



IPSOS / REUTERS POLL DATA

Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Poll Conducted for Reuters

Gun Violence and Gun Laws 2.8.2019

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted January 11-28, 2019 on behalf of Thomson Reuters. For the survey, a sample of roughly 6,813 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English. The sample includes 2,701 Democrats, 2,359 Republicans, and 973 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 1.4 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=6,813, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=2.9).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 2.1 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 2.3 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 3.6 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
TM1584Y19 - Are you a parent of a child who is currently attending public or private elementary, middle or high school?	Yes	24%	24%	24%	25%
	No	76%	76%	76%	75%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973
V31Y13_1 - Do you, or does anyone in your home, own a gun of any kind...Yes, I own a gun	No	72%	82%	59%	73%
	Yes	28%	18%	41%	27%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973
V31Y13_2 - Do you, or does anyone in your home, own a gun of any kind...Yes, someone else in my home owns a gun	No	83%	86%	79%	85%
	Yes	17%	14%	21%	15%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973



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V31Y13_3 - Do you, or does anyone in your home, own a gun of any kind...No	No	41%	30%	56%	39%
	Yes	59%	70%	44%	61%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973
PV20 - V9 - When thinking about gun ownership rights and gun laws, which of the following comes closest to your personal opinion?	Gun ownership should have strong regulations or restrictions	48%	67%	33%	44%
	Gun ownership should have moderate regulations or restrictions	21%	18%	25%	22%
	Gun ownership should have basic regulations or restrictions	17%	8%	28%	19%
	Gun ownership should have no or very few restrictions	7%	3%	11%	7%
	Unsure	7%	5%	3%	8%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973
PV21B_1 - V11_1_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Expanding background checks to include sales at gun shows and those between private parties	Strongly favor	65%	80%	54%	63%
	Somewhat favor	19%	12%	24%	17%
	Somewhat oppose	8%	4%	11%	11%
	Strongly oppose	8%	4%	10%	10%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_2 - V11_2_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Banning military-style assault weapons	Strongly favor	52%	73%	38%	44%
	Somewhat favor	17%	13%	19%	18%
	Somewhat oppose	15%	8%	19%	18%
	Strongly oppose	16%	6%	24%	20%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_3 - V11_3_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Banning semi-automatic weapons	Strongly favor	44%	62%	31%	37%
	Somewhat favor	18%	17%	19%	15%
	Somewhat oppose	18%	13%	21%	23%
	Strongly oppose	20%	8%	30%	25%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_4 - V11_4_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Banning high-capacity ammunition clips	Strongly favor	51%	70%	38%	43%
	Somewhat favor	19%	14%	20%	24%
	Somewhat oppose	16%	10%	19%	17%
	Strongly oppose	15%	6%	22%	17%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_5 - V11_5_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Banning online sales of ammunition	Strongly favor	45%	61%	31%	39%
	Somewhat favor	19%	17%	20%	22%
	Somewhat oppose	20%	14%	25%	23%
	Strongly oppose	16%	8%	24%	16%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_6 - V11_6_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Publicly funding gun classes for teachers and school personnel	Strongly favor	30%	18%	44%	27%
	Somewhat favor	29%	23%	33%	30%
	Somewhat oppose	20%	24%	15%	21%
	Strongly oppose	22%	35%	8%	22%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660



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PV21B_7 - V11_7_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Allowing school personnel to carry guns	Strongly favor	23%	11%	39%	22%
	Somewhat favor	28%	20%	35%	28%
	Somewhat oppose	23%	26%	18%	25%
	Strongly oppose	26%	43%	8%	25%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_8 - V11_8_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Encouraging school personnel to carry guns	Strongly favor	20%	10%	33%	17%
	Somewhat favor	25%	15%	36%	25%
	Somewhat oppose	25%	27%	19%	30%
	Strongly oppose	30%	47%	11%	28%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_9 - V11_9_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Placing armed security guards in schools	Strongly favor	37%	27%	51%	36%
	Somewhat favor	34%	33%	34%	33%
	Somewhat oppose	18%	22%	12%	19%
	Strongly oppose	11%	17%	3%	11%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_10 - V11_10_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Banning people with a history of mental illness from buying guns	Strongly favor	68%	74%	67%	67%
	Somewhat favor	18%	15%	21%	17%
	Somewhat oppose	8%	7%	8%	8%
	Strongly oppose	5%	4%	4%	8%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_11 - V11_11_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Tracking gun sales through a federal database	Strongly favor	57%	71%	48%	52%
	Somewhat favor	23%	19%	26%	22%
	Somewhat oppose	11%	6%	14%	14%
	Strongly oppose	9%	4%	13%	12%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
PV21B_12 - V11_12_Do you favor or oppose the following? - Prohibiting anyone on the 'no-fly list' from buying a gun	Strongly favor	61%	65%	61%	56%
	Somewhat favor	23%	22%	24%	22%
	Somewhat oppose	11%	9%	9%	14%
	Strongly oppose	6%	4%	6%	7%
	Total	5194	2118	1877	660
TM1585Y19 - How worried, if at all, are you to send your child or children to school because of gun violence?	Very worried	29%	34%	26%	28%
	Somewhat worried	36%	40%	32%	35%
	Not very worried	21%	17%	25%	23%
	Not at all worried	11%	7%	16%	11%
	Don't know	3%	3%	1%	2%
	Total	1812	715	617	255
TM1433Y18 - Do you support or oppose raising the legal age to buy a gun from 18 to 21?	Strongly support	51%	63%	41%	48%
	Somewhat support	20%	20%	22%	19%
	Somewhat oppose	11%	7%	14%	13%
	Strongly oppose	13%	6%	20%	13%
	Don't know	6%	4%	4%	7%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973
TM1586Y19 - How concerned, if at all, are you about gun violence in the U.S.?	Very concerned	54%	72%	41%	47%
	Somewhat concerned	31%	22%	39%	34%
	Not very concerned	9%	3%	14%	10%
	Not at all concerned	4%	1%	6%	6%
	Don't know	2%	1%	1%	3%
	Total	6813	2701	2359	973



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TM1591Y19 - In your opinion, which is a better approach to stop gun violence in the U.S.?	Policies that make it tougher to own guns	55%	77%	41%	47%
	Policies that make it easier to own guns	10%	5%	15%	12%
	Other	23%	10%	33%	29%
	Don't Know	12%	7%	12%	12%
	Total	2655	989	868	428
TM1587Y19 - How confident are you that your elected representatives understand your views on gun ownership?	Very confident	12%	12%	16%	8%
	Somewhat confident	25%	26%	28%	22%
	Not very confident	27%	28%	25%	26%
	Not at all confident	22%	21%	21%	31%
	Don't know	14%	13%	10%	13%
Total	6813	2701	2359	973	
TM1588Y19 - How confident are you that your elected representatives will do something this year to improve gun laws in the U.S.?	Very confident	7%	7%	8%	6%
	Somewhat confident	20%	22%	22%	13%
	Not very confident	32%	31%	33%	32%
	Not at all confident	26%	28%	22%	32%
	Don't know	16%	11%	15%	16%
Total	6813	2701	2359	973	
TM1589Y19 - February 14th will mark the anniversary of the deadliest high school shooting in U.S. history. Do you know the city where the high school is located?	Parkland, Florida	64%	68%	67%	60%
	Tempe, Arizona	2%	3%	2%	1%
	Brooklyn, New York	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Lincoln, Nebraska	3%	3%	3%	4%
	Kenosha, Wisconsin	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Don't know	27%	22%	24%	32%
	Total	5193	2117	1877	660



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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