%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	29%	22%	23%	35%
	Yes	71%	78%	77%	65%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	75%	73%	72%	79%
	Yes	25%	27%	28%	21%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	80%	76%	81%	81%
	Yes	20%	24%	19%	19%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	90%	88%	91%	91%
	Yes	10%	12%	9%	9%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364



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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	88%	85%	89%	90%
	Yes	12%	15%	11%	10%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
TM1402Y18_7 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... None of these... causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	96%	97%	96%	93%
	Yes	4%	3%	4%	7%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
TM1402Y18_8 - To the best of your knowledge, is ... Don't know causing disagreement and holding up reaching a budget deal?	No	85%	91%	90%	83%
	Yes	15%	9%	10%	17%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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%	8%	53%	17%
	Oppose	58%	84%	29%	66%
	Not sure	17%	9%	18%	17%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	35%	12%	72%	25%
	Oppose	48%	78%	16%	54%
	Not sure	17%	10%	13%	21%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
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	37%	19%	66%	32%
	Oppose	43%	66%	18%	46%
	Not sure	20%	15%	16%	22%
	Total	2776	1089	973	364
TM144Y13b - Who would you say most deserves blame for a deal not being reached, causing the federal government to shut down?	Democrats in Congress	33%	12%	70%	20%
	Republicans in Congress	7%	10%	5%	9%
	President Trump	47%	74%	19%	50%
	Other	12%	5%	6%	20%
	Total	2440	946	846	326



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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., $Y|\theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$, 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